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FROM THE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

THROUGH

REPORT

OF

MAJOR J. R. KEAN,

MAJOR AND SURGEON U. S. A.,

SUPERINTENDENT, DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

—

1901.

Vol 5

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

OFFICE SUPT. DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

Havana, August 26, 1901.

To the

Adjutant General,

Department of Cuba,

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Department of Charities for the six months ending June 30, 1901:

The organization of the Department was practically completed during the preceding year, and remains as given in the last report of the Superintendent. It is given in Appendix I. The only change of note has been that of Superintendent. Major E. St. J. Greble, A. A. G., U. S. V., who organized the Department, having been relieved from duty in Cuba, departed on June 1, 1901. It is due to his untiring energy, industry and good judgment in carrying out the plans of the Military Governor that the undersigned, who is his successor, is able to report such satisfactory progress during the past half-year. The policy adopted for the Department, as well as the conditions under which it was adopted, are well and briefly outlined in a report made to the New York State Charities Aid Association on Cuban Charities, by Mr. Homer Folks, Secretary of that Association (Appendix II), whose part in the organization of this Department is stated in the annual report of the Department for 1900.

The chief aims which have occupied the attention of the Department have been:

1. The equipment of hospitals, and the introduction of order, economy, exact accountability for money and property, and modern surgical and medical methods into their administration.
2. The building-up of the schools for trained nurses which have been started by the Department, so as to establish the trained nurse as an institution in Cuba.
3. The care of destitute and delinquent children.
4. The care of the aged poor.
5. The proper care of the insane.

The Department has, during the past six months, supported in

whole or in part 76 charitable institutions, of which not more than five can be considered strictly as State institutions, namely: the two Training Schools, the two Reform Schools, and the Hospital for the Insane. Of the remaining 71, seven have been closed, leaving 64 subsidized institutions, comprising 39 Hospitals, two Leper Hospitals, 12 Orphan Asylums, seven Homes for the Aged, and four other institutions. These institutions are in part private foundations proceeding from individuals or religious orders, and partly Municipal or District institutions. Some of the latter also have endowments. Some, such as the Civil Hospital at Santiago de Cuba and the General Hospital at Puerto Príncipe, have been founded and supported by the American Military authorities, and in the scope of their work might be considered either as Provincial or State institutions. Those with which nurses' schools are connected, namely, the hospitals at Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Príncipe, and Cienfuegos, should, for efficient administration and proper support, be classed as State institutions, with Juntas appointed by the Department.

The total money received by the Department during the past six months embraced in this report has been $899,903.85. Of this, $825,567.30 has been given by the State, and $71,502.22 has been the income of endowments or has come from other private sources. Deducting the amounts expended by the State on the State institutions and for administrative expenses of the Department, it is seen that $553,908.06, or nearly 70 per cent of the entire appropriation, has gone to the support of Municipal, District or private institutions.

The Department is well aware of the evils and dangers inherent in so extensive a system of subsidy-granting, but it has been a necessary evil owing to the utter destitution of these institutions, due to the financial prostration of the municipalities and to the unproductiveness of investments incident to the war. Its temporary character is, however, kept always in mind, and it is understood to be the fixed policy of the Department to withdraw State aid as fast as the financial recuperation of the municipalities makes it possible to return these institutions to their proper local sources of support. It is hoped that this can be done before the charitable instincts of the Cuban people suffer serious deterioration. That "the sources of private benevolence are being dried up" is shown, however, by the fact that the rich City of Havana has not supported the "Asilo Huérfanos de la Patria," with less than 100 inmates, without State aid. Of the three precautions laid down by Warner as necessary to be taken by the State to minimize the evils of a subsidy system, viz., (1) Careful inspections and rigorous auditing of accounts by State officials; (2) the control of admissions and discharges, and (3) the principle of specific payments for specific work, the first and third are carefully carried out. The second, so far, has been applied to a very slight extent, especially in the hospitals, which receive the great bulk of the subsidies. The difficulties in applying an effective system of supervision to hospital admissions throughout the island, without a very large and costly corps of

professionally expert inspectors, is evident; but something has been done by the issue to hospital authorities of instructions as to the classes of cases which should be admitted.

A careful classification of these institutions, which will determine accurately and authoritatively their future sources of support and control, is the first step necessary in weaning them. This will require much care and considerable research, and has not been as yet accomplished. The collection of the requisite information from the institutions was, I am informed, undertaken by the Autonomist Government, then by the Secretary of State and Government, and lastly by this Department; but with very slight success.

The amount of property in the hands of charitable institutions in Cuba is very large, and under vigorous, economical and well systematized administration should go far towards supporting the cost of Beneficencia. But to accomplish this result an active supervision by the State, through this Department, is necessary. This supervision is provided for in Section 64 of Order 271, series of 1900; but to be effective the inspection in regard to the estates of the institutions must be made by a salaried law officer of the Department. It is also the case that many endowed institutions are not now in operation, and without legal inquiry nothing can be learned of the disposition being made of the incomes from their properties. Many old charitable endowments have become, under changed conditions, impossible to administer according to the will of the testator (objetos caducados), and these, instead of being diverted to private uses, should be revised and applied to some cognate charitable pupose of present value; such, for example, is the legacy made by Don Martín Calvo de la Puerta y Arrieta in 1670, providing for the annual dower of five poor orphan girls. Such legacies should be revised and applied to useful purposes under the provisions of Paragraph 3, Article 5, of the Royal Decree of April 27, 1875. It is well known that in numerous instances individuals or religious bodies are enjoying the usufruct of properties which by right belong to Beneficencia. In all cases such as these the titles should be looked up and established by the Department, and the incomes applied, as near as is practicable and wise, to the objects named in the will of the testator. This work has not yet been begun, but will be undertaken by the Central Board of Charities as soon as authority to employ the necessary legal advice is secured, and the records of Beneficencia, now in the office of the Secretary of State and Government, are transferred to this office, as required by Section 72, Civil Order 271, series of 1900, organizing this Department of Charities. A list of the hospitals supported in whole on in part by the State is given in Appendix III. Of these, Las Animas Hospital, Havana, and the Yellow Fever Hospital at Santiago de Cuba are not under the supervision of this Department, they being under the Chief Sanitary Officers of these cities. Several of these,—as Mercedes Hospital, Havana; San Nicolás Hospital, Matanzas; Hospital San Juan de Dios, Santa Clara, and Hospital Santa Susana, Bejucal—are endowed. At Trinidad and Puerto

Príncipe are expensive hospitals, supported entirely by the State, although there are in each city endowed hospitals now closed, the endowments of which do not contribute a cent to hospital purposes. These institutions should obviously be consolidated under Article 5, Paragraph 3, of the Beneficencia Law of 1875.

There has been a steady advance in administration and improvement in equipment in the hospitals, and although some are still very bad, a number are now excellent. In all but the larger hospitals, the condition depends entirely on the degree of administrative ability possessed by the Physician-in-Charge; while in the largest hospitals the personal factor is only a little less dominant. This being the case, it is evident that, in order to insure the selection of good men, and to take these appointments out of the sphere of local politics, the Department should appoint the Médico-Director in all subsidized institutions; or at least should require that the appointment of such officials be approved by the Department, and that all hospital employees be removable by it. Existing orders do not give the Department any will in the appointment of the Médico-Director of the hospitals, but leave it entirely in the hands of the Junta of the institution. In the case of one Municipal Hospital, the Department has tried in vain for months to induce the Junta to remove an inefficient personnel, which has defeated every effort to improve the institution.

TRAINED NURSES.

The greatest defect of Cuban hospital administration has been the entire lack of trained nurses. The patients received more or less attention from the hospital servants, but it was untrained and entirely inadequate service and could not be called nursing. To supply this fundamental necessity of good hospital service, training schools for nurses have been established in connection with the hospitals at Municipal Hospital No. 1, one at Mercedes Hospital in Havana, and also in Matanzas, in Cienfuegos, in Puerto Príncipe, and in Santiago de Cuba. Attempts have also been made to establish them at Trinidad and Pinar del Río, but these were failures, because of the apathy of the people and the failure to secure a sufficient number of nurse pupils. It was also found that the hospitals of these towns afforded little opportunity for instruction. The fate of the nurses' training school at Santiago de Cuba is still undecided. On June 30th there were only five pupils in this school, and the public sentiment seems not yet to have recognized the dignity and importance of trained nursing as a career. These schools are under able and experienced women as Superintendents, and have graduate nurses to supervise and instruct the pupils, who also receive theoretical instruction by lectures. A Board has now (July 22d) been organized to draw up uniform rules for these schools, fixing a standard for admission, a curriculum and standard for graduation, to select a Manual of Nursing for use of the schools and hospitals, etc., etc. The Board is composed as follows:

Dr. Manuel Delfin, Vice-President, Central Board of Charities, Havana;
Dr. Emiliano Núñez, Director Hospital Mercedes, Havana;
Dr. Enrique Diago, Director Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana;
Mr. L. W. Quintard, Inspector Dept. of Charities;
Miss M. Eugenie Hibbard, Superintendent "Escuela de Enfermeras," Matanzas.

The composition of this Board is a guarantee of valuable results.

A vast gain in cleanliness, order, and all the details of good administration has marked the appearance of the female trained nurses and their pupils in the wards of the hospitals where these schools have been organized. These hospitals at once became a class of themselves, with which none of the others in Cuba which I have seen can be compared. Female nurses and nurse pupils have also been introduced into the Hospital for the Insane. At Remedios there is a preparatory school for nurse pupils. They are principally orphans, who, when they reach the necessary age and degree of progress in general education, are transferred to one of the regular nurses' schools. Six pupils were recently transferred from this school to the nurses' school at Hospital No. 1, Havana. It is believed that for a few years, until the popular opinion has been educated up to an appreciation of the value of trained nursing as a career for young women who must support themselves, or who desire to lead useful lives, substantial increase in the pay and allowances of the nurse pupils will be necessary to attract a desirable class of pupils. The pay of the pupil nurses at present is as follows: for the first six months, six dollars a month with board and uniforms; for the second six months, eight dollars a month with board and uniforms; and for the second year, ten dollars a month, without uniforms. The number of pupil nurses in the schools on June 30th was 117. The number of graduate trained nurses acting as head nurses, and exclusive of superintendents, was 28. The details of organization of the several schools is given in Appendix VI.

At the hospitals which the trained nurse has not yet invaded, the appreciation of the importance and the technique of surgical cleanliness is confined as a rule to the physicians. The "practicantes" are usually elderly men with the surgical habits of a past generation, and modern surgical methods are out of the question when they assist. Proper surgical technique is also rendered difficult by the absurdly high price of prepared surgical dressings. Sublimated or iodoformized gauze in cartons costs at retail fifty cents a yard. Arrangements are being made at Hospital No. 1 in Havana and at Hospital Santa Isabel in Matanzas to purchase this material in bulk and prepare it at the hospital. Two thousand yards have been recently ordered for the latter hospital from New York, where it costs from three to five cents a yard, and it will be prepared under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Nurses' Training School for distribution to the smaller hospitals in the Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara. Cotton wool seems to be preferred as a dressing to gauze by most Cuban

surgeons, probably because the prohibiting price of the latter makes them unfamiliar with its advantages.

With State aid and State supervision, the hospitals, with a few exceptions, have become better administered and more attractive. Consequently, they have become agreeable dwelling places for the aged, the infirm and cripples, cases of leg ulcer and a great variety of chronic conditions, which do not require treatment in bed and which are more appropriate for an almshouse, or for treatment at home by the Municipal physician, than for admission to a hospital. As there are no poor houses in Cuba, other than asylums for the aged poor, and no system of out-door relief, the hospital seems to the Municipal authorities the proper and only place to send these cases; and the Médico-Director seems usually unable to withstand the pressure for their admission. No effective scrutiny as to the applicants' ability to pay seems to be usually made, and in many hospitals admission always follows the presentation of a writen request therefor from the Alcalde or a member of the governing Junta. The hospital authorities are also, as a rule, timid about discharging patients until they are willing to leave of their own accord. The consequences are, overcrowding and embarrassed administration for the hospital, and medical pauperization of the people. The injury to public morals is as great an evil result of this practice, though not as evident a one, as is the injury and injustice to the medical profession.

All the local influences will be against the strict limitation of admissions until the burden of support of the hospital is laid upon the shoulders of the community, when economic reasons will compel it.

LEPER HOSPITALS.

There are at present two Leper Hospitals in the island in operation—San Lázaro in Havana, and San Lázaro in the town of Santa Clara. Both are privately endowed institutions, the former owning property valued at nearly a million dollars, from which it received an income during the past six months of $12,395. It received from the State during the same period, $6,134.00. Its debts amount to about $80,000. The number of inmates in both these institutions on June 30, 1901, was 134. There are other endowed leper hospitals in various cities in Cuba which do not now care for a single leper, and whose incomes might well be applied to the support of these in operation, and to other charitable institutions. Although, as regards source of income, these hospitals are private institutions, it is evident that, containing as they do inmates who are more or less helpless, and who are retained in custody for the advantage of the community, they are to be classed with insane asylums as regards their relations to the State, and should be declared State institutions. All lepers in the island are supposed to be confined in one of these institutions, but the law is not rigidly enforced. It is clearly undesirable to put the liberty of the citizen in the

hands of private corporations when the State can and should be the custodian of these unfortunate persons. The San Lázaro Hospital at Havana is most unappropriately and unfortunately placed within the City where it can have no grounds for the exercise and recreation of the patients. The buildings are old and dark, and ventilation on one side is entirely cut off by a high boundary wall. The sexes are not sufficiently separated. Nothing can be more evident than the propriety of re-classifying this institution as one of general public character and of removing it to the country, where the unfortunate victims of this loathesome disease may enjoy fresh air and exercise, ample grounds and a diversity of employments. At present they have, added to the sufferings from disease, those of cheerless and unwholesome life-imprisonment. Leprosy is not a respecter of persons, and attacks the refined and rich as well as the humbler classes. If, through no fault of his own, a rich man has to be imprisoned by the State for the protection of society, it is evident that he has a right to demand all the privacy and the comforts that are appropriate to his station in life and that he can pay for. There are no accommodations for persons of this class at San Lázaro, and the surroundings and contacts there are such as would be most repulsive and abhorrent to a refined and sensitive patient. The consequences are, as might be expected, that the law is not, and cannot be, enforced so far as the well-to-do are concerned; and so we have a law which operates only against the poor and which fails to protect the community.

At an asylum in the country or on an island, detached cottages could be built for patients who could afford to pay rent for them. The Lazaretto at Santa Clara is poorly equipped and unattractive. The inmates live in utter idleness and without organization for employment or even for amusement. The Director seems to think it impossible to get those who are able to work to even clean the grounds and care for the garden. These two institutions should be consolidated, placed under State control, and removed to a suitable place in the country or on an island. This recommendation is not a new one. Lieut. Colonel R. M. O'Reilly, Chief Surgeon, Division of Cuba, of March 21st, 1899, wrote a letter to the Adjutant General on this subject, in which he said:

"During the afternoon and evening patients who are able to walk sit in the corridor or at the entrance of the asylum, where they come in direct contact with the people. Those who have families in the city are permitted to visit them once a week. The public is allowed to visit the institution at certain hours. In my opinion this condition of things should be discontinued. Leprosy is a contagious disease. In Hawaii, lepers are segregated on an island set apart for their habitation, and in other places where the disease exists it is believed that its victims are scrupulously isolated. With the means at the disposal of the trustees of San Lázaro, a site remote from human habitation should be acquired, and proper buildings erected thereon, and as soon as this is done the lepers should be removed thereto and secluded."

Major V. Harvard, Chief Surgeon, Department of Cuba, in an endorsement dated May 5th, 1900, said:

"From observation and information, I am inclined to believe that there are outside of the asylum from fifty to one undred lepers in private houses in the city of Havana, and in all from 500 to 800 in the whole Island of Cuba. It is seen from these figures that the San Lázaro can only accommodate a small proportion of the whole number, and that an additional and better located asylum is now required.

"When the nature of the disease is considered, how slowly it progresses, how patients retain their mental faculties and, for years, are often able to walk and help themselves, it seems hard indeed that they should be kept in strict idleness and isolation in an asylum. There can be no question that the systen of segregated colonization is the best possible for them, being recognized by all civilized nations as the most humane and efficient, whether it be on a large farm in the country or, still better, on an attractive island as advocated by Major Ducker. There the sufferers can occupy themselves in a pleasant and healthful manner and enjoy every comfort their means permit. In this manner only can the public be absolutely protected. It is probable that many cases now kept in families would be sent to such an island, although, on the other hand, some relatives and friends might object on account of the difficulties of frequent visits. It is respectfully recommended that this subject be submitted to the authorities for consideration. There are many islands scattered along the Southern coast that there would be no difficulty in finding a suitable one where lepers could be sent from the whole island."

Again, under date of July 17, 1900, Major Havard said:

"In my opinion, such important repairs and alterations involving such a large expenditure of money, should not be undertaken until a decision is taken by the authorities as to the place where and the method by which lepers should be taken care of in Cuba.

"I believe that there is no one, with the knowledge and authority to speak on the subject, who would recommend the continuance of the San Lázaro Hospital building as a home and asylum for lepers. Every consideration of public health and humanity towards this class of sufferers demands that they be segregated on a large farm or island where every comfort can be given them, while they would cease to be a menace to the public.

"The present building can be utilized as a reception or detention hospital for doubtful cases or cases which it may be thought best, for special reasons, to keep in the city."

In an endorsement dated January 16, 1901, Major Havard further states:

"All authorities substantially agree that leprosy is contagious; the nature and degree of the contagion and conditions under which it takes place, are as yet unknown, but there can be no doubt that the disease can be communicated by contact, when the conditions are favorable, and that the presence of lepers in the community constitutes a serious danger.

"I strongly concur in the recommendation of the writer (Dr. Balmaseda), that the lepers should be segregated and isolated upon a suitable island. If the subject is properly managed and the great advantage of such isolation to the lepers themselves is clearly brought out, I do not think that there would be any strong opposition from the friends and relatives of the patients. This plan has already been strongly urged by Major Greble and myself.

"There is no question that the isolation of all lepers would, in Cuba as in other countries, result in the complete extinction of the disease."

A list of the hospitals supported in whole or in part by the State, with the number of inmates and attendants in each, is given in Appendix III.

DESTITUTE AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

Section 6 of the Decree creating the Department of Charities fixes in clear and emphatic terms the policy of the Department in this respect. It says: "It is hereby declared to be the general policy of the Island of Cuba, to be carried into effect as speedily as circumstances will permit, that destitute and delinquent children who are now, or become in the future, subjects of support from public funds, shall be cared for by the State, and shall be committed to the guardianship of the appropriate Insular authorities. Such children shall be cared for, according to their respective needs, in families, training schools, or reformatories, as may from time to time be found to be advisable."

No room can be found in this law for the subsidized asylums, which two years ago dotted the island and which performed a noble service in saving the lives of the child victims of the reconcentration. But it is recognized that this service having been performed, these asylums must give way to the more fitting and useful system which has been prepared at leisure. The Department has accepted the axiom that asylum-bred children rarely do well and makes its aims to place either in families or in State training schools all children towards whose support it contributes. To this end, all subsidies to asylums will be gradually withdrawn, the State supported orphan asylums discontinued, and those which are endowed reduced in size so as to be self-supporting. It has been found that a large number of the children in these asylums are not really destitute according to the definition in Section 8 of Order 271, but have parents or other relations who are well able to support them and who, when it is announced that an asylum is about to be discontinued, come forward and claim the children. Such as are not returned to relatives in this way are, upon the closure of an asylum, either placed in previously selected homes or transferred to one of the State training schools. When a child is returned to relatives from an asylum, his bed and bed linen, his clothing and other personal belongings are sent with him whenever practicable. The subsidized asylums are now eleven in number (the State training and reform schools not being counted), and contain 1,236 children. The average

cost of these is $15.22 per month per capita, of which $11.24 has been contributed by the State and the remainder by private contributions or incomes from properties. Several of these are old institutions with more or less liberal endowments, as the Casas de Beneficencia at Havana, Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba. The first named has very large properties and can easily be made self-supporting. For a list of these asylums see Appendix IV.

THE BUREAU FOR PLACING CHILDREN.

This Bureau in the Department of Charities is charged with the duty of finding good and suitable homes for such children as it is desired to place in families, or visiting them with sufficient frequency to insure proper care of them, and of keeping a complete record of them as long as they are under the guardianship of the Department. This Bureau also receives monthly reports from teachers of public schools which these orphans attend, showing their regularity of attendance and the care taken of them, as indicated by their appearance, etc. The number of agents in this Bureau, which is under the able management of Mr. Jerome B. Clark, has recently been increased from two to five, and the work done by it is of great value to the State. The work of these agents in finding suitable homes, and in inspecting children already placed-out, demands no small amount of energy, tact and good judgment. In order to secure and retain agents possessing these valuable qualifications a system of graded promotion in pay should be provided from $60.00 a month, when on trial, to $125.00 for the most expert after several years service. For details of this work see Appendix V.

THE STATE TRAINING AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

The Training School for Girls of Cuba, at Compostela Barracks in Havana, has done excellent work, and no difficulty is found in finding good homes for the older girls. Besides the ordinary branches of a literary education, they are taught music, sewing, cooking and general house work. Miss Helen K. James is Superintendent of this excellent school. The President of the Junta de Patronos is Sra. Dolores Millan de Fonts. The number of girls in the shool June 30th was 170.

The Training School for Boys of Cuba is located at Santiago de las Vegas, twelve miles South of Havana, in a cuartel and some frame barracks which were erected for hospital purposes by the Spaniards. An excellent artesian well has been bored and five and one-half caballerías of valuable land purchased for agricultural purposes. On April 15th the school was established there by the transfer of fifty boys from Guanajay, where had been temporarily brought together about 300 orphan boys, together with 100 criminal and incorrigible boys. Fifty more were transferred on April 30th; and it is the intention of the Department to transfer the remaining 300 of the non-criminal boys from the Reform School at the earliest date that accommodations can

be provided for them. To do this, two barracks must be built at an estimated cost of $2,500.00 each. This school at present teaches, in addition to the common school studies, shoemaking, carpentering, blacksmithing, house-painting, tailoring, laundry work, cooking, farming and gardening, and the care of domestic animals. A machine-shop, electric light plant and ice-plant have been approved by the Military Governor and will shortly be installed. Ice and electric light will then be sold to the town of Santiago de las Vegas. It is hoped that the products of this school will ultimately go far towards making it self-supporting. The Superintendent is Captain Robert Crawford (Lieut. U. S. N. retired). As this school is still in process of organization, the Junta de Patronos appointed for it has not yet taken charge, and it is under the immediate control of the Department. The school contains at present 113 boys, but by the end of the year the number will probably be 450.

The Reform School for Boys of Cuba is located at Guanajay, 42 kilometers southwest of Havana, in the buildings constructed in 1899 for the United States garrison at that town. Mr. George L. Todd is Superintendent, and Dr. Julio San Martín is President of the Junta de Patronos. There are nearly two caballerías of land purchased for the school, and an excellent water supply from a deep well bored by the military authorities. This school has at present 112 boys committed for crimes or ill behavior, and nearly 300 orphans or other destitute boys who have come into the hands of the Department from various sources. Besides the danger to the latter from constant association with the criminal boys, it is impossible to enforce the rigid discipline and hard work proper to a reform school as long as they are present, and it is the intention of the Department to remove them to the Training School as soon as practicable.

Conjunctivitis and tinea of the scalp are very prevalent in this school, there being at the time of my inspection sixty cases of eye diseases, and sixty-eight cases of scalp diseases. It was stated that many of these cases were children transferred from the Casa de Beneficencia in Havana. This school was on July 1st, 1901, turned over to its duly appointed Junta de Patronos for administration. The course of instruction is intended to be industrial rather than literary, although each boy attends classes part of the day. Ninety-one boys are receiving industrial instruction, besides thirty-one who assist in the kitchen. The number of inmates will be reduced by the transfers to the training school above mentioned, from 408 to 130.

The Reform School for Girls of Cuba is in the building formerly occupied by the Hospital of Aldecoa on the outskirts of Havana, near the Cerro road. It is in charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Mother Mary Angel Guardian being the Superintendent. Sra. Angela de Cárdenas is President of the Junta de Patronos.

The school contains 81 girls, of which 47 are in the Reformatory Department and 34 in the Special Wards, which contain the younger and less criminal girls. No intercourse between the two

classes of inmates is permitted. Besides the common school branches, sewing and housework are taught. This institution needs two or three acres of land for the out-door exercise of the girls and for gardens. At present the inmates spend their whole time shut in by the walls of the house and patio. The adjacent land is owned by the City of Havana, and it is hoped that a necessary area can be obtained from the municipality.

THE AGED FROR.

Cuba has never had any poor-houses. There are, however, a number of asylums for the aged poor, administered by the religious order of the Little Sisters of the Poor. They are, as a rule, admirably administered and very clean, and for this special branch of charitable work religious orders seem especially suited. In it their success is as marked as is their lack of suitability for modern hospital work. Seven of these institutions receive State aid, of which one—the Asilo Nuestra Señora del Carmen, at Puerto Príncipe—is not under the charge of this order, but is administered by a Junta de Patronos and hired employees. It is not well administered. These institutions are all of small capacity, and are full; while numerous cases suitable for admission to them cumber the hospitals. The better administered ones should be enlarged so as to increase their capacity, and appropriations to assist the Home at Matanzas and that at Cienfuegos are recommended. The former needs a new wing for increased accommodations and better separation of the sexes. This will double its capacity and can be constructed for $9,000. The "Hermanitas" at Cienfuegos have built a new and much larger Home, which will increase their accommodation to sixty, but they have been unable to complete the building. About $2,000.00 is needed to do so. The monthly assistance given to these institutions is in the form of a per capita payment of $6.00 to $7.00 for each inmate sent them by the Department; but not for others. If these cases are carefully investigated by the Department prior to the admission to the institution, and regularly inspected, it is believed that most of the evils of the subsidy system can be avoided. It is hoped that it may be found possible to aid some of these institutions by a transfer of properties of defunct institutions founded with a similar purpose.

THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE OF CUBA.

This institution is situated at Mazorra, sixteen kilometers south of Havana, is a State institution, and is the only asylum for the insane in Cuba. The number of inmates on January 1st was 639, and on June 30th was 772. $23,232 has been spent during the last half year in equipment and repairs. The current expenses are about $11,000 a month. With the improvement in administration of the institution, and the simpler and more expeditious method of commitment of the insane, introduced by Order 271 of 1900, there has been a rapid increase in the number

of inmates and the institution is now overcrowded, especially in the women's side. Increase of accommodation by the construction of cottages is proposed. It is believed that in this way greater comfort and privacy will be effected and that it will encourage a more modern method of treatment than is apt to prevail behind the bars and locks of the present cárcel-like buildings. Improvements in the water supply at Mazorra are now in progress. Dr. Lucas Alvarez Cerice has been the Superintendent since February 20, 1898. The provision of Order 271, that a school for nurses be located at this hospital, has been found impracticable on account of the lack of surgical practice and of diversity of clinical experience. It is recommended that this provision be repealed and that the institution be supplied with nurse pupils in their third year from the six regular schools, when the experience of nervous diseases will be of value to them, and they, by their training, experience and age, will be of value to the institution.

THE BLIND AND DEAF MUTES.

There is no special provision for these defectives in Cuba. The number of blind children seems to be very small. In answer to a Circular Letter addressed by the Department to all the Alcaldes of the Island asking for the number of such children in their respective municipalities, only eight were reported. This census is probably far from complete, but the number is evidently not large enough at present to demand that the State go to the great expense of establishing a special school for them.

It would be better and far more economical to send the destitute blind and deaf-mute children who come to the hands of the Department to well equipped and already established schools for these classes in the United States. This can be done at a very small expense. The aged blind, who are dependent, can be well cared for in existing Homes for the Aged.

MONEY AND PROPERTY RETURNS.

The Money Accounts of the various institutions are now rendered, as a rule, with satisfactory promptness and accuracy.

With regard to Property Returns, however, the case is entirely different. In hardly any case has a return of property been made by an institution, except where the work has been performed by the clerical force of this office. This failure is believed to be due to the excessive complexity of the forms prescribed, which render them unsuited to the needs of charitable institutions.

The great majority of the routine purchases of such institutions are food and medicines, and under the present system, these have to be taken up on five separate vouchers, abstracts and returns, making in all ten entries before they can be dropped as expended. This enormously increases the bulk of the return and the amount of writing. For food and medicines there is a fixed per capita allowance, and if these could be expended monthly on a certified statement like the "Statement of the Hospital Fund,"

in use in the Medical Department of the United States Army, it might be found practicable to use the present forms for other property; or, better still, the "Property Book" system recommended by Mr. J. L. Stuart, Auditor for this Department, might be used for it. It is respectfully suggested that a system which is theoretically perfect is of little value, if it cannot be put into use, and that returns of non-expendible property only would be preferable to none at all.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. KEAN,

Major and Surgeon U. S. A.

Superintendent, Dept. of Charities.

APPENDIX I.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Sr. Perfecto Lacoste ..... President.
Dr. Manuel Delfín..... Vice-President.

MEMBERS AT LARGE.

Sr. Perfecto Lacoste..... Havana.
Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante ..... ,,
Sr. Dionisio Velasco..... ,,
Sr. José María Bérriz..... ,,
Sr. T. C. Culmell ..... ,,

PROVINCIAL DELEGATES.

Sr. Manuel Delfín. .... Province of Havana.
Dr. A. B. Zanetti. ..... Province of Matanzas.
Sr. Francisco Carrillo ..... Province of Santa Clara.
Sr. José A. Blanco..... Province of Pinar del Río.
Sr. Salomé González..... Province of Puerto Príncipe.
Sr. Leopoldo Ruiz Tamayo. Province of Santiago de Cuba.

Major J. R. Kean, U. S. A..... Superintendent.
Mr. Miguel R. Suárez..... Assistant Superintendent.

INSPECTORS.

Dr. J. M. Peña, for the City of Havana and Guanabacoa.

Dr. Carlos H. Kohly, for the Province of Havana and Pinar del Río, exclusive of Havana, and institutions in the City of Matanzas.

Mr. George W. Hyatt, for the Province of Matanzas and Santa Clara, exclusive of institutions in the City of Matanzas.

Mr. William H. Morales, for the Provinces of Puerto Príncipe and Santiago de Cuba.

SPECIAL INSPECTORS.

Mrs. L. W. Quintard.
Miss. S. Henry.
Dr. Gregorio Quesada.

BUREAU FOR PLACING CHILDREN.

Mr. Jerome B. Clark is in charge of the Bureau, and his agents are, Mrs. Elsa Trotzig Clark, María J. de Olloqui, Mrs. Adela Huard, Mr. José Martínez and Mr. Antonio Salas.

OFFICE FORCE.

Mr. Charles Morales.....	Chief Clerk.
Mr. J. L. Stuart.....	Auditor.
Mr. M. K. Weil.....	Money Clerk.
Mr. William Bulzing.....	Record Clerk.
Miss M. R. Donnelly.....	Stenographer.
Mr. E. C. McFarland	Stenographer.
Mr. L. H. Harris.....	Bookkeeper.
Mr. José Estraviz.....	Traulator & Interpreter.

APPENDIX II.

MR. HOMER FOLKS.

In March, 1900, the Secretary of the (State Charities Aid) Association received an invitation from Major-General Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, to spend some weeks in that Island for the purpose of advising and assisting the military authorities in the reorganization of the public charities of Cuba. The Board of Managers, believing that permanent and important benefits might be secured to the people of Cuba from the establishment of a system of public charity which would avoid some of the more serious evils which had been found to develop in other localities, kindly gave the Secretary leave of absence for this purpose, and he spent some six weeks in Cuba. A brief statement of the conditions that were found to exist, and the work that was accomplished, may not be without interest and even important suggestions, for those who are striving to improve the administration of public charity in this State.

The first question that naturally arose was as to whether the extreme suffering and distress caused by the war still existed; whether reconcentrados were still starving on the outskirts of the cities, and homeless children wandering in the fields. These questions, happily, could promptly be answered in the negative. Plenty of poverty, indeed, remained, but, so far as could he seen, very little actual suffering from lack of food, clothing and shelter, this happy result being due principally to four factors: first, the work of the United States Military authorities undertaken upon the American occupation, January 1, 1898, in the distribution of rations to existing charities and to thousands of needy families, and, later, in providing sanitary and other equipment to asylums and hospitals, and contributing liberally to their support; second, the native generosity and hospitality of the Cuban people, which was instanced by the fact that in the rural districts hundreds and thousands of families, as soon as they regained some slight footing on their farms, received into their care voluntarily one or more homeless children or other dependents; third, the help sent from the United States through charitable organizations such as the Red Cross and the Cuban Orphan Societies; fourth, the asisstance rendered by the Cuban Orphan Asylums, hospitals and other institutions, a few of which were founded some years ago, but most of which were established by Cuban municipal authorities during 1898 and 1899—in some instances upon the suggestion of American authorities or individuals.

The next and most serious question was as to what were the permanent needs of the island in the line of provision for the relief of the poor. This naturally brought up the question as to what had been done for the poor before the abnormal conditions brought about by the war. Inquiry developed the fact that there had never been any public out-door relief system in the island. There had never been any system of foor houses; there had been a comparatively small number of orphan asylums, most of which began as foundling asylums; there was a fairly extensive, but illy-equipped, system of local hospitals, established and maintained by municipalities, or by districts comprising several municipalities; or more rarely, by church or private benevolence. Further inquiry led to the conviction that, notwithstanding what would seem to us a most inadequate provision for relief to the poor, there had been less of actual suffering and distress growing out of poverty in Cuba, than in many other countries equipped with all the machinery of modern relief. This appeared to be due to two causes. The first cause was a marked generosity and hospitality of the people one to another, and the traditional and legal force of family ties. Under the old Spanish law not only children, grandchildren, parents and grandparents, but, under certain limitations, brothers were reciprocally responsible for support. The neighborhood tie was also peculiarly strong; it was expected as a matter of course that well-to-do people in each locality would assist and care for adequately and properly the destitute persons of that locality. To send destitute persons, or allow them to be sent, to some other locality, is regarded as something in a measure disgraceful. The second cause was the fact that owing to climate the necessities of life have always been easily secured in Cuba. Fuel is unnecessary except for cooking; the land is remarkably fertile, and under the crudest sort of cultivation vegetables and crops are matured in a surprisingly short time. A very moderate degree of effort suffices to secure the actual necessities for a family.

The conclusions reached were that under these circumstances it was best to return as nearly as might be to the conditions existing before the war; that there should be no system of public out-door relief; that, indeed, such a system would be dangerous in the extreme, and that there should be no general poor-house system. Some difficult questions arose as to whether the orphan asylums which had been established in large numbers during 1898 and 1899, and which then had a population of approximately five thousand, should be continued. After as careful a study as the circumstances would permit of the conditions in one or two small cities in which such asylums had been established, the conclusion was reached that the asylums should be gradually discontinued; that most of the children in the asylums were not full orphans; that some others had relatives living who were rapidly becoming able to care for them; that still others could be placed in free permanent homes with families who would be able to give them as good or better care than would be given in the asylums; and that by this method an almost irresistible temp-

tation would not be continually held before the parents who allow their children to become charges upon the public—a temptation which has undermined in large degree the independence of several great classes of emigrants in New York City. There were at this time in the Province of Havana, outside of the City, sixteen orphan asylums, established by the Red Cross Society to meet the emergency conditions which prevailed in 1898 and 1899, but turned over to the Government early in March, 1900. These institutions had a total census of 593 children. On May 1st a competent agent was assigned to the task of ascertaining whether some of the children in these asylums could be returned to their parents or relatives or placed out in families. A careful placing-out system, based on the methods that have been devised in New York and elsewhere, was organized. The results were quite remarkable. Five of the asylums were closed in May, five more in June, four in July, one in October, and the sixteenth and last in November. Of the 593 children, 434 were returned to relatives, 123 placed with families other than relatives, 27 placed in situations, 7 transferred to State Training Schools, and 2 placed in hospitals for treatment. The work was subsequently prosecuted with equal success in other provinces in connection with municipal asylums, nine other asylums with a total census of about 785 being closed. By November the number of children in institutions receiving public aid, including all the large ones, had been reduced to 2,297, of whom 543 were in State institutions for special training.

As to the local hospitals, it seemed necessary and desirable that they should be continued and brought to as effective a standard of administration as possible. They receive not only acute cases of illness, but also the class of cases which in New York is cared for in the infirmary departments of almshouses. A system of inspection of these hospitals by the military authorities had already been in operation and had been successful in correcting some of their most serious evils. Generous aid had been extended by the military authorities in supplies, equipment and food. It is interesting that, later in the summer, the Superintendent of Charities of Cuba ordered fifty copies of the Hand Book for Hospitals, S. C. A. A. Publication No. 32, for distribution among the hospitals of Cuba.

In Cuba laws are still made by the decree of the Military Governor. A decree covering the general subject of charities was prepared by the Secretary of the Association in consultation with the Military authorities of the Island and others, and, after slight modification, was approved by the Military Governor, to take effect on August 1, 1900. The provisions of the decree are briefly outlined in the September number of the Charities Review, 1900, pages 277–278. It establishes a State system for the care of children, preferably by placing them in families, but provides four State institutions for the training of children who cannot be placed in families, one for destitute boys and one for destitute girls, and one for wayward boys and one for wayward girls. Three of the four institutions were secured by the reorganiza-

tion of existing municipal or State institutions. In addition to elaborate provisions concerning the Bureau for Placing Children in Families and the State institutions for children, provision is made for the continuance and management of a system of local hospitals, and for a State system for the care of the Insane. A Department of Charities for the Island of Cuba is created with powers of inspection, inquiry and recommendation, somewhat similar to those of the State Board of Charities of New York. At the head of the Department, temporarily, is a Superintendent of Charities, an American military official. A Board of Trustees is provided for, to consist of eleven members, one from each province and five from the island at large, serving without salary and for a term of six years after the first appointments, which are for terms ranging from one to six years. When the organization of the Department and of the State institutions has been completed, the Superintendent of Charities is to become the Secretary and Chief Executive Officer of the Board of Charities, and subsequent vacancies in that position are to be filled by the Board.

That a representative of the Association should have been called upon for so important and responsible a work, and that the Association should be able to contribute to this extent to the work of the American Government in behalf of the people of Cuba, were alike gratifying to the Board of Managers.

APPENDIX III.

PERSONNEL AND EXPENDITURES OF HOSPITALS SUPPORTED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE STATE.

	No. employees.	No. inmates.	Current expenses.	Equipment.	Repairs and additions.	State allotments.	Private income.	Total allotments.
Alquízar, Civil Hospital	5	20	$ 1,840 00	$ 154 00	$ 506 00	$ 2,500 00	.....	$ 2,500 00
Bejucal, ,, ,,	.....	22	1,638 50	.....	.....	1,638 50	.....	1,638 50
Bayamo, ,, ,,	6	17	2,165 64	368 70	338 25	2,872 59	.....	2,872 59
Campechuela, ,, ,,	6	20	1,768 80	151 00	.....	1,919 80	.....	1,919 80
Cárdenas, ,, ,,	27	130	11,019 38	906 80	239 00	12,165 18	.....	12,165 18
Colón, ,, ,,	21	108	8,481 80	1,334 49	440 00	10,256 29	.....	10,256 29
Cienfuegos, ,, ,,	62	268	24,545 95	4,161 29	5,286 60	33,847 30	$ 146 54	33,993 84
Ciego de Avila, ,,	8	15	3,089 91	336 20	115 00	3,529 86	11 25	3,541 11
Guanajay, ,, ,,	16	52	4,981 65	1,594 54	468 50	7,044 69	.....	7,044 69
Guanabacoa, ,, ,,	19	55	6,531 65	883 86	312 10	6,053 78	1,673 83	7,727 61
Güines, ,, ,,	17	50	5,106 98	592 84	1,768 00	7,467 82	.....	7,467 82
Guantánamo, ,, ,,	21	75	7,314 56	2,006 07	189 00	9,509 63	.....	9,509 63
Havana, Hospital No. 1	118	416	46,821 08	12,976 19	6,908 20	66,193 97	511 50	66,705 47
Havana, Hospital Mercedes	101	180	31,720 09	9,682 18	3,181 94	32,792 59	11,791 62	44,584 21
Havana, Las Animas	.....	.....	11,741 00	1,181 00	14,052 53	26,974 53	.....	26,974 53
Holguín, Civil Hospital	8	45	3,583 10	862 00	1,034 50	5,350 60	129 00	5,479 60
Jovellanos, ,, ,,	9	20	2,378 63	259 20	160 00	2,797 83	.....	2,797 83
Jaruco, ,, ,,	7	20	1,970 60	464 62	.....	2,435 22	.....	2,435 22
Limonar, ,, ,,	8	14	1,595 60	.....	.....	1,595 60	.....	1,595 60
Manzanillo, ,, ,,	11	44	4,703 35	1,269 27	382 00	5,544 12	810 50	6,354 62
Marianao, ,, ,,	9	21	2,421 60	124 31	131 00	2,676 91	.....	2,676 91
Matanzas, Hospital San Nicolás	15	65	5,224 71	43 72	17 00	3,695 05	1,590 38	5,285 43
Matanzas, ,, Santa Isabel	.....	.....	10,843 80	5,263 36	2,467 84	18,136 38	438 62	18,575 00
& Nurses' School	60	96	5,662 03	188 60	.....	5,850 63	.....	5,850 63
Nueva Paz, Civil Hospital	7	21	1,871 40	62 20	120 00	2,053 60	.....	2,053 60
Puerto Padre, ,, ,,	10	32	3,309 75	2,438 04	1,507 41	6,655 20	600 00	7,255 20
Puerto Príncipe ,,, ,,	76	100	30,150 35	4,002 15	120 00	34,272 50	.....	34,272 50

APPENDIX III.—(CONTINUED).

	No. employees.	No. inmates.	Current expenses.	Equipment.	Repairs and additions.	State allotments.	Private income.	Total allotments.
Pinar del Río, Civil Hospital.....	14	44	$ 4,325 11	$ 627 60	$ 1,408 40	$ 6,361 11	$.....	$ 6,361 11
Remedios, ,, ,, ...	30	67	6,616 94	616 12	819 00	8,052 06	....	8,052 06
Remedios, Nurses' School.....	.....	.....	1,820 67	120 00	110 00	2,050 67	....	2,050 67
San Antonio de los Baños, Civ. Hosp.	8	23	2,194 40	76 25	....	2,270 65	....	2,270 65
Santiago de las Vegas, Civil Hospital.	6	20	2,025 60	126 80	....	2,152 40	....	2,152 40
Santa Clara, Hosp. San Juan de Dios.	20	80	7,426 98	1,708 24	1,167 10	9,732 05	570 27	10,302 32
Sagua la Grande, Hosp. "Pocurul"....	32	125	11,447 22	917 65	736 36	11,531 97	1,569 26	13,101 23
Santiago de Cuba, Hospital Civil.....	87	240	35,054 56	2,266 04	5,463 33	41,034 93	1,749 00	42,783 93
Santiago de Cuba, Yellow Fever Hosp.	.....	.....	496 00	32 00	....	528 00	....	528 00
Sancti Spíritus, Municipal Hospital...	21	90	8,483 32	1,705 34	387 45	10,576 11	....	10,576 11
Trinidad, Civil Hospital.....	30	90	10,175 41	3,008 85	240 00	13,424 26	....	13,424 26
Trinidad, Hosp. San Juan de Dios.....	.....	.....	3,712 83	24 00	22 65	3,759 48	....	3,759 48
Victoria de las Tunas, Civil Hospital.	5	10	1,200 00	....	....	1,200 00	....	1,200 00
Yaguajay, Civil Hospital.....	6	15	1,575 50	22 50	....	1,500 00	96 00	1,596 00
Total.....	906	2,710	$339,034 45	$622,558 02	$ 50,099 16	$430,003 86	$ 21,687 77	$451,691 63
Havana, San Lázaro Hospital.....	35	106	$ 15,876 59	$ 922 91	$ 2,064 20	$ 6,134 35	$ 12,729 35	$ 18,863 70
Santa Clara, San Lázaro Hospital....	8	28	3,239 80	1,183 62	734 38	5,117 50	40 30	5,157 80
Total.....	43	134	$ 19,116 39	$ 2,106 53	$ 2,798 58	$ 11,251 85	$ 12,769 65	$ 24,021 50

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF JUNTAS DE PATRONOS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TRAINING SCHOOL FCR BOYS OF CUBA.

Captain Robert Crawford, Superintendent and Disbursing Officer.

Board of Directors.

Sr. Oscar Fonts y Sterling..
,, Arturo Bosque.
,. Cárlos Carbonell.
,, Joaquín L. Dueñas.
,, Angel Cowley.

Institution not as yet turned over to Junta.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA.

Mr. George L. Todd..... Superintendent.

Board of Directors.

Dr. Julio San Martín..... ..... President.
,, Enrique Núñez .... Vice-President.
Ldo. Rafael S. Calzadilla..... ..... Secretary.
Dr. Juan B. Valdés.
Sr. Antonio Bérriz.
Sr. José V. Canales..... Treasurer.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA.

Miss Helena K. James..... Superintendent.

Board of Directors.

Sra. Dolores Millán de Fonts..... President.
,, Maria Wilson de Villalón..... Vice-President.
Sra. Juana Antunez de Figueredo.
,, Liberia León de Suárez.
Dr. Pedro Albarrán.
Sr. Alfredo García y Martí.. .... Treasurer.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA.

Mother Mary Angel Guardian..... Superintendent.

Board of Directors.

Sra. Angela Cárdenas..... ..... President.
,, Belén Quesada de Barnet..... Vice-President.

Sra. Pilar Radillo de Lancís.
,, de Medero.
Sr. Tomás Medero.

Sr. Ramón Franca y Lancís..... Treasurer.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE OF CUBA.

Dr. Lúcas Alvarez Cerice..... ..... Superintendent.

Board of Directors.

Dr. Juan M. Plá..... ..... President.
Sr. Wenceslao de Villaurrutia..... Vice-President.

Lcdo. Cristóbal Laguardia.
Sr. Francisco de Paula Rodríguez.
,, José Malberty.
,, Antonio Fernández de Castro.
,, José P. Alacán.

Sr. Adriano Silva y Gil..... ..... Treasurer.

APPENDIX IV.

STATE SCHOOLS, ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

	No. employees.	No. inmates.	Current expenses.	Equipment.	Repairs and additions.	State allotments.	Private income.	TOTAL allotments.
Reform School for Boys, Guanajay	57	408	$ 33,607.04	$12,166.40	$ 2,025.00	$ 47,798.44	.....	$ 47,798.44
Reform School for Girls, Aldecoa	23	83	8,713.55	4,030.36	1,729.50	14,473.41	.....	14,473.41
Training School for Girls, Havana	42	170	17,403.00	3,145.92	853.00	21,401.92	.....	21,401.92
Training School for Boys, Santiago de las Vegas	25	113	32,587.84	10,761.55	25,474.45	68,823.84	.....	68,823.84
Hospital for Insane, Mazorra	125	725	64,038.85	14,853.68	8,399.40	85,608.02	$ 1,683.91	87.291.93
	272	1,499	$156,350.28	$44,957.91	$38,481 35	$238.105.63	$ 1.683,91	$239,789.54
MISCELLANEOUS ALLOTMENTS:								
Aid to Destitute			$ 233.90			$ 233.90		
Cárdenas Orphan Asylum			700.78			700.78		
Manzanillo, Sisters of Aged Poor			790.00			790.00		
Puerto Príncipe, San Juan de Dios			258.50			258.50		
Sancti Spiritus, Hospital Paula			1,134.62			1,134.62		
,, ,, San Juan de Dios			984.03			984.03		
,, ,, Asilo de Varones			368.27			368.27		
Santiago de Cuba, Daughters of Mary			928.50			928.50		
,, ,, Siervas de María			495.00			495.00		
,, ,, San Luis Hospital			138.65			138.65		
Santo Domingo, Orphan Asylum			673.45			673.45		
TOTALS			$ 6,705.70			$ 6,705.70		

STATE SCHOOLS, ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—(CONTINUED.)

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.	No. employees.	No. inmates.	Current expenses.	Equipment.	Repairs and additions.	State allotments.	Private income.	Total allotments.
Cienfuegos, Orphan Asylum	26	145	$ 10,658.49	$ 1,671.00	$ 400.00	$ 12,729.49	.....	$ 12,729.49
Guantánamo, Orphan Asylum	2	83	2,044.66	59.25	146.20	2,202.11	$ 48.00	2,250.11
Havana, "La Beneficencia"	95	356	36,179.04	3,732.64	1,866.31	17,395.00	24,382.99	41,777.99
Havana, "Huérfanos de la Patria"	14	90	5,040.91	890.82	88.00	4,200.00	1,819.73	6,019.73
Manzanillo, Orphan Asylum	8	40	2,688.40	113.91	5.70	2,383.01	425.00	2,808.01
Matanzas, "Beneficencia"	14	102	6,777.79	914.16	.....	6,433.27	1,258.68	7,691.95
Matanzas, Industrial School	20	100	6,938.17	944.15	371.20	8,253.52	.....	8,253.52
Puerto Príncipe, Orphan Asylum	3	31	1,986.60	232.60	.....	2,219.20	.....	2,219.20
Santiago de Cuba, "Beneficencia"	13	87	6,187.44	447.51	1,528.97	6,557.92	1,606.00	8,163.92
Santiago de Cuba, Orphan Asylum	31	150	13,097.95	2,805.20	2,728.82	18,631.97	.....	18,631.97
Sancti Spíritus, Orphan Asylum	5	52	2,598.14	223.23	.....	2,817.62	3.75	2,821.37
TOTALS	131	1,236	$ 94,197.59	$ 12,034.47	$ 7,135.20	$ 83,823.11	$29,544.15	$113,367.26
ASYLUMS FOR AGED.								
Cárdenas, Asylum for Aged	.....	48	$ 1,662.49	.....	.....	$ 1,662.49	.....	$ 1,662.49
Cienfuegos " " "	.....	39	1,084.26	.....	.....	1,084.26	.....	1,084.26
Havana, "La Misericordia"	14	92	7,022.26	$ 409.37	$ 210.00	3,000.00	$ 4,641.63	7,641.63
Puerto Príncipe, "Del Carmen"	11	100	4,908.89	316.00	.....	4,774.59	450.30	5,224.89
Santiago de Cuba, "Asilo San José"	1	43	2,212.80	413.00	66.85	2,317.65	375.00	2,692.65
Matanzas, Asylum for Aged	.....	40	1,120.00	.....	.....	1,120.00	.....	1,120.00
TOTALS	.....	.....	$ 18,010.70	$ 1,138.37	$ 276.85	$ 13,958.99	$ 5,466.93	$ 19,425.92
Casa de las Viudas, Havana	.....	.....	$ 1,255.45	.....	.....	$ 1,255.45	.....	$ 1,255.45
Tamayo Dispensario, Havana	.....	.....	1,960.82	$ 252.30	$ 150.00	1,454.88	$ 908.24	2,363.12
On hand for Widows' Home (fund raised by Mrs. William Ludlow and others) $1,428.35								

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CUBA NOT RECEIVING SUBSIDIES FROM THE STATE.

IN CIENFUEGOS.

(1) Hermanitas Domínicas; private institution;
(2) Hospital "San Rafael," private association known as "San Rafael;"
(3) Hospital de la Junta de la Colonia Española; for the care of Spanish subjects.

IN SANTA CLARA.

(4) Asilo Niños Huérfanos "San Félix;" no property.
(5) Asilo "San Pedro y Santa Rosalía;" controlled by the Abreu family;
(6) Asilo San Vicente de Paul; Religious Association for the care of children;
(7) Hospital "Casa de Salud;" for clerks and business men.
(8) Hospital Civil, Rancho Veloz; supported by Municipality.

IN CÁRDENAS.

(9) Asilo "Widows and Orphans;" under Municipal control.

IN TRINIDAD.

(10) Hospital San Juan de Dios y Paula; closed; Has considerable property.
(11) Casa de Beneficencia; closed; Has considerable property.

IN SANCTI SPÍRITUS.

(12) "Martí;" Civil Hospital for Males. Has some property; Was merged into San Juan de Dios on Jan. 1, 1900;
(13) Hospital San Juan de Dios, for males. Has considerable property. Martí Hospital was merged into this institution January 1, 1900. Closed.
(14) Civil Hospital "Paula;" female hospital. Has some property; now closed.
(15) Orphan Asylum. Casa de Beneficencia. Has some property. The property of San Juan de Dios, Martí, Paula and Beneficencia are administered by the same Junta.

The Civil Municipal Hospital has its own proper Junta.

IN MATANZAS.

(16) Asylum for Girls "Palmira Duarte" 53 inmates;
(17) Asylum for Girls "San Vicente de Paul;" 52 inmates;
(18) Asylum for Girls and Boys "Industrial Home;" (Mr. Hubbard's Asylum); 22 boys; 15 girls.
(19) Firemen's Station Dispensary and Casa de Socorro.
(20) Sisters of Mary Association; care of patients at home;
(21) Spanish Casino's Private Hospital, or "Quinta de Salud."

IN MARIEL.

(22) Asylum for Girls, (Miss Jennie Edwards, Directress) Inmates, 23 orphan girls.

IN THE CITY OF HAVANA.

Private Hospitals:

(23) La Purísima Concepción;
(24) La Benéfica.
(25) Covadonga.
(26) San Francisco de Paula;
(27) Quinta del Rey;
(28) Clínica del Dr. Casuso.

Private Charitable Institutions:

(29) La Domiciliaria;
(30) Convento del Buen Pastor;
(31) San Vicente de Paul;
(32) Ancianos Desamparados;
(33) Cruz Blanca Cubana;
(34) Hermanas de la Caridad del S. C. de Jesús;
(35) Huérfanos de San Vicente de Paul.

APPENDIX V.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BUREAU FOR PLACING CHILDREN.

	Jan. 1st to June 30th 1901.		Total since organization.	
No. applications received		175		504
No. desiring boys	26		111	
No. desiring girls	149		393	
		175		504
Investigated and approved	102		395	
Investigated and disapproved	57		76	
Withdrawn by application before filled	11		18	
Awaiting investigation	5		15	
		175		504
Total number children placed out	47		329	
Children transferred from one home to another	48		59	
Number of different homes in which children have been placed owing to transfers	101		394	
Number of children under supervision	233			
Children passed from care of B. P. C.:				
Sent to State Reform Schools	3		4	
Sent to State Training Schools	7		8	
To other institutions	2		26	
Over age	10		15	
Returned to relatives	24		39	
Family cannot be located	1		1	
Run away and not recovered	2		2	
Died	1		1	
Total		50		96
Children under supervision:				
Boys, white	53			
Boys, black	9			
Girls, white	157			
Girls, black	14			
Total		233		
Under 5 years old	4			
Between 5 and 10 years	49			
Over 10 years	180			
Total		233		
Full orphans	232			
Having one parent living	1			
Having both parents living				
Total		233		
Number inspection visits made to homes		214		508
Number letters received in regard to children placed out		236		431

Up to June 20th, 1901, the Bureau for Placing Children consisted of one (1) Superintendent and two (2) Agents. The Bureau has now been enlarged by the addition of three (3) Agents.

The apparent falling-off in the number of children placed-out, 47 for the first six months of this year as against 282 for last year, is accounted for by the fact that during last year twenty-eight orphan asylums were discontinued, on which occasions we were enabled to place-out quite a number more than would have otherwise been possible with our limited force. As the Bureau has been increased by the addition of three (3) new agents, it is very probable that a much larger number of children will be placed-out during the final six months of this year.

In cases where children have been sent to Reform Schools or returned to Training Schools, it has only been after the most careful investigation, and after the child has been tried in two or three different homes.

A careful investigation has also always been made when a child was returned to relatives.

The number of inspection visits made to homes, as shown on the accompanying sheet, indicates the number of visits which have been made after the first one when the child was placed out.

Respectfully submitted,

JEROME B. CLARK,

Supt. of B. P. C.

APPENDIX VI.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES, ISLAND OF CUBA.

HOSPITAL NO. 1, HAVANA.

Miss Elizabeth H. Holmes..... Superintendent.

Head Nurses.

Miss Lena G. Townshend.
Miss Christine Macdonnel.
Miss Mabel Macdonnel.
Miss Elizabeth J. Walker.
Miss Mae Emerick.
Miss Julia Osler.
Miss Lydia Haup.
Miss Ida M. Batcher.

Total number head nurses..... 8
Total number pupil nurses..... 26

MERCEDES HOSPITAL, HAVANA.

Miss M. A. O'Donnell..... Superintendent.

Head Nurses.

Miss Lena Luttrell.
Miss Rena Vaugh.
Miss Genevieve Russell.
Miss A. E. O'Donnell.

Total number head nurses..... 4
Total number pupil nurses..... 23

HOSPITAL "SANTA ISABEL," MATANZAS.

Miss M. Eugenie Hibbard..... Superintendent.

Head Nurses.

Miss Bertha Anderson.
Miss Hannah Waddell.
Miss Florence Porter.
Miss Mary E. Pearson.

Total number head nurses..... 4
Total number pupil nurses..... 14

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PUERTO PRÍNCIPE.

Miss M. A. Mitchell ..... Superintendent.

Head Nurses.

Miss Daguar Alberti.
Miss M. Ainslie Robertson.
Miss Jean J. Kay.
Miss Margaret Irene Smith.
Miss Ana K. Wetherill.
Miss Clara L. Bowden.

Total number head nurses..... 6
Total number pupil nurses.. 27

CIVIL HOSPITAL, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Miss Gertrude W. Moore..... ..... Superintendent.

Head Nurses.

Miss Rose Hoffman.
Miss Mary Cornelia Hoffman.
Miss Marcella Doyle.

Total number head nurses... 3
Total number pupil nurses... 3

CIVIL HOSPITAL, REMEDIOS.

Miss Edith A. Sampson .... Superintendent.

Total number pupil nurses..... 5

CIVIL HOSPITAL, CIENFUEGOS.

Miss M. Jeanette Byers..... Superintendent.

Total number pupil nurses.... 19

APPENDIX VII.

PERSONNEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES.

	Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1901.	Since Allotted.	Amount Disbursed.	Bal. on hand June 30, 1901.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT:				
Personnel	$ 552.62	$16,187.09	$16,153.63	$ 586.08
Expenses of Inspectors, Stationery, Printing, Translating Reports, and Incidentals	1,957.87	3,300.00	2,648 28	2,609.59
Harness, Wagons, Shoeing Animals, Forage, and Cleaning Material	291.22	1,333.00	1,056.96	567.26
Contract Nurses and Priest salaries	1,055.66	4,073.33	4,037.76	1,091.23
DESTITUTE:				
Rent, Lodgings, and Purchase of Wood	534.37	200.00	445.60	288.77
WIDOWS' HOME:				
Personnel and other Expenditures		1,150.00		
Turned over by Mr. Suárez.		175.56	779.20	546.36
BOARD OF CHARITIES:				
Expenses of Travel, etc		2,500.00	611.42	1,888.58
OUTSIDE INSTITUTIONS:				
Purchase of supplies for Distribution; Customs Duties; Repairs to Surgical Instruments; Pay to Carpenters making Boxes, and Repairs to Stoves and Ranges	3,808.95	4,316.67	5,334.98	2.790.64
Fitting up Operating Rooms at Gibara and Guantánamo; Paying back bills for Street Cleaning and Closing Asylum at Guanabacoa; Paying back salaries to employes at San José de las Lajas and Santiago de Cuba	2,115.91	40.00	1,745.65	410.26
Totals	$10,316.60	$33,275.65	$32,813.48	$10,778.77

Deposited with Treasurer	$ 2,871.24
Bal. on hand June 30, 1901	7,907.53
Total	$10,778.77

INFORME

DEL

COMANDANTE J. R. KEAN,

CIRUJANO DEL EJERCITO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

SUPERINTENDENTE DE BENEFICENCIA.

HABANA, CUBA,

1901.

CUARTEL GENERAL DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUBA,

OFICINA DEL SUPERINTENDENTE DE BENEFICENCIA.

Habana, Agosto 26, 1901.

Al Ayudante General

del Departamento de Cuba,

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de someter á su consideración el informe siguiente relativo á los trabajos llevados á cabo por el Departamento de Beneficencia, durante el semestre que terminó el día 30 de Junio de 1901.

La organización del Departamento fué en realidad terminado durante el año pasado, y continúa en las condiciones que indica la Memoria del Superintendente. (Véase el Apéndice número uno.) El único cambio de importancia ha sido el del Superintendente. El Comandante E. St. J. Greble, A. A. G. de Voluntarios del Ejército de los Estados Unidos, que organizó el Departamento, habiendo cesado en el desempeño de sus funciones en Cuba, partió el dia 1º de Junio de 1901. Debido á su incansable ahinco, laboriosidad y buen criterio en la ejecución de los planes del Gobernador Militar, el exponente, sucesor de aquél, se halla en condiciones de poder informar, satisfactoriamente, respecto á los adelantos realizados durante el medio año próximo pasado. El sistema adoptado por el Departamento, así como las condiciones bajo las cuales se puso en ejecución, se explican, de manera clara y suscinta en el informe que presenta al "New York State Charities Aid Association on Cuban Charities," relativo á la Beneficencia en Cuba, el Sr. Homer Folkes, Secretario de dicha asociación, (véase el Apéndice número 2,) cuya participación en la referida organización de este Departamento, está descrita en su Memoria anual, correspondiente al año 1900.

Los principales propósitos que vió de obtener este Departamento fueron los siguientes:

Primero. La habilitacion de los hospitales y la práctica de orden, economía, exactitud en la rendición de cuentas relativas á fondos y propiedades y la adopción de métodos médicos y quirúrgicos modernos en la Administración.

Segundo. La construcción de una Escuela para la enseñanza práctica de las enfermeras, que ha sido iniciada por el Departamento con el objeto de convertir en institución la ocupación de la enfermera en Cuba.

Tercero. El cuidado de los niños menesterosos y delincuentes.
Cuarto. El cuidado de los ancianos menesterosos.
Quinto. El cuidado de los dementes.

El Departamento, durante los últimos seis meses, ha mantenido, ya totalmente, ya parcialmente, setenta y seis instituciones benéficas, de las cuales un número no mayor de cinco pueden considerarse extrictamente como del Estado, á saber: Las dos escuelas de enseñanza práctica, las dos escuelas correccionales, y el hospital de dementes. De las setenta y una restantes, siete han sido suprimidas, quedan sesenta y cuatro instituciones subvencionales, que comprenden 39 hospitales, 2 hospitales de leprosos, 12 asilos de huérfanos, 7 asilos de ancianos y cuatro otras instituciones. Estas instituciones en parte son fundaciones privadas instituídas por indivíduos ú órdenes religiosas, y, en parte, instituciones municipales ó departamentales. Algunas de éstas últimas están dotadas.

Algunas, como el Hospital Civil de Santiago de Cuba y el Hospital General de Puerto Príncipe, fueron fundadas y mantenidas por las autoridades militares americanas, y á juzgar por la naturaleza de sus trabajos, pudieran considerarse como constituciones provinciales ó del Estado.

Aquellas que tienen anexas escuelas de enfermeras, por ejemplo, los hospitales de Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Príncipe y Cienfuegos, pudieran clasificarse por sus servicios eficaces y sostenimiento adecuado como instituciones del Estado, con Juntas nombradas por el Departamento. La suma total de dinero recibido por el Departamento durante los últimos seis meses á que se refiere el presente informe, fue de pesos 899,903 85 centavos, de aquella, 825,567 pesos con treinta centavos, fueron abonados por el Estado, y setenta y un mil quinientos dos pesos veinte y dos centavos, resultó ser intereses sobre donaciones ó de otro orígen privado. Deduciendo las cantidades gastadas por el Estado en las instituciones de Beneficencia del Gobierno Central, y gastos de administración del Departamento, resulta que $553,908 6 centavos; ó sea cerca del setenta por ciento de la consignación total, ha sido dedicada al sostenimiento de las instituciones municipales de los Departamentos ó privadas. Este Departamento conoce los males y peligros que se originan de un sistema tan amplio de subvenciones, pero ha sido un mal necesario debido á la completa carencia de fondos de dichas instituciones, á consecuencia de la postración económica de los Ayuntamientos y ser improductivos los capitales invertidos como secuela forzosa de la guerra. El carácter provisional de dicho auxilio se ha tenido y se tiene siempre en consideración, y se considera como un criterio adoptado por el Departamento suspender dicho auxilio tan pronto como la reconstrucción económica de los Ayuntamientos permita entregar dichas instituciones, para que sean sostenidas con recursos locales. Se espera que ésto pueda hacerse antes que sea preciso acudir á las inclinaciones caritativas del pueblo de Cuba. Que los manantiales privados fuente de la caridad se cierran, lo demuestra, sin embargo, el hecho de que la rica ciudad de la Habana no ha mantenido el "Asilo de Huérfanos de la

Patria'' que cuenta menos de cien asilados, sin auxilio del Estado. De las tres precauciones que dice Warner ser necesarias que el Gobierno tome para contrarrestar los males consecuentes á un sistema subsidiario á saber (1) cuidadosa inspección y rendición de las cuentas por funcionarios del Estado, (2) la responsabilidad de las altas y bajas, y (3) el principio de remunerar específicamente por trabajos especificados; el primero y el tercero se realizan puntualmente. El segundo, hasta ahora, se ha realizado de manera moderada, especialmente en los hospitales que reciben la mayor parte de las subvenciones. La dificultad en la adopción de un sistema efectivo de supervisión en lo referente á la admisión en los hospitales de toda la Isla sin un numerosísimo y costoso personal profesional de inspectores peritos, son evidentes, pero algo tiene que hacerse en sentido de dar á las autoridades de los hospitales instrucciones relativas á la clasificación de casos que deben ser admitidos.

Una clasificación cuidadosa de dichas instituciones que determine de manera precisa y autoritativa cuáles sean los orígenes que contribuyan á su mantención y administración, es el primer paso que hay que dar para constituirlos independientes. Esto necesitará gran cuidado y considerables investigaciones y no se ha realizado hasta hoy. La reunión de los datos necesarios de la institución fué emprendida, según se me informa, por el Gobierno autonomista, después por el Secretarfo de Estado y Gobernación, y últimamente por este Departamento, pero con muy poco éxito.

La cantidad de propiedades que poseen las instituciones de benoficencia de la Isla de Cuba es cuantiosa, y bajo una vigorosa, económica y bien sistematizada administración, sería trascendental para el sostenimiento de la Beneficencia. Pero para obtener este resultado una inspección activa por el Estado, por conducto de este Departamento sería necesaria.

Dicha supervisión ya está dispuesta en la sección 66 de la Orden 251, serie 1900; pero para que dicha inspección sea efectiva con relación á los bienes de las instituciones, la inspección deberá hacerse por funcionarios legales del Departamento debidamente compensados. También sucede que muchas de las instituciones dotadas no funcionan en la actualidad y sin el auxilio legal nada podría averiguarse atento á la distribución que se hace de los ingresos que rinden dichas propiedades. Muchas fundaciones antiguas en vista de cambios operados, no es posible administrarlas de conformidad con la voluntad del testador—objetos caducados—y éstas en vez de ser aplicadas á usos privados, debían ser revisadas y aplicadas á algún fin benéfico de valor actual; como por ejemplo, el legado hecho por D. Martín Calvo de la Puerta y Arrieta en 1670 disponiendo que se dotaran anualmente cinco doncellas pobres, huérfanas. Tales legados debían ser revisados y aplicados á fines útiles de acuerdo con las disposiciones del Párrafo 3, Artículo 5 del Real Decreto de Abril 27 de 1875. Es bien sabido que en múltiples casos las personas particulares ó los cuerpos religiosos están disfrutando el usufructo de propiedades que pertenecen al ramo de Benefi-

cencia. En todos los casos como los dichos, los títulos deberían ser completamente revisados y justificados por el Departamento, aplicándose los ingresos, en la medida y con la prudencia que sea necesaria, á los fines mencionados por voluntad del testador. Este trabajo no ha sido comenzado aún, pero será emprendido por la Junta Central de Beneficencia tan pronto como se obtenga la debida autorización para hacer uso de los consejos legales que sean necesarios, y los legajos de la Beneficencia, actualmente en las oficinas del Secretario de Estado y Gobernación, se han transferido á esta oficina, como lo ordena el Artículo 72 de la Orden 271, Serie de 1900, que organizó este Departamento de la Beneficencia. Una lista de los Hospitales total ó parcialmente sostenidos, por el Estado se dá en el Apéndice III. De estos el hospital de las Animas en la Habana y el de fiebre amarilla en Santiago de Cuba no se hallan bajo la inspección de este Departamento, pues están bajo la del Jefe de Sanidad de las ciudades dichas, respectivamente. Varios de estos, como el hospital "Mercedes" de la Habana, el de "San Nicolás" en Matanzas, de "San Juan de Dios" en Santa Clara y el de "Santa Susana" en Bejucal, están dotados. En Trinidad y Puerto Príncipe hay hospitales costosos, que el Estado sostiene por completo, aunque existen en cada ciudad hospitales dotados que en la actualidad están cerrados, las dotaciones de los cuales no bastan ni con mucho á su sostenimiento. Es obvio que estas instituciones deberían ser incluídas en el Capítulo V. Párrafo 3 de la Ley de Beneficencia de 1875. Se nota un adelanto decidido en la Administración y mejora de los equipos de los hospitales y aunque algunos no están á la altura que se requiere, muchos están en condiciones excelentes. En todos menos en los grandes hospitales, sus condiciones dependen enteramente del grado de habilidad administrativa del médico director; mientras en los hospitales mayores el factor personal es solamente un poco menos predominante. Siendo este el caso, es evidente que para asegurar la elección de un buen personal, y para excluir estos nombramientos de la influencia de la política local, el Departamento debe nombrar el Director Facultativo de toda institución subvencionada, ó por lo menos debe exijir que tales nombramientos sean aprobados por el Departamento, como también que todo empleado en los hospitales pueda ser declarado cesante por este. Las ordenes hoy existentes no dan al Departamento intervención alguna en el nombramiento del médico director de los hospitales, que solo dejan en absoluto á opción de la Junta de la institución. En el caso de un hospital militar, el Departamento en vano trató de que una Junta separase un personal ineficaz, que ha hecho imposible el buen resultado de los esfuerzos que se han hecho para mejorar la institución.

ENFERMERAS PROFESIONALES.

La gran rémora en la administración de los hospitales de Cuba ha sido la completa falta de enfermeras profesionales; á los enfermos se les prodigan mas ó menos cuidados por los sirvientes de

los hospitales, pero era un servicio rutinario y completamente defectuoso, y lejos de podérsele llamar eficaz asistencia de hospitales. Para subsanar estas faltas de una necesidad elemental en un buen servicio de hospitales, escuelas para la enseñanza de enfermeras se establecieron anexas á los pabellones del Hospital Militar número 1, uno al hospital "Mercedes" en la Habana, como también en Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Puerto Príncipe y Santiago de Cuba. También se han hecho esfuerzos para establecerlos en Trinidad y Pinar del Río, pero sin éxito, por la apatía del pueblo y poco éxito en conseguir un número suficiente de discípulas. También se encontró que los hospitales de esas ciudades ofrecían poca oportunidad para la instrucción. La suerte de la escuela prefesional de enfermeras en Santiago de Cuba está todavía indecisa. En 30 de Julio sólo había cinco alumnas en esta escuela, y el sentimiento público parece que no ha reconocido todavía lo que hay de digno é importante en la enseñanza profesional de las enfermeras como una carrera. Estas escuelas están bajo la dirección de mujeres que llevan la superintendencia con aptitud y conocimientos, y tienen enfermeras con títulos para vigilar é instruir á las alumnas, que también reciben instrucción así teórica como oral. Se ha constituído ahora (Julio 22) una Junta para dictar un Reglamento común para estas escuelas, fijando las condiciones de admisión, los cursos y las exigencias para graduarse, para escojer un manual de la enfermera para uso de las escuelas, hospitales, etc., etc. Componen la Junta:

Dr. Manuel Delfín, Vice Presidente, Junta Central de Beneficencia, Habana.

Dr. Emiliano Núñez, Director del Hospital Mercedes, Habana.

Dr. Enrique Diago, Director del Hospital Municipal No. 1, Habana.

La señora L. W. Quintard, Inspectora del ramo de Beneficencia; señorita M. Eugenia Hibbard, Superintendente Escuelas de enfermeras, Matanzas.

El personal de esta Junta es garantía de buenos resultados.

Mucho se ha ganado en limpieza, en orden y en todos los detalles de una buena administración con la asistencia de enfermeras profesionales y con sus alumnas en las salas de los hospitales, donde estas escuelas se han organizado. Estos hospitales de un golpe se convirtieron en un campo de enseñanza para sí mismos, con el cual ninguno de los otros en Cuba que yo haya visto puede compararsele. También se han llevado enfermeras y alumnas á la casa de enagenados. En Remedios hay una escuela preparatoria para alumnas enfermeras. Son principalmente huérfanas que cuando alcancen edad y grados de progreso en su educación general, serán trasladadas á una de las escuelas de enfermeras establecidas. Seis alumnas ha poco fueron trasladadas de esta escuela á la de enfermeras en el hospital No. 1 de la Habana. Es de creerse que dentro de algunos años, mientras la opinión pública se educa en este terreno y aprecia el valor de esta profesión como una carrera para las jóvenes que han de ganarse su sustento ó que desean ser útiles en su vida, aumentará su número materialmente, así como la paga y gratificaciones á las alumnas

serán necesarias para atraer la clase de alumnas conveniente. La paga de las alumas actualmente es como sigue: En los primeros seis meses, $6.00 cada una, con hospedaje y vestuario; en los segundos seis meses, $8.00 cada una, con hospedaje y vestuario; y en el segundo año, $10.00 al mes, sin vestuario. El número de alumnas en las escuelas en 30 de Junio era 117. El número de enfermeras graduadas que actuaban de cabecera, excluyendo las superintendentes, era 28. Las pormenores de la organización de las distintas escuelas constan en el apéndice VI.

En los hospitales en que todavía no ha entrado la enfermera profesional, el examen de la importancia y tecnicismo de la limpieza científica está limitada por regla general á la intervención de los médicos. Los practicantes son generalmente hombres de edad provecta con las costumbres quirúrgicas de la generación que ya fué, y los métodos modernos de cirujía no entran á figurar en los casos en que prestan su asistencia.

También se hace difícil atenderlos conforme á la práctica quirúrgica por lo absurdo de los elevados precios que cuestan los adminículos necesarios. La gasa iodoformizada ó desinfectada con mercurio, cuesta á razón de cincuenta centavos una yarda. Se están tomando medidas en el hospital No. 1 de la Habana y en el hospital de Santa Isabel de Matanzas para comprar este material al por mayor y prepararlo en la casa. Se han pedido últimamente para el último de estos hospitales á New York, en donde cuesta de tres á cinco centavos la yarda y será preparada bajo la dirección del Superintendente de la escuela profesional de enfermeras para su distribución en los hospitales más reducidos en las provincias de Matanzas y Santa Clara. El tejido algodón parece ser preferido para curar las heridas por la mayor parte de cirujanos cubanos; probablemente porque el precio prohibitivo de la gasa no les deja cerciorarse de sus ventajas.

Mediante la protección del Estado y su vigilancia, los hospitales, salvo excepciones, han llegado á estar mejor administrados y han de ser más aceptables. En consecuencia, se han hecho más cómodos como albergues de los viejos, los enfermos y los inválidos, en los casos de úlceras indolentes y en gran variedad de dolencias crónicas que no exigen guardar cama y que son más propias de un asilo de indigentes ó para tratarlas en casa por médicos municipales, más que para medicación en el hospital. Como no hay en Cuba asilos para los pobres más que los viejos mendicantes, ni ningún sistema de socorro de puertas afuera, parécele á la autoridad municipal que el hospital es el lugar propio y exclusivo para remitir estos enfermos, y el médico director se presenta como incapaz para oponerse á la diligencia que se hace para su admisión. No se escudriña realmente la aptitud de los solicitantes para pagar, y en muchos hospitales se sigue siempre á su admisión alguna instancia escrita del Alcalde ó de un miembro de la Junta. Los que gobiernan los hospitales, por regla general también, son tímidos en cuanto á dar de baja á los enfermos mientras ellos no se dan de motu propio. Las consecuencias son el hacinamiento y la dificultad para la Administración del Hospital y el pueblo en solicitud del médico de pobres. El

daño que la moral pública recibe como el mal resultado de esta práctica, aunque no tan evidente, es tan grande como el que injustamente se le hace á la profesión de la medicina.

Todas las influencias locales estarán contra la estricta limitación de las altas, mientras la carga de sostener el hospital no caiga sobre los hombros del vecindario, así que los obliguen razones económicas.

HOSPITAL DE LEPROSOS.

Actualmente funcionan dos hospitales de leprosos en la Isla, San Lázaro en la Habana y San Lázaro en la Ciudad de Santa Clara. Ambos establecimientos reciben socorros particulares, el primero tiene propiedades evaluadas en cerca de un millón de pesos, de las cuales percibió una renta durante el último semestre de $12,395.00. Del Estado recibió durante el mismo plazo $6,134.00, sus deudas ascendieron á $80,000.

El número de asilados en los dos establecimientos en 30 de Junio de 1901 fué el de 134. Existen otros hospitales de leprosos que reciben socorros en varias ciudades de la Isla que actualmente no se ocupan de un solo leproso, y cuyas rentas bien pudieran aplicarse al sostenimiento de los que están funcionando y al de otros establecimientos benéficos. Aunque por cuanto se refiere al origen de la renta, estos hospitales son establecimientos particulares, resulta evidente que, abrigando como abrigan asilados más ó menos necesitados y á quienes se les tiene encerrados en bien del vecindario, ha de contársele entre las casas de enajenados por lo que hace á sus relaciones con el Estado y debería declarárseles establecimientos del Estado. Todos los leprosos de la Isla se supone que están en estos establecimientos; pero la ley no se lleva á cabo con rigor. Claramente no resulta procedente poner la libertad del ciudadano en manos de corporaciones particulares, cuando es el Estado el que puede y debe ser el custodio de estas personas desgraciadas. El Hospital de San Lázaro de la Habana, por manera muy imoportuna y desgraciada, se halla colocado dentro de la ciudad, donde no posee terreno para el ejercicio y recreo de los enfermos. Los edificios son viejos y oscuros, y por un lado la ventilación está completamente interrumpida por una alta pared divisoria. Los sexos no están suficientemente separados.

Nada es tan claro como la conveniencia de clasificar de nuevo este establecimiento como uno de interés general, y mudarlo al campo, donde las malhadadas víctimas de esta repugnante enfermedad puedan participar de aire fresco y ejercicio, de ancho espacio y de una diversidad de pasatiempos. Actualmente, además de los sufrimientos propios de su enfermedad, tienen los de una prisión perpetua sin condiciones de divertimiento ni salubridad. La lepra no respeta personalidad alguna y así ataca á las clases cultas y ricas como á las humildes. Si un rico, sin tener él la culpa, tiene que ser encerrado por el Estado por bien de la sociedad, claro es que tiene el derecho á exigir toda la reserva y las comodidades adenuadas á su posición en la vida y que puede proporcionarse con sus recursos. No existe sitio alguno para

colocar personas de esta clase en San Lázaro, y todo lo que le rodea y en contacto está con él es de naturaleza la más repulsiva y chocante para un enfermo culto y susceptible. Las consecuencias, como es de esperarse, son que la ley no se lleva á cabo, ni puede observarse en cuanto á los individuos que poseen recursos; así es que tenemos una ley que solo se le aplica al pobre y que deja de amparar á la sociedad.

En un asilo que estuviese en el campo ó en una isla, podrían levantarse chozas para los enfermos en aptitud de pagar sus alquileres. El Lazareto de Santa Clara está mal surtido y es inaceptable. Los enfermos viven entregados á la mayor pereza, y no hay organización que le proporcione ocupación, ni siquiera pasatiempo. El Director parece que tiene por imposible conseguir que los que pueden hacerlo, trabajen siquiera para limpiar el terreno y conservar el jardín. Debería procederse á la unificación de estos dos establecimientos; á colocarlo bajo la férula del Gobierno y á mudarlos al campo ó á una Isla. Esta proposición no es nueva. El Teniente Coronel R. M. O'Reilly, Cirujano Mayor de la División de Cuba en 21 de Marzo de 1899, dirigió una carta al Ayudante General sobre este asunto, en la cual expone:

"Durante la tarde y noche, los enfermos que pueden caminar se sientan en el corredor ó á la entrada del Asilo, en donde se ponen en contacto con la gente del pueblo. A los que tienen familia se les permite que les visiten una vez por semana. Al público se le permite visitar el establecimiento á ciertas horas. En mi concepto debería ponerse fin á este estado de cosas. La lepra es una enfermedad contagiosa. En Hawaii los leprosos están separados en una isla destinada á ser su residencia; y en otros lugares donde la enfermedad existe, se tiene por cierto que sus víctimas están aisladas escrupulosamente. Con los recursos que á su disposición tiene la Junta del Hospital de San Lázaro, podría pedírsele un lugar distante de toda residencia humana, y que fabricasen edificios adecuados para que tan pronto como así lo hiciesen, fueran mudados allí y aislados los leprosos."

El Comandante V. Harvard, Cirujano Mayor del Departamento de Cuba, en un escrito al dorso de fecha 5 de Mayo de 1900, dijo lo siguiente:

"Por lo que he observado y por noticias adquiridas, me inclino á creer que fuera del Asilo existen de cincuenta á cien leprosos en casas particulares de la ciudad de la Habana, y por todo, de quinientos á ochocientos en el territorio de la Isla de Cuba. De estas cifras se deduce que San Lázaro sólo puede albergar una parte pequeña del número total, y que un Asilo más y mejor situado, es actualmente una necesidad.

"Cuando se tiene en cuenta el carácter de esta enfermedad, la lentitud con que se desarrolla, la integridad de sus facultades que conservan los enfermos y que durante años pueden á menudo andar y valerse, en verdad lástima dá que se les tenga en inacción completa y emparedados en un Asilo. No puede haber duda de que el sistema de una colonización aislada en lo posible, el mejor para ello, lo cual reconocen las naciones civilizadas to-

das, como lo más humano y eficaz, séase en una espaciosa finca de campo, séase, y parece lo mejor, en una isla pintoresca, por la cual aboga el comandante Ducker. Allí los enfermos pueden ocuparse, por manera agradable é higiénica en alguna labor y gozar de los recursos de que les sea dable disponer. De este modo únicamente se puede en absoluto amparar la sociedad. Es probable que muchos de los casos que existen en las casas de familia, serían mandados á una Isla semejante, aunque por otra parte, algún pariente ó amigo fuese contrariado por la dificultad de menudear sus visitas. Se propone atentamente que este asunto se someta al juicio de las autoridades. Muchas islas hay regadas en toda la costa Sur, en donde no sería difícil encontrar una á propósito, á donde pudiera mandarse todos los leprosos de la Isla."

Además, con fecha 17 de Julio de 1900, el Comandante Harvard dice:

"En mi concepto tan importantes reparaciones y cambios acarrean un cuantioso gasto de dinero, y no sería de emprenderse mientras la resolución de las autoridades no se dictara respecto del lugar y del método que habría de adoptarse para atender á las necesidades de los leprosos en Cuba.

"No creo que haya nadie que á sabiendas y que sea autoridad en el asunto, capaz de proponer que el edificio del hospital de San Lázaro continúe de albergue y Asilo de leprosos. Toda consideración que la salud pública y la humanidad merezcan hacia esta clase de enfermos, exige que se les separe llevándolos á una espaciosa finca ó una Isla, en donde pueda ofrecérseles toda suerte de bienestar, al paso que dejarían de constituir un peligro público.

"El actual edificio puede utilizarse como hospital de observación para los casos dudosos ó para aquellos que se crea por razones especiales, que es más conveniente dejarlos dentro de la ciudad."

En un escrito dorsal fecha 16 de Enero de 1901, el Comandante Harvard, agrega:

"Todas las autoridades en la materia convienen virtualmente en que la lepra es contagiosa, que el caracter y alcance del contagio y las condiciones en que se transmite, no son hasta ahora conocidos; pero no cabe duda de que la enfermedad se trasmite por el contacto cuando las circunstancias la favorecen, y que la presencia de los leprosos en el vecindario constituye un grave peligro.

"Muy de acuerdo estoy con lo propuesto por el exponente, Dr. Balmaseda, sobre que á los leprosos debería separárseles é incomunicárseles en una Isla á propósito. Si de este asunto se trata con buen tino y se demuestra la gran ventaja del aislamiento de los leprosos á ellos mismos, no creo que existiría ninguna séria oposición por parte de los amigos y parientes de los enfermos. Este proyecto ha sido ya apoyado firmemente por el Comandante Grebble y por mí.

"No hay duda de que el aislamiento de todos los leprosos en Cuba y en los demás paises, daría por resultado la extinción completa de la enfermedad."

Una relación de los hospitales sostenidos total ó parcialmente por el Estado, con el número de asilados y personal de servicio, vá comprendido en el Apéndice III.

NIÑOS DESAMPARADOS Y DELINCUENTES.

La sección sexta del Decreto por el cual se crea el Departamento de Beneficencia, expresa clara y terminantemente el criterio del mismo á este respecto. Dice: "Por la presente se declara que es propósito general en la Isla de Cuba, para llevarlo á cabo con tanta presteza cuanto las circunstancias lo permitan, que de los niños desamparados y delincuentes, que en la actualidad ó en adelante sean objeto de socorro del Tesoro público, se haga cargo de ellos el Estado, y se los entregnen á la custodia de las autoridades competentes de la Isla. Se les atenderá con arreglo á sus necesidades, en casas de familias, en escuelas ó en reformatorios, según se vaya juzgando procedente."

No hay nada en esta Ley aplicable á los Asilos subvencionados, que hace dos años existían en distintos lugares de la Isla y que prestaron relevantes servicios salvando la vida de los niños víctimas de la reconcentración. Pero está admitido que terminado este servicio, estos asilos deben dar entrada al sistema más útil y adecuado que se ha preparado con detenimiento. El Departamento ha aceptado el axioma de que los niños criados en el asilo rara vez marchan bien, y se propone colocarlos entre las familias ó en las escuelas del Estado, contribuyendo á su sostenimiento. A este fin se irán retirando los subsidios á todas las escuelas, se suprimirán los asilos para huérfanos sostenidos por el Estado y los que tienen socorros propios se reducirán de modo que se sostengan por sí propios. Se ha visto que un gran número de niños en estos asilos no son verdaderamente desamparados, según lo define la sección 8ª de la Orden 271, sino que tienen padres ú otros parientes, que bien pueden sostenerlos, y quienes al saber que se va á suprimir un asilo se presentan y reclaman los niños. Los que por este camino no se devuelven á sus parientes, al clausurarse un asilo, ó se colocan en casas escojidas con anterioridad ó se trasladan á una de las escuelas del Estado. Cuando se devuelve á un niño á su pariente procedente de un asilo, su cama y su habilitación, su ropa y efectos personales van siempre con él cada vez que puede hacerse así. Los Asilos subvencionados son once en la actualidad (no contando las escuelas del Estado y reformatorias) y contienen 1,236 niños. El costo medio de estos es $15.22 al mes por cabeza, de los cuales $11.24 han sido dados por el Estado y el resto por contribución particular ó productos de sus propiedades. Varios son los establecimientos antiguos que gozan de mayores ó menores donativos, como la Casa de Beneficencia de la Habana, Matanzas y Santiago de Cuba. La primera á que nos referimos es dueña de vastas propiedades y puede fácilmente hacerse que á sí misma se sostenga; la relación de estos asilos consta en el Apéndice IV.

NEGOCIADO PARA LA COLOCACION DE LOS NIÑOS.

Este Negociado en el Departamento de Beneficencia tiene el deber de hallar casas buenas y á propósito para los niños que han de colocarse en familia, ó que las visitan con frecuencia bastante para conseguir que se les atienda convenientemente ó para llevar un registro de ellos mientras están bajo la custodia del Departamento. Este Negociado también recibe partes mensuales de los maestros de escuelas públicas á que asisten estos huérfanos, demostrativos de la regularidad con que asisten y de las atenciones que se les dispensan, según lo indica su aspecto, etc. El número de agentes en este Negociado que está bajo la competente dirección del Sr. John B. Clark, ha sido ampliado de dos á cinco; y el resultado obtenido es de gran significación para el Estado. La labor de estos agentes en solicitud de casas á propósito y en inspeccionar á los niños que ya se encuentran fuera, exige no poca cantidad de energía, de tacto y de buen juicio. Con el fin de obtener y conservar agentes que posean estas valiosas cualidades, se propone establecer un sistema de ascenso gradual en las pagas, proveyendo la de $60 al mes, mientras estén á prueba; y $125 para el más experimentado después de algunos años de servicio. Para pormenores de estos trabajos, véase el apéndice V.

ESCUELAS INDUSTRIALES Y CORRECCIONALES.

Las escuelas industriales para niñas en Cuba, en la barraca de Compostela, Habana, ha dado excelente resultados, y no hay dificultad en encontrar casas para colocar las niñas mayores.

Además de los estudios elementales de educación literaria, se les enseña la música, á coser, cocinar y las labores domésticas. La señorita L. K. James es la Superintendente de esta excelente escuela. La Presidente de la Junta de Patronos es la señora Dolores Millán de Fonts. El número de niñas en la escuela en 30 de Junio, era 170.

La Escuela Industrial para niños de Cuba está situada en Santiago de las Vegas, á doce millas al Sur de la Habana en un cuartel y barracones de madera que para hospitales construyeron los españoles. Se ha hecho un excelente pozo artesiano y se han adquirido cinco y media caballerías de tierra para trabajos agrícolas. El día 15 de Abril quedó establecida la escuela con la traslación de 50 niños de Guanajay, á donde provisionalmente se habían congregado 300 niños huérfanos, junto con 100 niños criminales é incorregibles. Cincuenta más se trasladaron el 30 de Abril; y está enel ánimo del Departamento trasladar los 300 restantes de los que no son criminales, de la Escuela Correccional tan pronto como se les pueda facilitar acomodamiento. Para llevar esto á cabo, deben construirse dos barracas con un costo de $2,500 cada una. En esta escuela actualmente se enseña, además de lo que es propio en su clase, el arte del zapatero, del carpintero, del herrero, del pintor, del sastre, del tren de lavado, del cocinero, del labrador,

del jardinero y de la conservación de los animales domésticos. Un taller de maquinaria, una planta eléctrica y una fábrica de hielo han obtenido la aprobación del Gobierno Militar y se instalarán en breve; entonces se venderá el hielo y la luz eléctrica á los consumidores de Santiago de las Vegas. Es de esperarse que la escuela produzca al fin cuanto necesita para sostenerse. El Superintendente es el Capitán Robert Crawford, Teniente retirado de la Marina de los Estados Unidos. Como esta escuela está todavía en vías de organización, la Junta de Patronos nombrada para la misma, aun no ha tomado posesión y está á las órdenes inmediatas del Departamento. La escuela, actualmente, tiene 113 alumnos, pero al fin de año tendrá probablemente 450.

La escuela correccional de niños de Cuba se encuentra en Guanajay, á 42 kilómetros S. E. de la Habana en las construcciones hechas en 1899 para la guarnición de los Estados Unidos en aquél puesto. Es Superintendente George L. Todd y el Dr. Julio San Martín es Presidente de la Junta de Patronos. Hay cerca de dos caballerías de tierra adquiridas por compra para la escuela, y un abastecimiento de excelente agua de un pozo profundo cavado por orden de las autoridades militares. Esta escuela tiene actualmente 112 niños encerrados por delitos ó mala conducta, y cerca de 300 huérfanos ú otros niños desamparados que han venido á manos del Departamento, siendo de distintas procedencias. Además del peligro que á los últimos ofrece su constante asociación con los criminales, es imposible imponer la rigurosa disciplina y la ruda labor propia de una escuela correccional, estando ellos presentes, y está en el ánimo del Departamento mudarlos para la escuela industrial tan pronto como sea hacedero.

La conjuntivitis y la tiña del cuero cabelludo reinan en esta escuela, existiendo durante mi inspección 60 casos de enfermedad de los ojos, 68 de las del cuero cabelludo. Se manifestó que muchos de estos casos fueron trasmitidos viniendo de la Casa de Beneficencia de la Habana. Esta escnela en 1º de Julio de 1901 fué entregada á la Junta de Patronos debidamente nombrada para su administración. Se propone que la enseñanza sea industrial antes que literaria, aunque todos los muchachos asisten á clase parte del día. 91 niños reciben instrucción industrial, además de 31 que asisten á la cocina. El número de alumnos al trasladarlos á la escuela industrial antes mencionada, de 408, bajará á 130.

La escuela correccional para niñas de Cuba está en el edificio primitivamente ocupado por el hospital de Aldecoa, en las afueras de la Habana cerca de la Calzada del Cerro, la tienen á su cargo las Hermanas del Buen Pastor, la Hermana María Angel Custodia, es la Superintendente. La señora Angela de Cárdenas preside la Junta de Patronos.

La escuela cuenta 81 niñas, de las cuales 47 están en el departamento correccional y 34 en las salas especiales, en donde están las más jóvenes y las menos culpables. No se permite el contacto entre las dos clases de alumnas. Además de los ramos propios de las escuelas, se enseña costura y labores domésticos. Este establecimiento necesita dos ó tres acres de tierra para ejercicio

al aire libre de las niñas y para jardines. En la actualidad las alumnas pasan el tiempo entre las paredes de la casa y el patio. El terreno contíguo pertenece á la Ciudad de la Habana, y es de esperarse que la ampliación del mismo que sea necesaria, se obtenga del Ayuntamiento.

ANCIANOS MENESTEROSOS.

Cuba nunca ha tenido asilo para los pobres. Existen sin embargo, asilos numerosos para los ancianos pobres, administrados por la Orden de Religiosas Hermanitas de los Pobres. Por regla general, su administración es admirable, y son muy limpios, y para esta rama especial de las obras benéficas, las Ordenes Religiosas tienen condiciones especiales. Su éxito es tan notable como su falta de condiciones para el moderno manejo de hospitales. Siete de estos establecimientos reciben socorro del Estado, de los cuales uno, el Asilo de Nuestra Señora del Cármen en Puerto Príncipe, no está á cargo de esta Orden, pero si administrados y empleados á sueldo. No está bien administrado. Estos establecimientos son todos de cortas dimensiones y están llenos, mientras que numerosos casos se dan que correspondiéndoles á aquellos, ocupan los hospitales. Los mejor administrados debían ampliarse para aumentar su cabida. Y propongo se hagan consignaciones para auxiliar el de Matanzas y el de Cienfuegos. El primero necesita una nueva ala para mayor cabida y más completa separación de los sexos. Esto le dará doble cabida y su construcción vale $9,000. Las hermanitas en Cienfuegos han construído una casa nueva y más ámplia, que aumentará su cabida á sesenta; pero no han podido concluir el edificio. Se necesita como $2.000 para llevarlo á cabo. La asignación mensual que se dá á estos establecimientos es á razón de 6 á 7 pesos por cada asilada que les libra el departamento, pero por nadie más. Si todos estos casos fueran objeto de minuciosa investigación por parte del Departamento antes de conceder la admisión en el establecimiento y de una inspección regularizada, es de creerse que la mayor parte de los inconvenientes del sistema de subvenciones podría evitarse. Es de esperarse que se encuentre la forma posible de auxiliar algunos de estos establecimientos por medio de la trasmisión de bienes de establecimientos extinguidos fundados con un objeto análogo.

HOSPITAL DE ENAGENADOS DE CUBA.

Este establecimiento está situado en Mazorra, á 16 kilómetros al Sur de la Habana, es una institución del Estado y único asilo de enagenados en la Isla de Cuba. El número de asilados en 1º de Enero era 639; y en 30 de Junio era 772. Se han gastado $23,232 durante el último semestre en abastecimientos y reparaciones. Los gastos corrientes son como $11,000 al mes. Con la mejora en la administración del establecimiento y el método más simple y expeditivo para recibir á los enajenados, adoptado por Orden 271 de 1900, ha resultado un aumento rápido en el número

de asilados, y el establecimiento está sobrecargado de individuos especialmente al lado destinado á las mujeres. Propongo para aumentar su cabida la construcción de pequeñas casas habitaciones. Es de creerse que de esta manera, mayor comodidad y reserva sobrevengan y que eso será un aliciente hácia un método moderno de tratamiento más propio que el que prevalece detrás de la balaustrada y de los cerrojos que tienen los edificios, parecidos á los de una cárcel. Adelantan las obras para surtir de agua á Mazorra. El Dr. Lúcas Alvarez Cerice es el Superintendente desde el 20 de febrero de 1898. Los preceptos de la Orden 271, por los cuales debe destinarse al hospital una escuela de enfermeras, ha resultado irrealizable á causa de la falta de conocimientos quirúrgicos y de la diversidad de la práctica clínica. Propongo que este precepto se suprima y se de al establecimiento las enfermeras alumnas de tercer año de las seis escuelas oficiales, cuando el conocimiento de las enfermedades nerviosas les sea útil, y ellas por su práctica, conocimientos y edad sean útiles al establecimiento.

CIEGOS Y SORDOMUDOS.

No hay disposición especial para los que adolecen de este defecto en Cuba. El número de niños ciegos parece ser muy corto. En contestación á una circular dirigida por el Departamento á todos los Alcaldes de la Isla, preguntando el número de ciegos en sus respectivos Términos Municipales, sólo ocho han contestado. Estos datos probablemente distan mucho de ser completos, pero el número evidentemente no es bastante para que el Estado, por ahora, incurra en los gastos que irrogaría la fundación de una escuela especial para los mismos. Sería mejor, y con mucho, más económico, mandar los niños ciegos desamparados y los sordomudos que acuden al Departamento, á las escuelas ya establecidas y bien dotadas para estas necesidades en los Estados Unidos. Esto puede hacerse á poco costo. Los ancianos ciegos necesitados pueden ser bien atendidos en los asilos de ancianos existentes.

CONTABILIDAD DE CAUDALES Y BIENES.

La cuenta de caudales de los distintos establecimientos se vienen rindiendo, por regla general, con satisfactoria diligencia y exactitud.

Respecto de la cuenta de bienes, no obstante, ello resulta del todo diferente. Casi en ningún caso se ha rendido alguna por los establecimientos excepto cuando lo ha hecho el personal de esta oficina. Esta falta se atribuye á lo complejo de los modelos dispuestos, lo cual les hace inadecuados á las necesidades de los establecimientos benéficos. La mayor parte de las compras ordinarias de esos establecimientos consiste en víveres y medicinas, y con el actual método hay que hacerlas, llevando cinco comprobantes, extractos y cuentas, haciéndose diez asientos antes de efectuarse el gasto. Esto aumenta el volumen de la cuenta y de

lo que se escribe por tal concepto. Para víveres y medicinas hay una asignación por cabeza, y si pudiera dársele inversión mensualmente con el comprobante de una relación justificada, como la "Relación de fondos del hospital" que se usa en el Departamento de Sanidad del Ejército de los Estados Unidos, podría resultar provechoso valerse de los actuales modelos para otros objetos; ó mejor, el "Libro de Propiedades," sistema propuesto por J. L. Stuart, Interventor de este Departamento, podría servir á ese fin. Atentamente se significa que un sistema teóricamente perfecto es de poca utilidad si no puede llevársele á la práctica, y que las cuentas de propiedades que no son vendibles, sólo serían aceptables en defecto de ninguna otra.

Atentamente presentado este informe,

El Comandante y Cirujano del Ejército,

Superintendente de Beneficencia,

J. R. KEAN.

APENDICE I.

ORGANIZACION DEL DEPARTAMENTO.

JUNTA CENTRAL DE BENEFICENCIA.

Sr. Perfecto Lacoste. ..... Presidente.
Dr. Manuel Delfín..... Vice-Presidente.

VOCALES DE LA MISMA.

Sr. Perfecto Lacoste ..... Habana.
Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante..... ,,
Sr. Dionisio Velasco ..... ,,
Sr. José María Berriz..... ,,
Sr. T. C. Culmell..... ,,

DELEGADOS PROVINCIALES.

Sr. Manuel Delfín..... Provincia de la Habana.
Dr. A. B. Zanetti..... Provincia de Matanzas.
Sr. Francisco Carrillo..... Provincia de Santa Clara.
Sr. José A. Blanco..... Proviucia de Pinar del Río.
Sr. Salomé González..... Provincia de Puerto Príncipe.
Sr. Leopoldo Ruiz Tamayo. Provincia de Santiago de Cuba.

Comandante J. R. Kean, U. S. A. Superintendente.
Sr. Miguel R. Suárez..... Superintendente auxiliar.

INSPECTORES.

Dr. J. M. Peña, en la ciudad de la Habana y de Guanabacoa.

Dr. Carlos H. Kohly, en la Provincia de la Habana y Pinar del Río, excluyendo la Habana, y los establecimientos de la ciudad de Matanzas.

Sr. George W. Hyatt, en las Provincias de Matanzas y Santa Clara, excluyendo los establecimientos de Matanzas.

Sr. Williom H. Morales, en las Provincias de Puerto Príncipe y Santiago de Cuba.

INSPECTORES ESPECIALES.

Sra. L. W. Quintard.
Srta. S. Henry.
Dr. Gregorio Quesada.

NEGOCIADO PARA COLOCACION DE LOS NIÑOS.

El Sr. Jerome B. Clark está encargado del Negociado, y sus agentes son, la Sra. Elsa Trotzig Clark, María J. de Olloqui, Sra. Adela Huard, Sr. José Martínez y Sr. Antonio Salas.

PERSONAL DE OFICINA.

Sr. Carlos Morales.....	Secretario.
Sr. J. L. Stuart.....	Interventor.
Sr. M. K. Weil	Tesorero.
Sr. William Dulzing	Encargado del Registro.
Srta. M. R. Donnelly	Taquígrafo.
Sr. E. C. McFarland.....	Taquígrafo.
Sr. L. H. Harris.....	Tenedor de libros.
Sr. José Estraviz.	Traductor é intérprete.

APENDICE II.

MR. HOMER FOLKS.

En Marzo de 1900, el Secretario de la Sociedad de Institutos de Beneficencia recibió una invitación del Mayor General Wood, Gobernador Militar de Cuba, para pasar unas semanas en la Isla con el propósito de consultar y auxiliar á las autoridades militares en la reorganización de la beneficencia pública en Cuba. La Junta de Directores estimando que redundaría en provecho valioso y permanente del pueblo de Cuba el establecimiento de un sistema de beneficencia pública que evitara los graves perjuicios que se vió desarrollar en otras partes, tuvo á bien conceder licencia con tal objeto á su Secretario, quien permaneció en Cuba seis semanas. Una compendiada relación del estado de cosas con que se encontró y de la obra llevada á cabo, no carecerá de interés, así como el hacer importantes indicaciones á los que dirijen sus esfuerzos para mejorar la administración pública en este país.

El primer punto que naturalmente se ocurrió tratar fué sobre sí el sufrimiento y las calamidades de la guerra perduraban; sobre sí los reconcentrados todavía morían de hambre en los suburbios de las poblaciones y si los niños sin hogar vagaban por los campos. Por fortuna pudo á todo contestarse negativamente. Mucha pobreza quedaba todavía, pero por lo que se veía poco era [illegible]nte el sufrimiento por falta de alimentación, por falta de ro[illegible] de albergue, lo cual felízmente respondía á cuatro factores principales: -1º la tarea que cupo á las autoridades militares de los Estados Unidos á raíz de la ocupación americana en 1º de Enero de 1899, de hacer la distribución de raciones á los centros de beneficencia y á miles de familias necesitadas; luego el surtido á los asilos y hospitales de lo necesario para su higiene y habilitación, contribuyendo holgadamente á su sostenimiento; 2º la generosidad y hospitalidad nativas en el pueblo cubano, como lo demostró el hecho de que en las comarcas rurales cientos y miles de familias, tan luego como pudieron reanudar aunque no del todo sus labores en los predios, voluntariamente acogieron uno ó más niños ú otras personas desvalidas; 3º el auxilio mandado de los Estados Unidos por conducto de las agrupaciones benéficas, como la Cruz Roja y las sociedades para socorrer huérfanos cubanos; 4º, el auxilio facilitado por los Asilos de Huérfanos de Cuba y los hospitales y otros establecimientos, algunos de los cuales fueron fundados hace unos cuantos años, pero que la mayor parte lo fueron por las autoridades municipales en 1898 y

1899, alguna vez por gestion de funcionarios ó de particulares americanos.

El otro punto y el más grave era el referente á las necesidades permanentes de la Isla en cuanto al socorro de los pobres. Esto desde luego trajo consigo tratar de lo que se hacía antes del estado de cosas que acarreó la guerra. De lo averiguado resultó el hecho de que nunca había existido un sistema de socorros públicos en la isla fuera del domiciliario; que nunca hubo asilos para los pobres; que relativamente eran pocos los asilos de huérfanos, muchos de los cuales comenzaron por ser inclusas; que había hospitales locales con bastante profusión, pero mal habilitados, fundados por los municipios que los sostenían, y raras veces por el clero ó la munificencia particular. Ahondando más, se obtuvo la convicción de que, á pesar de lo que á nosotros nos parecería inadecuado para socorrer á los pobres, había habido menos penas y calamidades verdaderas por causa de pobreza en Cuba que en muchos otros países provistos de todos los recursos de la beneficencia moderna. Esto parecía obedecer á dos causas. La primera es, la notable generosa hospitalidad recíproca del pueblo y el imperio de la tradición y de la ley por los vínculos de la familia. Según la antigua ley española, no solo los hijos, los nietos, los padres y los abuelos sino, que salvo ciertas restricciones, los hermanos, eran responsables entre sí de su recíproco sostenimiento. La calidad de vecino tambien por modo peculiar, ejercía fuerza: era de esperarse como cosa averiguada, que la gente de buena posición socorrería cumplidamente y estaría al tanto de las necesidades de los pobres desvalidos de su localidad. Mandar ó dejar que se mande á los pobres á otra localidad se considera hasta cierto punto un proceder vergonzoso. La segunda causa es que debido al clima las necesidades de la vida se han satisfecho siempre en Cuba con facilidad. No se necesita lumbre sino para la cocina; la tierra es notablemente fértil, y mediante el cultivo mas primitivo, los frutos y cosechas llegan á buena sazón en un plazo que sorprende por lo breve. Basta un ligero esfuerzo para llenar las necesidades de toda una familia.

De aquí se dedujo que en semejantes circunstancias, lo mejor era volver, en lo posible, al estado de cosas que existía antes de la guerra; que no hubiera forma de socorro fuera del domiciliario: que éste sin duda sería perjudicial en extremo y que no hubiera un sistema general de asilos para pobres. Algunos reparos se ofrecieron respecto de si los asilos para huérfanos que en grande escala se habían establecido en 1898 y 1899 y que contaban próximamente cinco mil asilados, continuarían ó nó. Después de un cuidadoso examen tal cual las circunstancias permitían, de las condiciones en que se hallaban una ó dos poblaciones en donde se fundaron los asilos, se convino en que se fueran suprimiendo gradualmente; en que muchos de los niños asilados no eran huérfanos; que otros contaban con parientes vivos que con rapidez progresaban pudiendo cuidar de ellos; que aun otros podían colocarse de una vez con familias que estaban en aptitud de darles mayor bienestar que los asilos; y que de esta manera se acabaría la irresistible tentación que continuamente asaltaba á los padres

de dejar que sus hijos pesaran como una carga pública; tentación que ha socavado en gran manera el propio valimento de varias clases de emigrantes en la cuidad de Nueva York.

En esta época había en la provincia de la Habana, fuera de la ciudad, 16 asilos para huérfanos, fundados por la sociedad de la Cruz Roja para el caso, situación de los años 1898 y 1899, pero pasó al Gobierno á principios de Marzo de 1900. Estos establecimientos estaban habitados por 593 niños. En 1º de Mayo se nombró un empleado competente que se encargara de averiguar de entre los niños, cuantos podrían ser restituídos á su padres ó familiares ó podrían ser colocados en casas de familia. Se procedió á escogitar la manera, teniendo en cuenta lo que se practica en Nueva York, de organizar la colocación exterior de los asilados. El resultado fue notable. Cinco asilos se clausuraron en Mayo, cinco más en Junio, cuatro en Julio, uno en Octubre y el décimo sexto y último, en Noviembre. De los 593 niños, 434 fueron con sus parientes, 123 se colocaron con familias extrañas, 27 en colocaciones, 7 se trasladaron á las Escuelas de Industria del Estado y 2 fueron al hospital para su asistencia médica. Esta obra prosiguió después con igual éxito en otras provincias respecto de los Asilos municipales, clausurándose 9 asilos más con un total de 785 niños. En Noviembre el número de niños que recibían socorro público en los establecimientos, incluyendo los más grandes, se había reducido á 2,297, de los cuales 543 estaban en establecimientos del Estado para recibir educación especial.

Cuanto á los hospitales locales, parecía necesario y conveniente que continuaran, proporcionándoles una administración la mejor posible. No solamente se hacen cargo de los casos de enfermedades agudas, sino de los que en Nueva York van á la enfermería de las casas de indigentes. Una inspección organizada de estos hospitales por las autoridades militares, había estado funcionando y había logrado su objeto de corregir sus más graves inconvenientes. Las autoridades militares habían prestado generosa ayuda consistente en efectos, habilitación y víveres. Resulta interesante cómo más luego en el verano, el Superintendente de Beneficencia de Cuba mandó tirar 50 ejemplares de la publicación número 2, S. C. A. A. para circularlos entre los hospitales de Cuba.

Todavía en Cuba se dictan las leyes por Decreto del Gobernador Militar. Un Decreto comprendiendo lo relativo á beneficencia en general fué redactado por el Secretario de la Asociación consultando á las autoridades militares y demás de la Isla, y con ligeras modificaciones, fué aprobado por el Gobernador Militar, á surtir efecto el día 1º de Agosto de 1900. La parte dispositiva de este Decreto está extractada en la Revista de Beneficencia de Septiembre de 1900, páginas 277 y 278. En el mismo se establece un sistema para atender á los niños, para con preferencia colocarlos entre casas de familia; pero decreta 4 institutos del Estado para preparar los que así no fuesen colocados, uno para niños menesterosos y uno para niñas menesterosas, además uno para niños pervertidos y niñas pervertidas. Tres de esos cuatro establecimientos se obtuvieron reorganizando los

de los municipios que existían. Además de las minuciosas disposiciones referentes al Negociado encargado de la colocación de los niños en casas de familia, y de los establecimientos del Estado para niños, se provee lo necesario para el sostenimiento y administración de los hospitales locales y atender el Estado á los dementes. Se crea un Departamento de Beneficencia de la Isla de Cuba, con atribuciones para inspeccionar, buscar antecedentes y proponer lo procedente, algo parecido á los que comprende la Junta de Beneficencia del Estado en Nueva York. Provisionalmente al frente del Departamento, está un Superintendente de Beneficencia, que es un oficial del Ejército americano. Se crea una Junta de Patronos compuesta de once vocales, uno por cada provincia, y cinco por toda la isla en general, que sirven sin sueldo durante un período de 6 años después de los primeros nombramientos que son por término que comprende de uno á seis años. Cuando esté terminada la organización del departamento y de los establecimientos del Estado, el Superintendente de Beneficencia vendrá á ser el Secretario y Oficial Mayor de la Junta de Beneficencia, y las vacantes que en lo sucesivo ocurran de ese puesto serán provistas por la Junta.

Que se acudiera á un representante de la Asociación para una obra tan importante y de tanta responsabilidad, y que la Asociación contribuyera tanto á la realización del propósito del Gobierno Americano en pró del pueblo de Cuba, motivos son ambos de complacencia para la Junta Directiva.

APENDICE III.

PERSONAL Y GASTOS DE LOS HOSPITALES SOSTENIDOS EN TODO O EN PARTE POR EL ESTADO.

	No de empleados.	No. de asilados.	Gastos ordinarios.	Habilitación	Reparaciones y bienhechurias.	Subvención del Estado.	Renta particular	Total de recursos.
Alquízar, Hospital Civil	5	20	$ 1,840 00	$ 154 00	$ 506 00	$ 2,500 00	.....	$ 2,500 00
Bejucal, ,, ,,	.....	22	1,638 50	.....	.....	1,638 50	.....	1,638 50
Bayamo, ,, ,,	6	17	2,165 64	368 70	338 25	2,872 59	.....	2,872 59
Campechuela, ,, ,,	6	20	1,768 80	151 00	.....	1,919 80	.....	1,919 80
Cárdenas, ,, ,,	27	130	11,019 38	906 80	239 00	12,165 18	.....	12,165 18
Colón, ,, ,,	21	108	8,481 80	1,334 49	440 00	10,256 29	.....	10,256 29
Cienfuegos, ,, ,,	62	268	24,545 95	4,161 29	5,286 60	33,847 30	$ 146 54	33,993 84
Ciego de Avila, ,, ,,	8	15	3,089 91	336 20	115 00	3,529 86	11 25	3,541 11
Guanajay, ,, ,,	16	52	4,981 65	1,594 54	468 50	7,044 69	.....	7,044 69
Guanabacoa, ,, ,,	19	55	6,531 65	883 86	312 10	6,053 78	1,673 83	7,727 61
Güines, ,, ,,	17	50	5,106 98	592 84	1,768 00	7,467 82	.....	7,467 82
Guantánamo, ,, ,,	21	75	7,314 56	2,006 07	189 00	9,509 63	.....	9,509 63
Habana, Hospital No. 1	118	416	46,821 08	12,976 19	6,908 20	66,193 97	511 50	66,705 47
Habana, Hospital Mercedes	101	180	31,720 09	9,682 18	3,181 94	32,792 59	11,791 62	44,584 21
Habana, Las Animas	.....	.....	11,741 00	1,181 00	14,052 53	26,974 53	.....	26,974 53
Holguín, Hospital Civil	8	45	3,583 10	862 00	1,034 50	5,350 60	129 00	5,479 60
Jovellanos, ,, ,,	9	20	2,378 63	259 20	160 00	2,797 83	.....	2,797 83
Jaruco, ,, ,,	7	20	1,970 60	464 62	.....	2,435 22	.....	2,435 22
Limonar, ,, ,,	8	14	1,595 60	.....	.....	1,595 60	.....	1,595 60
Manzanillo, ,, ,,	11	44	4,703 35	1,269 27	382 00	5,544 12	810 50	6,354 62
Marianao, ,, ,,	9	21	2,421 60	124 31	131 00	2,676 91	.....	2,676 91
Matanzas, Hospital San Nicolás	15	65	5,224 71	43 72	17 00	3,695 05	1,590 38	5,285 43
Matanzas, ,, Santa Isabel	.....	.....	10,843 80	5,263 36	2,467 84	18,136 38	438 62	18,575 00
y Escuela de enfermeras	60	96	5,662 03	188 60	.....	5,850 63	.....	5,850 63
Nueva Paz, Hospital Civil	7	21	1,871 40	62 20	120 00	2,053 60	.....	2,053 60
Puerto Padre, ,, ,,	10	32	3,309 75	2,438 04	1,507 41	6,655 20	600 00	7,255 20
Puerto Príncipe, ,, ,,	76	100	30,150 35	4,002 15	120 00	34,272 50	.....	34,272 50

APENDICE III.—(CONTINUACION).

	No. de empleados.	No. de asilados.	Gastos ordinarios.	Habilitación.	Reparaciones y bienhechurias.	Subvención del Estado.	Renta particular.	Total de recursos.
Pinar del Río, Hospital Civil	14	44	$ 4,325 11	$ 627 60	$ 1,408 40	$ 6,361 11	$.....	$ 6,361 11
Remedios, ,, ,,	30	67	6,616 94	616 12	819 00	8,052 06	....	8,052 06
Remedios, Escuela de enfermeras	.....	.....	1,820 67	120 00	110 00	2,050 67	....	2,050 67
San Antonio de los Baños, Hosp. Civ.	8	23	2,194 40	76 25	....	2,270 65	....	2,270 65
Santiago de las Vegas, Hospital Civil.	6	20	2,025 60	126 80	....	2,152 40	....	2,152 40
Santa Clara, Hosp. San Juan de Dios.	20	80	7,426 98	1,708 24	1,167 10	9,732 05	570 27	10,302 32
Sagua la Grande, Hosp. "Pocurul"	32	125	11,447 22	917 65	736 36	11,531 97	1,569 26	13,101 23
Santiago de Cuba, Hospital Civil	87	240	35,054 56	2,266 04	5,463 33	41,034 93	1,749 00	42,783 93
Stgo. de Cuba, Hosp. fiebre amarilla	.....	.....	496 00	32 00	....	528 00	....	528 00
Sancti Spíritus, Hospital Municipal	21	90	8,483 32	1,705 34	387 45	10,576 11	....	10,576 11
Trinidad, Hospital Civil	30	90	10,175 41	3,008 85	240 00	13,424 26	....	13,424 26
Trinidad, Hosp. San Juan de Dios	.....	.....	3,712 83	24 00	22 65	3,759 48	....	3,759 48
Victoria de las Tunas, Hospital Civil.	5	10	1,200 00	....	....	1,200 00	....	1,200 00
Yaguajay, Hospital Civil	6	15	1,573 50	22 50	....	1,500 00	96 00	1,596 00
Totales	906	2,710	$339,034 45	$622,558 02	$ 50.099 16	$430,003 86	$ 21.687 77	$451.691 63
Habana, Hospital San Lázaro	35	106	$ 15,876 59	$ 922 91	$ 2,064 20	$ 6,134 35	$ 12,729 35	$ 18,863 70
Santa Clara, Hospital San Lázaro	8	28	3,239 80	1,183 62	734 38	5,117 50	40 30	5,157 80
Totales	43	134	$ 19,116 39	$ 2,106 53	$ 2,798 58	$ 11,251 85	$ 12,769 65	$ 24,021 50

APENDICE IV.

RELACION

DE LAS JUNTAS DE PATRONOS Y DE LOS SUPERINTENDENTES DE LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS DEL ESTADO.

ESCUELA IDDUSTRIAL PARA NIÑOS DE CUBA.

Capitán Robert Crawfor..... Superintendente y oficial pagador.

JUNTA DIRECTIVA.

Sr. Oscar Fonts Sterling
,, Arturo Bosque.
,, Cárlos Carbonell.
,, Joaquín L. Dueñas.
,, Angel Cowley.

(Establecimiento de que todavía no se ha hecho cargo la Junta.)

ESCUELA CORRECCIONAL DE NIÑOS DE CUBA.

Mr. George L. Todd..... ..... Superintendente.

JUNTA DIRECTIVA.

Dr. Julio San Martín..... ..... Presidente.
,, Enrique Núñez..... Vicepresidente.
Ldo. Rafael S. Calzadilla..... ..... Secretario.
Dr. Juan B. Valdés.
Sr. Antonio Bérriz.
Sr. José V. Canales..... ..... Tesorero.

ESCUELA INDUSTRIAL DE NIÑAS DE CUBA.

Srta. Helena K. James..... .. Superintendente.

JUNTA DIRECTIVA.

Sra. Dolores Milláu de Fonts..... Presidente.
,, María Wilson de Villalón ..... Vicepresidente.
Sra. Juana Antunez de Figueredo.
,, Liberia León de Suárez.
Dr. Pedro Albarrán.
Sr. Alfredo García Martí..... ..... Tesorero.

ESCUELA INDUSTRIAL DE NIÑAS DE CUBA.

Madre María del Angel Guardián..... Superintendente.

JUNTA DIRECTIVA.

Sra. Angela Cárdenas..... Presidente.
,, Belén Quesada de Barnet..... Vice-Presidente.

Sra. Pilar Radillo.
,, de Medero.
Sr. Tomás Medero.

Sr. Ramón Franca y Lancís..... Tesorero.

HOSPITAL DE DEMENTES.

Dr. Lúcas Alvarez Cerice..... Superintendente.

JUNDA DIRECTIVA.

Dr. Juan M. Plá..... Presidente.
Sr. Wenceslao de Villaurrutia..... Vice-Presidente.

Lcdo. Cristóbal Laguardia.
Sr. Francisco de Paula Rodríguez.
,, José Malberty.
,, Antonio Fernández de Castro.
,, José P. Alacán.

Sr. Adriano Silva y Gil. ..... Tesorero.

APENDICE IV.

ESCUELAS DEL ESTADO, ASILOS DE HUÉRFANOS Y OTROS ESTABLECIMIENTOS.

	Número de empleados.	Número de asilados.	Gastos ordinarios.	Habilitación.	Reparaciones y bienhechurías.	Subvención del Estado.	Renta particular.	TOTAL de subvenciones.
Escuela Correccional de niños, Guanajay	57	408	$ 33,607.04	$12,166.40	$ 2,025.00	$ 47,798.44	.....	$ 47,798.44
,, ,, ,, niños, Aldecoa	23	83	8,713.55	4,030.36	1,729.50	14,473.41	.....	14,473.41
,, Industrial de niñas, Habana	42	170	17,403.00	3,145.92	853.00	21,401.92	.....	21,401.92
,, ,, de niños, Santiago de las Vegas	25	113	32,587.84	10,761.55	25,474.45	68,823.84	.....	68,823.84
Hospital de dementes, Mazorra	125	725	64,038.85	14,853.68	8,399.40	85,608.02	$ 1,683.91	87,291.93
	272	1,499	$156,350.28	$44,957.91	$38,481 35	$238,105.63	$ 1,683,91	$239,789.54

SUBVENCIONES VARIAS.		
Socorro á menesterosos	$ 233.90	$ 233.90
Cárdenas, Asilo de huérfanos	700.78	700.78
Manzanillo, Hermanitas de los pobres	790.00	790.00
Puerto Príncipe, San Juan de Dios	258.50	258.50
Sancti Spiritus, Hospital de Paula	1,134.62	1,134.62
,, ,, San Juan de Dios	984.03	984.03
,, ,, Asilo de Varones	368.27	368.27
Santiago de Cuba, Hijas de María	928.50	928.50
,, ,, Siervas de María	495.00	495.00
,, ,, Hospital de San Luis	138.65	138.65
Santo Domingo, Orphan Asylum	673.45	673.45
TOTAL	$ 6,705.70	$ 6,705.70

ESCUELAS DEL ESTADO, ASILOS DE HUÉRFANOS Y OTROS ESTABLECIMIENTOS.—(CONTINUACIÓN.)

ASILOS DE HUERFANOS.	Número de empleados.	No. de asilados.	Gastos ordinarios.	Habilitación	Reparaciones y bienhechurías.	Subvención del Estado.	Renta particular.	TOTAL de subvenciones.
Cienfuegos, Asilo de huérfanos	26	145	$ 10,658.49	$ 1,671.00	$ 400.00	$ 12,729.49	.....	$ 12,729.49
Guantánamo, Asilo de huérfanos	2	83	2,044.66	59.25	146.20	2,202.11	$ 48.00	2,250.11
Habana, "La Beneficencia"	95	356	36,179.04	3,732.64	1,866.31	17,395.00	24,382.99	41,777.99
Habana, "Huérfanos de la Patria"	14	90	5,040.91	890.82	88.00	4 200.00	1,819.73	6,019.73
Manzanillo, Asilo de huérfanos	8	40	2,688.40	113.91	5.70	2,383.01	425.00	2,808.01
Matanzas, "Beneficencia"	14	102	6,777.79	914.16	.....	6,433.27	1,258 68	7,691.95
Matanzas, Escuela Industrial	20	100	6,938.17	944.15	371.20	8,253.52	.....	8,253.52
Puerto Príncipe, Asilo de huérfanos	3	31	1,986.60	232.60	.....	2,219.20	.....	2,219.20
Santiago de Cuba, "Beneficencia"	13	87	6,187.44	447.51	1,528.97	6,557.92	1,606.00	8,163.92
Santiago de Cuba, Asilo de Huérfanos	31	150	13,097.95	2,805.20	2,728.82	18,631.97	.....	18,631.97
Sancti-Spíritus, Asilo de huérfanos	5	52	2,598.14	223.23	.....	2,817.62	3.75	2,821.37
TOTAL	131	1,236	$ 94,197.59	$ 12,034.47	$ 7,135.20	$ 83.823.11	$29,544.15	$113.367.26
ASILO PARA ANCIANOS POBRES.								
Cárdenas, asilo para ancianos pobres	.....	48	$ 1,662.49	.....	.....	$ 1,662.49	.....	$ 1,662.49
Cienfuegos ,, ,, ,, ,,	.....	39	1,084.26	.....	.....	1,084.26	.....	1.084.26
Habana, "La Misericordia"	14	92	7,022.26	$ 409.37	$ 210.00	3,000.00	$ 4,641.63	7,641.63
Puerto Príncipe, "Del Carmen"	11	100	4,908.89	316.00	.....	4,774.59	450.30	5,224.89
Santiago de Cuba, "Asilo San José"	1	43	2,212.80	413.00	66.85	2,317.65	375.00	2,692.65
Matanzas, asilo para ancianos pobres	.....	40	1,120.00	.....	.....	1,120 00	.....	1.120.00
TOTAL	.....	.....	$ 18,010.70	$ 1,138.37	$ 276.85	$ 13,958.99	$ 5,466.93	$ 19.425.92
Casa de las Viudas, Habana	.....	.....	$ 1,255.45	.....	.....	$ 1,255.45	.....	$ 1,255.45
Dispensario Tamayo, Habana	.....	.....	1,960.82	$ 252.30	$ 150.00	1,454.88	$ 908.24	2,363.12
Existencia metálica para la Casa de las Viudas (recursos obtenidos por la señora de W. Ludlow y otras..$1,428.35								

APENDICE IV.

RELACION DE LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS DE CARIDAD PARTICULARES QUE EN CUBA NO TIENEN SUBVENCION DEL ESTADO.

EN CIENFUEGOS.

(1) Hermanitas Domínicas; establecimiento particular.
(2) Hospital "San Rafael," asociación particular conocida por "San Rafael;"
(3) Hospital de la Junta de la Colonia Española; para atender á los súbditos españoles.

EN SANTA CLARA.

(4) Asilo Niños Huérfanos "San Félix;" no es propiedad.
(5) Asilo San Pedro y Santa Rosalía;" dirigido por la familia Abreu;
(6) Asilo San Vicente de Paul; asociación religiosa para atender á los niños;
(7) Hospital "Casa de Salud;" para dependientes del comercio;
(8) Hospital Civil, Rancho Veloz; sostenido por el Municipio;

EN CÁRDENAS.

(9) Asilo "Viudas y Huérfanos;" dirigido por el Municipio.

EN TRINIDAD.

(10) Hospital San Juan de Dios y Paula; clausurados. Tiene bienes de importancia.
(11) Casa de Beneficencia; clausurada. Tiene bienes de importancia.

EN SANCTI SPÍRITUS.

(12) "Martí;" Hospital Civil para hombres. Tiene algunos bienes. Fusionado con el de San Juan de Dios en Enero 1º de 1900.

(13) Hospital San Juan de Dios, para hombres. Tiene bienes de importancia. Hospital de Marte fusionado con éste en Enero 1º de 1900. Clausurado.
(14) Hospital Civil "Paula;" hospital de mujeres. Tiene algunos bienes; hoy clausurado.
(15) Casa de Beneficencia. Tiene algunos bienes. Los bienes de San Juan de Dios, Marte, Paula y Beneficencia están administrados por la misma Junta.
El Hospital Civil Municipal tiene Junta particular.

EN MATANZAS.

(16) Asilo de niñas "Palmira Duarte" 53 asiladas.
(17) Asilo de niñas "San Vicente de Paul;" 52 asiladas.
(18) Asilo de niñas y niños "Casa Industrial ;" (Asilo de Mr. Hubbard's); 22 niños; 15 niñas.
(19) Dispensario de los Bomberos y Casa de Socorro.
(20) Hermanas de la Asociación de María; asistencia domiciliaria de enfermos.
(21) Casino Español, hospital particular ó "Quinta de Salud."

EN EL MARIEL.

(22) Asilo de niñas (Señorita Jennie Edwards, Directora). asiladas, 23 huérfanas.

EN LA CIUDAD DE LA HABANA.

Hospitales particulares:

(23) La Purísima Concepción;
(24) La Benéfica.
(25) Covadonga.
(26) San Francisco de Paula;
(27) Quinta del Rey;
(28) Clínica del Dr. Casuso.

Instituciones particulares de Beneficencia:

(29) La Domiciliaria;
(30) Convento del Buen Pastor;
(31) San Vicente de Paul;
(32) Ancianos Desamparados;
(33) Cruz Blanca Cubana;
(34) Hermanas de la Caridad del S. C. de Jesús;
(35) Huérfanos de San Vicente de Paul.

APÉNDICE V.

NEGOCIADO ENCARGADO DE COLOCAR Á LOS NIÑOS.

	Enero 1º á Junio 30, 1901.		Total desde su organización.	
Número de instancias		175		504
Número de niños solicitantes	26		111	
Número de niñas solicitantes	149		393	
		175		504
Comprobados y aprobabos	102		395	
Comprobados y desaprobados	57		76	
Se retiraron por instancia antes de resolver	11		18	
Esperando antecedentes	5		15	
		175		504
Número de niños colocados	47		329	
Niños trasladados de una casa á otra	48		59	
Número de las diferentes casas en que se colocaron niños por mudanza	101		394	
Número de niños bajo el regimen	233			
Niños dados de baja en el Negociado:				
Para las escuelas correcionales	3		4	
Para las escuelas insdustriales	7		8	
Para otros establecimientos	2		26	
Por mayor de edad	10		15	
Devueltos á sus familiares	24		39	
Paradero de la familia ignorado	1		1	
Escapados que no han vuelto	2		2	
Fallecidos	1		1	
Total		50		96
Niños sometidos á este regimen:				
Niños blancos	53			
Niños de color	9			
Niñas blancas	157			
Niñas de color	14			
Total		233		
De menos 5 años	4			
Entre 5 y 10 años	49			
De más de 10 años	180			
Total		233		
Huérfanos de padre y madre	232			
Huérfanos de padre ó madre	1			
Niños que tienen padres vivos				
Total		233		
Número de visitas de inspección á las casas		214		502
Número de cartas recibidas referentes á niños colocados		236		431

Hasta el 20 de Junio de 1901 el Negociado encargado de la colocación de los niños, se compuso de un Superintendente y dos agentes. Ahora se ha ampliado, agregándole tres agentes.

La baja aparente en el número de niños colocados,—47 en el primer semestre de este año, por 282 en el año pasado,—se explica por el hecho de que durante el último año, 28 asilos de huérfanos fueron suprimidos, motivo por el cual pudimos colocar más de lo que hubiera sido posible con nuestro escaso personal. Como que el Negociado ha adquirido tres agentes más, es probable que un número de niños, mucho mayor, pueda colocarse durante el segundo semestre de este año.

Cada vez que se han trasladado niños á las escuelas correccionales ó devuelto á las industriales, se ha procedido mediante investigación minuciosa de antecedentes y después de haberlos tenido á prueba en diferentes casas.

Una completa investigación ha precedido siempre al envío de los niños á casa de sus parientes.

El número de visitas de inspección á las casas, como consta en el documento que se acompaña, corresponde al número de visitas hechas después de la primera efectuada para colocar al niño.

Atentamente se dá cuenta.

El Superintendente de Beneficencia Pública,

JEROME B. CLARK.

APENDICE VI.

ESCUELAS ESPECIALES PARA ENFERMERAS, ISLA DE CUBA.

HOSPITAL NO. 1, HABANA.

Srta. Elizabeth H. Holmes..... Superintendente.

Enfermeras profesoras.

Srta. Lena G. Townshend.
,, Christine Macdonnel.
,, Mabel Macdonnel.
,, Elizabeth J. Walker.
,, Mae Emerick.
,, Julia Osler.
,, Lydia Haup.
,, Ida M. Batcher.

Número total de enfermeras profesoras 8
Número total de enfermeras alumnas..... 26

HOSPITAL MERCEDES, HABANA.

Srta. M. A. O'Donnell..... .... Superintendente.

Enfermeras profesoras.

Srta. Lena Luttrell.
,, Rena Vaugh.
,, Genevieve Russell.
,, A. E. O'Donnell.

Número total de enfermeras profesoras 4
Número total de enfermeras alumnas. 23

HOSPITAL "SANTA ISABEL," MATANZAS.

Srta. M. Eugenie Hibbard..... Superintendente.

Enfermeras profesoras.

Srta. Bertha Anderson.
,, Hannah Waddell.
,, Florence Porter.
,, Mary E. Pearson.

Número total de enfermeras profesoras 4
Número total de enfermeras alumnas..... 14

HOSPITAL GENERAL, PUERTO PRÍNCIPE.

Srta. M. A. Mitchell ..... Superintendente.

Enfermeras profesoras.

Srta. Daguar Alberti.
,, M. Ainslie Robertson.
,, Jean J. Kay.
,, Margaret Irene Smith.
,, Ana K. Wetherill.
,, Clara L. Bowden.

Número total de enfermeras profesoras 6
Número total de enfermeras alumnas..... 27

HOSPITAL CIVIL, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Srta. Gertrude W. Moore..... Superintendente.

Enfermeras profesoras.

Srta. Rose Hoffman.
,, Mary Cornelia Hoffman.
,, Marcella Doyle.

Número total de enfermeras profesoras. 3
Número total de enfermeras alumnas..... 3

HOSPITAL CIVIL, REMEDIOS.

Srta. Edith A. Sampson..... ..... Superintendente.

Número total de enfermeras alumnas. 5

HOSPITAL CIVIL, CIENFUEGOS.

Srta. M. Jeanette Byers..... Superintendente.

Número total de enfermeras alumnas..... ... 19

APENDICE VII.

GASTOS DE PERSONAL Y POR CONCEPTOS VARIOS.

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE BENEFICENCIA.

	Saldo existente Enero 1º, 1901.	Desde que obtuvo la concesión.	Cantidad gastada.	Existencia en 30 de Junio, 1901.
OFICINA DEL SUPERINTENDENTE:—Personal	$ 552.62	$16,187.09	$16,153.63	$ 586 08
Gastos de inspectores, de escritorio, de imprenta, traducción de informes é imprevistos	1,957.87	3,300 00	2,648.28	2,609.59
Guarniciones, coches, herraduras, ganado, forraje y aperos para la limpieza...	291.22	1,333.00	1,056.96	567.26
Enfermeras y Sacerdotes, haberes	1,055.66	4,073.33	4,037.76	1,091.23
DESAMPARADOS:				
Alquileres, hospedaje y compra de maderas	534.37	200.00	445.60	288.77
CASA DE LAS VIUDAS:				
Personal y otros gastos	.....	1,150.00	.....	.....
Entregados por el señor Suárez	.....	175.56	779.20	546.36
JUNTA DE BENEFICENCIA:				
Gastos de locomoción, etc..	.....	2,500.00	611.42	1,888.58
ESTABLECIMIENTOS Exteriores:				
Compra de habilitación para distribuirla; derechos de aduana; composición de instrumentos quirúrgicos; obra de carpintería: cajones, y reparación de cocinas y emparrillado....	3,808.95	4,316.67	5,334.98	2.790.64
Arreglar salas de operaciones en Gibara y Guantánamo; pago atrasado de limpieza de calles y clausura del Asilo de Guanabacoa; pago de haberes atrasados á empleados de San José de las Lajas y Santiago de Cuba	2,115.91	40.00	1,745.65	410.26
Totales	$10,316.60	$33.275.65	$32,813.48	$10.778.77

Depositado en Tesorería	$ 2,871.24
Existencia, Saldo, Junio 30, 1901	7,907.53
Total	$10,778.77

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES

FOR THE PERIOD FROM JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1901,

SUBMITTED BY

J. R. KEAN, MAJOR AND SURGEON, U. S. A.,

SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

Havana, Cuba, April 10, 1902.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

(July 1, Dec. 31).

To the

Adjutant General,

Department of Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of work of the Department of Charities for the six months ended December 31, 1901:

The Charity Law of 1900 indicates in general terms the proper line of division of charity work between the State, Municipalities, and the various agencies acting from private initiative. The charities assumed by the State under this law are,

(1) The care of all destitute children who may be properly committed to it;

(2) The charge of all delinquent children between the ages of ten and sixteen years, who have been convicted of crimes and misdemeanors;

(3) The establishment of State institutions for the care and instruction of deaf, blind, and otherwise defective children, when such institutions are deemed necessary;

(4) The care of the insane, or the supervision of their care if they are treated in private asylums;

(5) The proper inspection of all charitable institutions, of whatever sort, and the collection of reports and statistics concerning them;

(6) The maintenance of training schools for nurses in connection with the larger hospitals in the Island.

To the Municipalities are assigned the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries for the destitute Sick and asylums for the Destitute, aged and infirm. To private institutions and persons are left all charities such as are not provided for by the State or Municipalities. The investigation of individual cases of destitution and their relief, when not found to fall within the classes

provided for by public charity, is peculiarly the sphere of private charity. The Department was, however, at the time of its organization, compelled by the urgent necessities of the situation to far exceed its legitimate sphere. It has been the policy of the Department during the half-year covered by this report to withdraw from the field of private charities and, as far as possible, from the field of municipal charities also. It has not, however, been practicable to turn over the hospitals and the homes for the aged to the Municipalities on account of the confused state of municipal finances and because no provision has been made in their budgets for these institutions.

The following moneys have been received and disbursed by the Department during the half-year covered by this report:

By amount received from the State.....	$ 677,982.66
By amount received from other sources.....	73,800.91
Total.....	$ 751,783.57

To support of State institutions including General Hospitals.....	$ 361;114.09
" support of Municipal institutions.....	245,013.29
" subsidies to Asylums and private institutions.	90,764.21
" administrative expenses of the Department....	26,433.76
" Balance returned to Treasury.....	28,458.22
Total.....	$ 751,783.57

I.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

The number of destitute children under the care of the Department on December 31, 1901, exclusive of children at reform schools, was,

In State institutions.	493
In private institutions, subsidized by the State....	482
Placed out in families,.....	363
Total.....	1338

The number of children in private institutions subsidized by the State on July 1, 1901, was 1,236, divided among eleven institutions. Of these, the following institutions have since been closed:

On July 31, 1901, the orphan asylum at Cienfuegos, containing 127 children, with 26 employees;

On August 31, 1901, the orphan asylum at Sancti Spíritus, containing 50 children, with 4 employees;

On October 31, 1901, the Industrial School for Boys at Matanzas, containing 97 boys, with 20 employees;

On August 31, 1901, the orphan asylum at Manzanillo, containing 32 children (9 boys and 23 girls), with 8 employees;

On November 30, 1901, the orphan asylum San Juan Nepomuceno, Puerto Príncipe, containing 34 children, with 3 employees. Authority was afterward given for this institution to be continued as a private asylum, without subsidy, with 15 children;

On December 31, 1901, the orphan asylum Huérfanos de Patriotas Cubanos, Santiago de Cuba, containing 123 boys, with 31 employees.

The reasons for discontinuing these institutions were as follows: It was believed that many of the inmates were not destitute under the law, but had relatives who were well able to support them, and the conditions which made temporary care of these children necessary no longer existed. This belief was confirmed by the fact that, upon the discontinuance of these institutions, all of the children, except a very few, were taken charge of by friends and relatives and passed from the care of the Department. The remainder, sixteen in number, were transferred to the State training schools. Also, none of these institutions had attained a satisfactory degree of excellence of administration, nor was the instruction given at them believed to be of great value. The saving of expense to the State by their discontinuance was very considerable, the aggregate amount of appropriations for them for the preceding half-year having been $47,463.56.

The orphan asylums still receiving State subsidies are as follows: the Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad, Havana; the Huérfanos de la Patria, Havana; the Casa de Beneficencia, Matanzas; the Casa de Beneficencia, Santiago de Cuba; and Mrs. Brooks' Asylum and School, Guantánamo. The amount of subsidies for these institutions for the half-year was $31,831.46, and the amount of their private incomes was, approximately, $33,421.08. (See Appendix IV).

It is the purpose of the Department to withdraw the subsidies from all these institutions before the end of the fiscal year, and to care for all of the destitute children committed to its charge, in compliance with the Charity Law of 1900, either in the two State training schools, or by placing them in families. The State training schools are as follows:

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA.

President, Junta de Patronos, None.

Superintendent and D. O., Capt. Robert Crawford, U. S. N. (retired).

Movement of inmates:

Number of employees	41
No. in institution July 1, 1901	113
No. admitted during half-year	321
No. discharged during half-year	95
No. died during half-year,	1
No. in institution Dec. 31, 1901	338

Finances:

Expended	State funds half-year.....	$ 65,178.52
,,	Municipal funds half-year.....	.....
,,	Private funds half-year.....	.....
	Total cost of institution.....	$ 65,178.52

Location and organization.—The Training School for Boys of Cuba is situated at Santiago de las Vegas—twelve miles south of Havana. On July 1st it was in course of organization and contained 100 boys. Since that date an immense amount of work has been done to organize and complete it.

Equipment, instruction, etc.—This school has a complete equipment for industrial education, including a carpenter shop, shoe shop, black smith shop, and tailor shop. A power plant is also under construction, which will run a completely equipped machine shop, besides plants for the manufacture of electric light and ice. These plants, besides furnishing light and ice to the institution, will furnish these commodities commercially for sale to the town of Santiago de las Vegas. All the shoes and clothing needed by the boys are manufactured at the school. The institution has about 200 acres of agricultural land, 50 acres of which are at present under cultivation. The amount of land under cultivation will be rapidly increased as soon as the constructive work of the school is completed, and it is the intention of the Department to make the course agriculturally as complete as possible. In addition, instruction is given in horticulture and the raising and care of domestic animals and poultry. It is to be regretted that, with the need for industrial education in Cuba, so completely equipped an institution should be monopolized for the use of destitute boys, many of whom are very small and will have to be kept a number of years in the institutions in order to profit by the opportunities afforded by it. The long retention of children in institutions is, besides, contrary to the policy of the Department. It is believed that a plan could readily be worked out by which an industrial school could be established at this institution for pay-pupils, the orphan asylum being at the same time maintained there.

Administration.—Instruction is also given in the common school branches, the boys attending both the literary and industrial classes every day. Captain Robert Crawford, the superintendent of this school, is a very experienced and valuable officer. For complete details of the institution, reference is made to his report which is appended. This institution had not, up to December 31st. been turned over to the Junta for administration, being still in process of organization.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sra. Dolores M. de Fonts.
Superintendent, Mis Helena K. James.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Alfredo García.

Movement of inmates:

Number of employees	41
No. in institution July 1	172
No. admitted during half-year	33
No. disposed of by placing in families	50
No. in institution Dec. 31, 1901	155

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 16.709.17
" Municipal funds half-year	.....
" Private funds half-year	.....
Total cost of institution	$ 16,709.17

Location, instruction and administration.—The Training School for Girls at Compostela Barracks, Havana, is a very well conducted and efficient school for young girls. The literary instruction there given is excellent, and the girls are also taught, according to their ages, the various industrial branches adapted to their sex, beginning with kindergarten work and embracing needlework, embroidery, cooking, house-cleaning, and the other domestic branches. The inmates of this school are usually placed in families by the time they arrive at the age of fourteen. For further details, reference is made to the report of the Superintendent, which is appended.

BUREAU FOR PLACING CHILDREN IN FAMILIES

When the placing-out of children was first proposed, it was the opinion of most persons connected with the Department, or interested in charitable matters, that it would not be very successful in Cuba under present conditions. This opinion has not, however, been justified by the event, and this system has, by its extension during the half-year, afforded a solution to the problem, what should be done with the orphans of the reconcentration. It has been found that, in spite of the general poverty in Cuba, the fondness of the people for children and their kindness to them, as well as the small cost of maintenance of Children, has made the system easy of adoption and happy in its results. The number of children placed out during the half-year has been 180, and the entire number now with families being 363. The workings of this system are fully shown in the Report of the Chief of the Bureau for Placing children, Mr. Jerome B. Clark.

Attention is invited to the fact that as yet the Department has paid nothing in the way of board to families receiving children. This method may become necessary for the placing-out of young children and those who are to a certain extent defective

or otherwise unattractive. The excessive restrictions placed by the Civil Code upon the adoption of children limits to a great degree the availability of this admirable methcd of placing young children in families.

II.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

The delinquent and criminal children who have been committed to the Department under the provisions of the Charity Law of 1900 are cared for in the Reform School for Boys at Guanajay and the Reform School for Girls at Aldecoa, respectively.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA:

President, Junta de Patronos, Dr. Julio San Martín.
Director, Dr. J. M. Peña.
Treasurer Disbursing Officer, Sr. José V. Canales.

Movement of inmates:

Number of employees	41
No. in institution July 1, 1901	332
No. admitted during half-year	101
No. released or placed-out	49
No. transferred	128
No. discharged	77
No. in institution Dec. 31, 1901	179

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 26,923.34
" Municipal funds half-year	.....
" Private funds half-year	78.00
Total cost of institution	$ 27,001.34

History and organization.—The Reform School for Boys on July 1, 1901, contained, besides the criminal boys that had been committed to it, a large number of destitute orphans who had been temporarily sent there in default of any other place where they might be cared for. The total number of inmates in this institution on that date was 332. As fast as accommodations could be provided at Santiago de las Vegas for those who were destitute, but not delinquent, they were transferred thither, this transfer being completed by August 30, 1901.

Administration.—The Superintendent of this school was Mr. George L. Todd, who was, on December 1, 1901, relieved by Dr. J. M. Peña, an inspector of this Department, who has been appointed permanently as Superintendent.

Instruction.—The instruction given at this institution is both

literary and industrial, but principally the latter, it being the object of the management to keep the boys continually occupied, except during the hours necessary for recreation. Carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, bricklaying and painting are taught, and the boys are also occupied to some extent in agriculture. The details of the administration of this institution are given in the report of the Superintendent, which is appended.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sra. Angela de Cárdenas.
Directress, Mother Mary Angel Guardian.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Robert S. Spencer.

Number of employees, 21, of whom 13 are Sisters.

Movement of inmates.

No. in institution July 1, 1901	82
No. admitted during half-year	28
No. discharged during half-year	14
No. died during half-year	...
No. in institution Dec. 31, 1901	96

Finances:

Expended	State funds half-year	$ 11,318.19
"	Municipal funds half-year	.....
"	Private funds half-year	.....
	Total cost of institution	$ 11,318.19

History.—The wayward girls committed to the care of the Department are received at the Reform School for Girls at Aldecoo, which is in charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Of the nuns at this institution, nine are Americans and four are Cubans.

Instruction.—Literary instruction is given at this school in the common school branches, and industrial instruction in laundry, house-keeping and needlework. The Department has not so far been able to get any grounds outside of the walls of the institution for the use of the inmates, and the girls have only the patio, which, fortunately, is quite large, for exercise and recreation.

Girls are discharged from this institution when they reach the age of eighteen years, unless they have, by good conduct, earned their discharge before arriving at that age. The Junta de Patronos and the Superintendent of the school are of the opinion that the age límit should be increased, in which opinion this office concurs. For further details of this institution, reference is made to the report of the superintendent, which is appended.

III.

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

No institution exists in Cuba for the instruction of the blind and deaf. The number of children thus afflicted in Cuba seems to be very small, the Department not having been able to get the names and addresses of more than a dozen of both classes. It is the purpose of the Department to establish at Mazorra—but some distance from the insane asylum—a cottage for the idiotic and mentally defective children, and one for insane children; but this plan has not yet been carried out.

IV.

THE INSANE

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE OF CUBA.

President, Junta de Patronos, Dr. Juan Plá.
Medical Director, Dr. Lucas A. Cerice.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Adriano Silva.

Number of employees, 133.

Movement of inmates:

No. in institution July 1, 1901	772
No. admitted during half-year	273
No. discharged during half-year	123
No. died during half-year	61
No. in institution Dec. 31, 1901	861

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 78,000.92
,, Municipal funds half-year	.....
,, Private funds half-year	1,904.86
Total cost of institution	$ 79,905.78

The Hospital for the Insane at Mazorra is the only public institution of the kind in Cuba, although patients are received at several of the Quintas de Salud.

Mode of commitment.—Great efforts have been made by the Department to reduce the time during which insane patients are kept under observation in hospitals in compliance with law before their commitment to the asylum at Mazorra. It has been found difficult to get the physicians in charge of such observation to understand that the limit of thirty days prescribed for such observation by Section 50, Charity Law of 1900, is the maximum limit, and that it is their duty to sign the certificate as soon as

the diagnosis becomes clear. After the medical certificates are furnished to the court, numerous delays occur in the preparation and issuance of the auto of commitment, so that the Department is engaged constantly in correspondence with a view to expediting the action of the Judges. The reasons for these delays appear to be in many cases trivial and inadequate; and the auto is often delayed for the settlement of affairs which could be just as well adjusted after the commitment and while the insane person is in the asylum.

Administration.—There has been a steady improvement during the half-year in the administration of the hospital for the insane. All employees have been appropriately uniformed, and steps have been taken toward providing congenial and proper employment for the inmates. The Superintendent, Dr. Lucas Alvarez Cerice, is an able and energetic official, and the institution is well administered.

Defects and remarks.—The following are the principal defects noted in a report made by the undersigned to the Military Governor on December 5, 1901: Over-crowding and undesirable contact of the various classes of the insane, lack of classification from lack of room. It is proposed to enlarge the institution entirely by detached cottages which will at the same time permit of better classification and provide more suitable surroundings for the inmates. As the over-crowding was more severe in the women's department, appropriations were asked for the construction of houses for the superintendent and treasurer, so as to permit of their vacating the quite extensive quarters occupied by them in the women's department. It is estimated that this will increase the accommodations to the extent of about 75 patients.

Buildings.—A cottage occupied by employees has been also fitted up for accommodation of female patients. An appropriation was also asked, and granted, for the purpose of building a colonia at some distance from the main buildings for the accommodation of the large number of cases of tractable patients and cases of mild chronic type, who are able-bodied men and accustomed to agricultural labor. These patients will be employed in cultivating the farm, an occupation which will give then congenial employment and benefit the institution. In this colonia it is proposed to accommodate sixty patients in two wards, with the necessary room for attendants and administration.

The necessity for a children's building, with separate wards for epileptics, idiots and insane children, was noted.

Water service.—Improvement in the water supply, which was very defective, was undertaken by the engineer department during the month of December.

Associated dining-rooms for all patients, except the most disturbed type, are needed both for administrative convenience and as a valuable discipline to the patients, who do better in proportion as their surroundings at the institution are assimilated to the orderly and decent conditions of domestic life. Dining-rooms for the attendants are also needed. The laundry building and plant are also inadequate. It is believed that, instead of

having three different sets of boilers, at the kitchen, laundry, and pumping-station, all of these should be combined in a power-plant which would furnish steam wherever needed in the institution. A new ward is also needed at the hospital for acute cases of male patients.

V.

HOSPITALS.

Although, by the Charity Law of 1900, it was provided that Municipal Hospitals should be supported by the Municipalities to which they belong, this has been found heretofore quite impossible on account of the disorder in municipal finaces, and it, accordingly, happens that no city in the Island supports its Municipal Hospital. In the absence of an authority for classification in the hospitals, the following have been considered by the Department to be of general character: Mercedes Hospital of Havana; Hospital Santa Isabel y San Nicolás, Matanzas; Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos; General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe; and Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba. To each of these is attached a training school for nurses. In addition to these State institutions, the Government has administered thirty Municipal Hospitals, varying in size from that at Victoria de las Tunas with ten patients, to Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana, with 450 patients. The amount expended by the State during the half year for hospital purposes was $478,021.12.

State aid has been withdrawn from the following Municipal Hospitals since July 1st: Campechuela, Jaruco, Limonar, Nueva Paz and Marianao. In each case, except the last, the hospital has been closed for lack of municipal support.

The following is an alphabetical list of the hospitals maintained in whole or in part by the State, with the more essential details concerning them:

ALQUIZAR.

Municipal Hospitals, Matanzas Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Rafael Piña.
Medical Director, Dr. Agustín Ferrer.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. José L. Garrido.

Number of employees, 50.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	17
No. admitted during half-year	11
No. discharged during half-year	16
No. died " " "	4
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	8

Finances:

Expended	State funds half-year	$ 600.00
,,	Municipal funds half-year	171.94
,,	Private funds half-year	289.66

History, location, buildings, water supply.—The hospital was founded in 1891 and is a good, one-story, wooden structure, with two wards. The grounds comprise eight solars. The institution is well equipped with surgical instruments, and the water supply and bathing facilities are good.

BAYAMO.

Municipal Hospital, Santiago Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Manuel L. Soto.
Medical Director, Dr. J. M. Alvaro.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Porfirio A. Bennet.

Number of employees, 7.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	14
No. admitted during half-year	76
No. discharged during half-year	68
No. died ,, ,, ,,	6
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	16

Finances:

Expended	State funds half-year	$ 2,960.64
,,	Municipal funds half-year	.....
,,	Private funds half-year	.....
	Total cost of institution	$ 2,960.64

History, location and buildings.—The hospital is located in an old one-story building in bad condition, the property of the city. It contains one large ward, with several small rooms and a patio. Application has been made for authority to remove the hospital to the Cuartel de Regla, at present occupied by the United States garrison, upon the withdrawal of the American troops. The sanitary condition and repairs of this building are reported as excellent. and the change will be greatly to the advantage of the hospital.

CAMPECHUELA.

Municipal Hospital, Santiago Province. (Closed Aug. 31, 1901).
President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Francisco de P. Riera.

Medical Director, Dr. C. Vilató.
Treasurar and Disbursing Officer, Alcalde Municipal.

Number of employees, 6.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	15
No. admitted during 2 months	31
No. discharged during 2 months	25
No. died during two months	2
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	...

Finances:

Expended	State funds during 2 months	$ 593.00
"	Municipal funds " "	.....
"	Private " " "	.....
	Total cost of institution	$ 593.00

The building occupied by this hospital was rented. State subsidy was withdrawn on August 31, 1901, and the hospital was then closed for want of municipal support.

CÁRDENAS.

Municipal Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Melchor Gaston.
Medical Director, Dr. Joaquín Otazo.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Ramón Peris.

Number of employees, 27.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901,	140
No. admitted during half-year,	631
No. discharged during half-year,	617
No. died during half-year,	56
No. in hospital, Dec. 31, 1901,	98

Finances:

Expended	State funds during half-year	$ 11,848.81
,,	Municipal funds half-year,	.....
,,	Private funds half-year,	1,448,77
	Total cost of institution	$ 13,297.58

History, location and buildings.—The hospital is situated on Progreso street, between 12th and 13th streets, Cárdenas. It is well built, of stone and wood, two stories high, and in good repair.

HOSPITAL STA. ISABEL, MATANZAS.

OPERATING ROOM, SANTA ISABEL HOSPITAL, MATANZAS, CUBA.

ESCUELA DE ENFERMERAS.—CIENFUEGOS.

The buildings belong to the municipality and have been much improved by appropriations from insular revenues. The hospital is well equipped and has a well-constructed and complete operating-room which was built in 1900. The administration of this institution is very good.

Water supply; baths and closets; laundry.—Water is supplied from the city water works. Sewer pipes discharge directly into a subterranean river which flows under the town at a depth of about thirty feet below the surface.

Bathing facilities and water closets in good condition.

Laundry work done by hand outside of institution.

Nursing, etc.—Nine Sisters of Charity are employed in hospital for nursing purposes and administrative duties.

COLÓN.

Municipal Hospital "San Fernando," Matanzas Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Enrique Pascual.
Medical Director, Dr. Filomeno Conde.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Ramón Aedo.
Number of employees, 16.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital on July 1, 1901,.....	100
No. admitted during half year.....	532
No. dicharged ,, ,, ,, ...	459
No. died ,, ,, ,, ...	83
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901.....	92

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year.....	$ 9,480.74
,, Municipal funds half-year.....	.....
,, Private funds half-year.....	.....
Total cost of institution.....	$ 9,480.74

History, location, buildings, water supply and bathing facilities.—The hospital building is constructed of stone and is well located on a public square. Equipment of hospital, fair; wards are usually over-crowded. The administration is careful and economical. Operating-room needs repairs and equipment.

Water supply, from well in patio not far from wards. Water-closets discharge into vault situated near well. Bathing facilities good. Laundry done by hand in hospital.

CIENFUEGOS.

Civil Hospital, Santa Clara Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Dr. José A. Frías.
Medical Director, Dr. O. Alcalde.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Antonio Benet,
Number of employees, 68.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 2, 1901	243
No. admitted during half year	1267
No. discharged ,, ,, ,,	1186
No died ,, ,, ,,	93
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	231

Finances:

Expended State funds during half-year	$ 23,017.99
,, Municipal funds half-year	1,350.00
,, Private funds half-year	975.75
Total cost of institution	$ 25,343.74

History, location, buildings, equipment:

The hospital was organized in 1853 and is situated on Padre las Casas street. The buildings are one story high and are constructed of mampostería, except some recently constructed wards, which are of wood. Much money has been spent in putting the old buildings into good condition. The hospital supplies and equipment are ample, and the surgical equipment very good. The Junta of the institution rarely meets and gives but little attention to the affairs of the hospital.

Water supply, etc.:

The water supply is from the city aqueduct, but is not abundant. Water-closets and bathing facilities are fair. The laundry is done by hand at hospital.

Nursing and Nurse's schools:

There is in connection with this hospital a training school for nurses, of which Miss S. Henry is the superintendent, with four graduate assistants. The number of pupil nurses on December 31st was sixteen. The nurses have thus far been located at the hospital, but the rooms set apart for their home are quite unsuitable and are needed for hospital purposes, so that the renting of a home for them at some little distance from the hospital, at an expense of $80.00 a month, has been authorized. Here they will be very comfortably located.

Two wards, screened with wire netting for the exclusion of mosquitoes, have been provided at this hospital for the treatment of malarial and yellow fever cases.

CIEGO DE AVILA.

Municipal Hospital, Puerto Príncipe Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Santiago Obregón.
Medical Director, Dr. Sto. García.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Rafael Sánchez.

Number of employees, 9.

SUPERINTENDENT AND PUPIL NURSES GENERAL HOSPITAL, PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	13
No. admitted during half-year	101
No. discharged	94
No. died during half-year	7
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	13

Finances:

Expended State funds during half-year	$ 2,141.25
" Municipal funds half-year	.....
" Private funds half-year	.....
Total cost of institution	$ 2,141.25

Buildings and administration.—The hospital occupies a portion of a large Spanish barrack, and needs repairs. Reports are not rendered with promptness, and administration is reported as poor.

GUANAJAY.

Municipal Hospital, Pinar del Río Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Antonio Abin.
Medical Director, Sr. Dr. Luis Galiano.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Félix Codina.

Number of employees, 14.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	47
No. admitted during half-year	214
No. discharged " "	188
No. died " "	35
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	38

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 6,265.26
" Municipal funds half-year	.....
" Private funds half-year	114.25
Total cost of institution	$ 6,379.51

History, buildings, location, equipment, water supply, etc.—This hospital was founded by the Bishop of Havana in 1810, and was at first supported from the "renta decimal" and church tax, and after the abolition of this tax it was supported by the municipality. It has no other property than the hospital buildings.

The hospital is well supplied with equipment and surgical instruments. Arrangements for baths and water-closets are quite unsatisfactory. Water supply for drinking purposes from spring near by. Laundry work done by hand.

GUANABACOA.

Municipal Hospital, Havana Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Antonio Espino.
Medical Director, Dr. Francisco M. Hector.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Victoriano Agostini.

Number of employees, 20.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	67
No. admitted during half-year	215
No. discharged ,, ,, ,,	210
No. died ,, ,, ,,	28
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	44

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 5,956.25
,, Municipal funds half-year	.....
,, Private funds half-year	1,873.74
Total cost of institution	$ 7,829.99

History, location, buildings, water supply and bathing facilities.—The hospital was founded in the year 1855 by the consolidation of two hospitals, one for women and one for men. The building is a one-story structure of masonry, and well adapted for the purpose.

Water supply, pumped from spring on private ground, which has been leased by the Junta de Patronos. Bathing facilities and water closets are good, but located in wards. Laundry work is done by hand at hospital, in a building devoted to that purpose.

Nursing.—Six Sisters of Charity are employed at this hospital for nursing purposes and in administrative duties.

GUINES.

Municipal Hospital, Havana Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Francisco Sánchez.
Medical Director, Sr. Alberto Mendoza.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Federico Zervignon.

Number of employees, 18.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	46
No. admitted during half year	290
No. discharged ,, ,, ,,	246
No. died ,, ,, ,,	29
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	61

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 7,442.12
,, Municipal funds half-year	.....
,, Private funds half-year	117.19
Total cost of institution	$ 7,559.31

History, location, buildings, water supply, etc.:

The hospital is located in a one-story masonry building to the east of the town. It was much in need of repair at the time of the military occupation, but has received much aid from the Insular Government and is now in good condition. The hospital was established as a private institution by Sr. José Díaz Cuzbelo, in 1830, but was afterwards made a district hospital. It owns the building occupied by it and censos on other properties valued at, approximately, $6,000. The hospital is adequately equipped and has a sufficient supply of medical and surgical instruments. The administration is economical and good. Water for drinking purposes comes from a well; for other purposes from an acequia which flows just back of the hospital. Water-closets and bath are in good condition. Laundry work is done by hand at hospital.

GUANTÁNAMO.

Municipal Hospital, Santiago Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Pbro. M. M. Espino.
Medical Director, Dr. Joaquín Ros.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Ramón de León.

Number of employees, 26.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital on July 1, 1901	49
No. admitted during half-year	441
No. discharged ,, ,,	413
No. died ,, ,,	31
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	46

Finances:

Expended	State funds half-year	$ 9,667.22
"	Municipal funds half-year	.....
"	Private funds half-year	15.00
	Total cost of institution	$ 9,682.22

History, location, buildings.—The hospital occupies a large, one-story brick building, on three sides of a square. It is located on Martí street, near the center of the town. It is built on low, marshy ground, unsuitable for a hospital site. The Junta has made application for authority to move the hospital up to the Cuartel on high ground, on the north side of the town, which is at present occupied by American troops and is in excellent condition. This change is recommended as advantageous, as the buildings asked for are very suitable for hospital purposes.

Water supply, bathing facilities, closets and laundry.—The water supply is from the city water works constructed by the Military Governor. There is no sewer, and the waste water flows into a gutter, which is always offensive. Bathing facilities are fair. Water-closets are built over vaults and are usually offensive. Washing is done by hand in a shed in the corner of the patio, the water being poured upon the ground.

HAVANA.

Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. A. Nuño.
Medical Director, Dr. Enrique Diago.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Julio López.

Number of employees, 121.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	438
No. admitted during half-year	2,459
No. discharged " " "	2,202
No. died " " "	303
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	392

Finances:

Expended	State funds half-year	$ 65,256.91
"	Municipal funds half-year	.....
"	Private funds half-year	.....
	Total cost of institution	$ 65,256.91

History, location, buildings.—This institution was formerly the

MERCEDES HOSPITAL, HAVANA.

SUPERINTENDENT AND PUPIL NURSES MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL NO. 1, HAVANA.

SUPERINTENDENT AND PUPIL NURSES, MERCEDES HOSPITAL, HAVANA.

First year Pupils Nurses' Training School, Hospital Mercedes.

CHILDREN'S WARD, MERCEDES HOSPITAL, HAVANA.

Military Hospital "Alfonso XIII" under Spanish régime, and was afterward used by the American Military Governor as a military hospital, about $80,000 having been expended there, principally on the baths, water-closets, operating-room and sewers. The location is admirable, being about the middle of the high ledge to the west of Havana, between the Pirotecnia and Príncipe Castle. The buildings are all of wood and one-story high. They are rapidly going to decay in spite of frequent repairs, although only completed in 1895.

Water supply, laundry, light.—The water supply is from the city water works and is excellent, as are the water-closets and baths. There is a steam laundry in connection with this hospital, and the cooking is also done by steam. The buildings are lighted with electricity.

Nursing and Nurses' school.—The nursing is almost entirely done by the nurse-pupils of the training school for nurses which is attached to this hospital. The superintendent is Miss Louise Brakemier, who is assisted by seven graduate nurses. There are 27 nurse-pupils in the school.

Equipment, capacity, etc.—The hospital is abundantly equipped for 500 patients, has an excellent operating-room and complete surgical equipment. The surgical service is very active. The surgical staff is as follows:

Professional staff:

Dr. Enrique Fortún	Surgeon.	
Dr. Joaquín Albarran	"	
Dr. Ernesto Aragón	"	
Dr. Julio Carrerá	"	
Dr. Arturo Tomville	"	
Dr. Francisco Domínguez	"	
Dr. Jorge Dehogues	"	(Eye)
Dr. Joaquín Jacobsen	Medical.	
Dr. Joaquín Dueñas	"	
Dr. Enrique Saladriga	"	
Dr. Arístides Agramonte	"	

Cages of wire gauze have been put in at this hospital for protection of malarial and yellow fever cases against mosquitoes, in order to prevent spread of this infection.

HAVANA.

Mercedes Hospital, State institution, Province of Havana.

President, Junta de Patronos, Dr. Leopoldo Berriel;
Medical Director, Dr. Emiliano Núñez;
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Jaime Graupera.

Number of employees, 104.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	176
No. admitted during half-year	950
No. discharged " " "	892
No. died " " "	76
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	158

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$31,420.93
" Municipal funds half-year	.....
" Private funds half-year	$ 9,656.49
Total cost of institution	$41,077.42

History, location, buildings, etc.—Mercedes Hospital was originally a private institution. It is finely located on the hill back of Santa Clara Battery, west of Havana and near Vedado. The present buildings, which are substantially constructed of stone, were begun in 1880, and completed in 1885. It has large endowments, some of which have come down from the old Hospital San Juan de Dios, which was in existence on the square of that name in Havana 300 years ago.

Classification, endowments and indebtedness:

This hospital was classified as of general character by Civil Order No. 94 of 1900.

The estimated value of the endowments of this institution is $777,737 Spanish gold, of which $350,572 is considered to be productive capital, yielding an annual revenue of about $17,500 Spanish gold. It has an indebtedness which has come down from the Spanish régime of $106,304 Spanish gold.

Water, baths and closets:

The water supply is from the city water works. The baths and water-closets are in excellent condition. The laundry work is done by a steam laundry connected with the institution. It has also an electric light plant and steam-cooking apparatus.

Internal administration:

Mercedes Hospital is the teaching hospital for the University of Havana, and the medical service is performed by professors of that university. The internal administration of this hospital is most systematic and excellent.

Nurses' and Nurses school:

The nurses training school in connection with this hospital was

the first established in Cuba, being started at the suggestion of Major C. L. Forbush, Medical Department, U. S. V. Miss Mary Agnes O'Donnell is the Superintendent. The number of graduate nurses, in addition to the superintendent, is four, but there are at present two vacancies. The number of pupil nurses is 28. This school was established in September, 1899, and will, accordingly, graduate its first class in 1902. The nurses' home is in the second story of the administrative building of the hospital. It is desirable in this, as in the case of all nurses' schools, that the nurses should have a home entirely separated from the hospital, and it is hoped that such a home may be built at some time in the future.

Cages of wire gauze have been put in at this hospital for protection of malarial and yellow fever cases against mosquitoes, in order to prevent the spread of this infection.

HAVANA.

Dispensario Tamayo, Havana Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Dr. Carlos Finlay.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Dr. E. Sanchez Agramonte.
Number of employees, 6.

Movement of sick:

The report of the institution does not show the number under treatment on the first and last day of the half year. Their annual report shows:

No. patients treated during 1901	7,841
No. for consultation	21,279
No. operations performed	241

Finances:

Expended State funds half year	$ 2,031.36
,, Private funds half year	,, 844.73
Total cost of institution	$ 2,876.09

History, location, etc.

This Dispensary was organized in accordance with Decree 271 of 1900, and was named after the Secretary of State of Cuba, the Hon. Diego Tamayo. It opened for work the first of November, 1900. The Dispensary occupies rented apartments at No. 74 Calzada del Monte, which are inadequate and not very suitable for the purpose. It has been recommended by the Department that the second floor of the present School of Medicine, at the corner of Belascoain and Zanja streets, Havana, be assigned to it when this building is vacated by the medical school in the approaching transfer of the university to the Pirotecnia. The dispensary is

part self-supporting, as a charge of ten cents is made for each prescription filled. Two of the nurse pupils from the training school at Mercedes Hospital are each day on duty with this institution. Its professors do not receive any salaries. The dispensary is very well managed and is doing admirable work. It is, however, against the policy of the Department for the State to contribute to outdoor relief—even of a medical character—for cities, as this is strictly in the domain of municipal charities. If it is not now practicable that this institution be supported by the city, it might be attached to the University as a school of clinical instruction for a class of cases which seldom find admission to the hospitals and which corresponds closely to the office practice of physicians.

HOLGUIN.

Municipal Hospital, Santiago Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Vicente Gómez.
Medical Director, Dr. Rudolfo Socarrás.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Francisco Fernández.

Number of employees, 10.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	38
No. admitted during half-year	213
No. discharged ,, ,, ,,	199
No. died ,, ,, ,,	7
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	45

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 4,176.88
,, Municipal funds half-year	.....
,, Private funds half-year	182.30
Total cost of institution	$ 4,359.18

History, location, buildings, etc.—The hospital is a very old, stone building, in fair repair, built on three sides of a patio, on Libertad street. Its capacity is 40 beds, but it is usually over crowded. There is no mess-hall, the patients eating their meals in the wards, and at times patients being treated upon a porch covered on the open side by a canvas. The hospital equipment is reported as fair, but has a deficiency of good beds.

JOVELLANOS.

Municipal Hospital, Matanzas Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Antonio Díaz.
Medical Director, Dr. Leonardo Esperon.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. C. Gómez.

Number of employees, 6.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	23
No. admitted during half-year	74
No. discharged ,, ,, ,,	64
No. died ,, ,, ,,	13
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	20

Finances:

Expended	State funds half-year	$ 2,436.72
,,	Municipal funds half-year	
,,	Private funds half-year	
	Total cost of institution	$ 2,436.72

History, location, buildings.—The hospital buildings are of masonry and are in good condition. The hospital was established in 1701. Buildings are owned by the municipality. It possesses no other property. Equipment is scanty. The hospital is clean and the administration economical.

Water supply, bathing facilities.—Water supply is from the city aqueduct. Water-closets and bathing facilities are good. The laundry work is done by hand in hospital.

JARUCO.

Municipal Hospital, Havana Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Juan R. Vivó.
Medical Director, Dr. Luis Navarro.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Luis Navarro.

Number of employees, ...

Finances:

Expended	State funds 1 month,	$ 380.60
,,	Municipal funds 1 month,	
,,	Private funds 1 month,	
	Total cost of institution,	$ 380.60

History and buildings.—The State subsidy was withdrawn from this hospital on July 31st, 1901, since which time it has been practically closed, although in September one patient was reported as in hospital.

The building is a one-story structure of stone, with three large wards, and abundant rooms for administration. It is property of the municipality and was, during the Spanish régime, a district hospital. It has a few properties, which, however, yield very little.

LIMONAR.

State subsidy was withdrawn from this hospital on July 1st, 1901, and the hospital was then closed, the municipality being either unable or unwilling to support it.

Expended State funds	$ 336.65

MANZANILLO.

Municipal Hospital. Province of Santiago.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Francisco Codina.
Medical Director, Sr. Augusto Ahuilera.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Fernando F. de Cordova.

Number of employees, 12.

Movement of sick.

No. in hospital on July 1, 1901	34
No. admitted during half-year	202
No. discharged " "	178
No. died " "	18
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	40

Finances.

Expended State funds half-year	$ 6,196.04
" Municipal funds half-year	.....
" Private funds half-year	377.00
Total cost of institution	$ 6,573.04

History, location, buildings, etc.—The hospital consists of one-story frame buildings, situated on a hill overlooking the town, and was constructed by the Spanish military authorities for a military hospital. The land on which the hospital is built belongs to a private citizen, who has since put in a claim for rent for the entire period since January 1, 1899. The hospital owns a building called the "Gerona" which is at present used as quarters for officers of the U. S. Army, for which rent at the rate of $50.00 a month is paid by the Military Governor. A citizen of Manzanillo has left a fortune of nearly one hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of a hospital. It is believed that if arrangements were made to attach this endowment to the municipal hospital, it would go far to making it self-supporting. A theatre in the town is also claimed by the hospital, but, as it is now in bad repair, it would not probably be a source of income.

Equipment and operating-room.—The hospital is well equipped with bedding and furniture and with a sufficient supply of medicines and surgical instruments. The operating-room, in a small detached building, is satisfactory and well equipped.

Water supply and laundry.—The water supply is pumped from the military post. Its source is a deep well. There is also a cistern at the hospital, and the drinking water is usually taken from this source. The laundry work is done by a small steam-laundry at the hospital.

MATANZAS.

Hospital "San Nicolás," Matanzas Province.
(Hospital for Women and Children only.)

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. M. C. de Verones;
Medical Director, Dr. Florencio Hernández.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Eduardo Alvarez.

Number of employees, 15.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	62
No. admitted	152
No. discharged	146
No. died	21
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	47

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 4,132.39
" Municipal funds half-year	.....
" Private funds half-year	978.43
Total cost of institution	$ 5,110.82

History, location, buildings.—The hospital building is extensive, but in need of repairs, and is located in an attractive part of the town. It has a large private property which, however, is not managed well and yields a very small income. Some houses belonging to this institution have been for years occupied by well-to-do families in Matanzas, without paying rent to the institution.

Water supply, bathing, and equipments.—The water supply is from the city water works. Bathing facilities are very deficient and latrines are in bad order. The laundry work is performed in the hospital by hand. The equipment of the hospital is poor and its management unsatisfactory.

This hospital was consolidated with the Santa Isabel Hospital, to take effect January 1, 1902, prior to which date all patients were transferred to the latter.

MATANZAS.

Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas Province.—General Hospital.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Juan A. González.
Medical Director, Dr. Julio Ortiz.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Ignacio Fonts.
Number of employees, 69.

Movement of sicks:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901.....	108
No. admitted during half year.....	576
No. discharged ,, ,, ,, ...	499
No. died ,, ,, ,, ...	63
No. in hospital December 31, 1901.....	122

Expended State funds half year	$ 16,965.21
,, Municipal funds half year.....	.....
,, Private funds half year.....	.....
Total cost of institution.....	$ 16,965.21

History, etc.—The Department has, under the authority of the Protectorate conferred by the Decree of Madrid of 1875, suppressed the San Nicolás Hospital at Matanzas by consolidating it with the Santa Isabel Hospital in that city. San Nicolás had extensive endowments, but its income was inadequate and its administration unsatisfactory, and the building was not as suitable for hospital purposes as was the building occupied by the Santa Isabel Hospital.

Location.—Santa Isabel Hospital is located in the suburb Versailles, on a high hill overlooking the bay. The site is eminently suitable for hospital purposes.

Water, drainage and laundry.—The water supply is from the city water works at a fixed rate. The drainage is by sewer which leads to the bay. The laundry work is done by a steam-laundry in Matanzas by contract, which is expensive and unsatisfactory, the contract price being $160.00 a month.

Cages of wire gauze have been put in at this hospital for the protection of malarial and yellow fever cases against mosquitoes, in order to prevent the spread of this infection.

A training school for nurses is run in connection with this hospital, of which Miss M. E. Hibbard, a trained nurse of wide experience, is superintendent, assisted by four graduate nurses. There were in this school on December 31st 18 nurse pupils.

NUEVA PAZ.

Municipal Hospital, Havana Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Lázaro Fraga.
Medical Director, Dr. Ricardo Molines.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. José Camejo.

Number of employees, ...

State funds expended during 1 month..... $ 242.86

Finances.—State subsidy was withdrawn from this hospital on July 1, 1901, and it was then closed, the municipality being unable to support it.

History, location, building.—The hospital was a pleasant one-story building, surrounded by verandas and was always well administered. The building, with the land about it — 900 square meters — is the property of the municipality. The hospital was established in 1899 and has been supported by the State from its foundation to its suppression. Its maintenance, however, was not necessary on account of the decrease in hospital population at Nueva Paz, and the neighboring hospital at Güines could easily care for the sick of this municipality.

PUERTO PADRE.

Municipal Hospital, Province of Santiago.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Francisco Pla.
Medical Director, Dr. José N. Maceo.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, ...

Number of employees, 10.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901.....	32
No. admitted during half-year.....	197
No. discharged " " "	179
No. died, " " "	8
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901.....	42

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year.....	$ 4,152.60
" Municipal funds half-year.	600.00
" Private funds half-year.....	.....
Total cost of institution.....	$ 4,752.60

History, location, building, etc.—The building is an old masonry structure, with tile roof. The water supply is from a well, the water being raised by a wind-mill. Equipment, medical and surgical supplies are ample.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

General Hospital, Province of Puerto Principe.—State Institution.

No Junta has as yet been appointed for this hospital.
Medical Director, Dr. J. M. Delgado.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Juan Izquierdo.

Number of employees, 72.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	139
No. admitted during half-year	576
No. discharged ,, ,, ,,	564
No. died ,, ,, ,,	31
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	120

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 23,577.33
,, Municipal half-year	.....
,, Private funds half-year	9.00
Total cost of institution	$ 23,586.33

History, location, buildings, etc.—This hospital was established by the Government of Intervention in November, 1900, and has been supported by it alone. The hospital building is a large masonry structure, built in the forme of a rectangle, with central patio, the façade being two stories high and the remainder one story. It was formerly a Spanish hospital and was later used as a barrack for United States troops. It was, however, vacated by the latter after an outbreak of yellow fever, and was then converted into a civil hospital. Much money has been spent on this building, both during its occupation by the American troops and since its conversion into a hospital. It is reported to be in excellent condition, while its medical and surgical supplies are of the most lavish of any hospital in Cuba. It has an ample supply of good water from an artesian well, with baths, showers, and water-closets for patients and employees. All drainage runs through a large vault in the rear of the hospital. It is pumped out daily and its contents carted away.

Nurses and Nurses' School.—Connected with this hospital is an excellent and flourishing school for nurses, of which Miss M. A. Mitchell is the superintendent. She has been assisted by seven trained nurses, but the number has been recently cut down to four. The number of pupil nurses in this school is 32. The administration of this hospital is excellent, but the surgical practice is not as active as in other hospitals of the same size. There is a tendency to keep patients long in hospital, a tendency which is probably encouraged by the good order and comfort in which they live.

Needs of hospital.—The principal need of the hospital is a proper system for the disposal of waste, and the Department has in contemplation the construction of a septic tank with a filter for the purification of the discharge, in order that no nuisance may be caused by its discharge into a small brook which runs back of the hospital.

PINAR DEL RIO.

Municipal Hospital, Province of Pinar del Rio.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Eugenio Cuesta.
Medical Director, Dr. Andrés A. Cuní.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Leopoldo Galiano.

Number of employees, 15.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	45
No. admitted during half-year	200
No. discharged " " "	147
No. died " " "	47
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	51

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 5,689.75
" Municipal funds half-year	900.01
" Private funds half-year	284.95
Total cost of institution	$ 6,874.71

History, location, buildings, etc.—This hospital was founded in 1855, but the buildings were not completed until 1863 ard until 1876; its principal income was from the hiring of slaves. It was then made a district hospital and supported by the surrounding municipalities. It is located in the highest part of the city. The building fronts on three sides of a triangle, with a central patio, and is owned by the hospital, which also owns 6,655 square meters of land adjoining. It also owns two caballerias of land in the Municipality of Guane, from which, however, it derives no income. The hospital is in good repair and well equipped, much money from the insular revenues having been spent on it since the military occupation of the Island.

Water, plumbing, etc.—The water supply is connected with the water works for the military post, and is derived from the river about a mile above the city. The plumbing is recent and discharges into a cesspool, but the water-closets are of defective design and badly arranged. The laundry work is done at the hospital by hand.

Administration.—The administration of the hospital is neither methodical nor energetic, and the professional service leaves much to be desired, being especially weak on the surgical side.

REMEDIOS.

Municipal Hospital, Province of Santa Clara.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Modesto A. Ruiz.
Medical Director, Dr. Domingo Lagomosino.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Eliseo Pando.

Number of employees, 16.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	59
No. admitted during half-year	506
No. discharged " " "	465
No. died " " "	43
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	57

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year,	$ 9,623.56
" Municipal funds half-year,	
" Private funds half-year,	76.46
Total cost institution,	$ 9,700.02

History, location, buildings, etc.—The hospital was organized in 1860 for destitute sick of both sexes. It is located on Antonio Maceo street, at the edge of the town, and is constructed of masonry. It is one story high and in the usual form of a rectangle, with central patio. The floors are of brick and in bad condition.

Water, etc.—The water supply is from a well in the patio. The wastes of the hospital discharge into a cesspool in the same patio. The laundry work is performed by hand at the hospital.

Nurses and Nurses' School.—There is a small school for orphan girls in connection with this hospital, under the superintendence of a trained nurse, Miss Anna R. Turner. These girls nurse in the hospital and constitute an elementary school for training as nurses, from which, as they grow older, it is the intention of the Department to transfer them to the larger nurses' schools. The medical and surgical service of this hospital seems to be good, but its administration is defective, the attendants appearing to be inattentive and dirty. Plans have been approved for re-laying the floors of the wards with cement, and for paving the interior verandas around the patio with brick.

SAN ANTONIO DE LOS BAÑOS.

Municipal Hospital, Havana Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. José S. Hernández.
Medical Director, Dr. Félix S. Gorro.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Antonio Vivanco.

Number of employees, 8.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital on July 1, 1901	21
No. admitted during half-year	34
No. discharged during half-year	32
No. died " " "	8
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	15

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year.....	$ 2,270.28
" Municipal funds half-year	.....
" Private funds half-year.....	.....
Total cost of institution.....	$ 2,270.28

History, location, buildings.—This hospital was founded by a legacy of $5,000 and a house from José Inocencio, who died in 1822. The first patients were received in 1831. It was, under the Spanish régime, a district hospital for the surrounding municipalities. The building is a one-story structure of masonry, and in bad repair in spite of the fact that more than $2,000 has been spent on it since the American occupation. The hospital owns the building in which it is located and several censos, which are at present unproductive. But little interest is taken in the hospital by the municipality and its administration suffers accordingly.

Water supply and water-closets.—The water supply is from the city reservoir, and modern water-closets were among the repairs made during the past year. The laundry work is done by hand at hospital.

SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS.

Municipal Hospital, Havana Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. José S. de Peña.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer Sr. José F. de Cossio.
Medical Director, Dr. Bernardo Gallol.
Number of employees, 9.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital on July 1, 1901.....	21
No. admitted during half-year.....	231
No. discharged during half-year.....	206
No. died during half-year	10
No. in hospital December 31, 1901.....	36

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year.....	$ 2,827.92
,, Municipal funds half-year	....
,, Private funds half-year.....	.....
Total cost of institution.....	$ 2,827.92

History, location, building.—The hospital building is over a hundred years old, and is constructed of stone. The roofs are in bad repair, but it will be impossible to repair them without entire

reconstruction. The building is one story high, and built on three sides of a patio. Several appropriations have been made for repairs, but the hospital still needs new floors and new roofs in order to make its condition satisfactory. The hospital owns property worth about thirty thousand dollars, which is at present in the hands of the parish priest, and all revenues of this property are diverted for church purposes. A suit has been instituted, which, it is believed, will restore this property to the hospital. The hospital is well equipped, and has a good supply of surgical instruments and drugs. The Alcalde of the town takes much interest in this institution, but its administration until recently has been very defective.

Water supply, etc.—The water supply is from the artesian well, constructed by the military authorities for the training school for boys. There are modern water-closets, which discharge into a cesspool. Laundry work done by hand at hospital.

SANTA CLARA.

Hospital "San Juan de Dios".—Municipal Hospital, Province of Santa Clara.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Ricardo Juste.
Medical Director, Dr. Arturo Ledón.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Miguel G. Cristo.

Number of employees, 23.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	69
No. admitted during half-year	713
No. discharged ,, ,, ,,	662
No. died ,, ,, ,,	29
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	91

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 7,625.79
,, Municipal funds half-year	.....
,, Private funds half-year	1,687.65
Total cost of institution	$ 9,313.44

History, location, building.—The building is one which was formerly occupied as a Spanish barrack on an elevated position on the outskirts of the town. It is one large cuartel on four sides of a square, with a central patio. The hospital is in good repair and has a finely equipped operating-room.

Water supply.—The water supply is from an artesian well and cistern. There are modern water-closets which discharge into a cesspool. The laundry work is done by hand at hospital.

Administration.—The hospital owns considerable property. The Junta de Patronos takes much interest in the affairs of the institution, which is excellently administered and a credit to the city.

SAGUA LA GRANDE.

Hospital "Pocurull," Santa Clara Province.—Municipal Hospital.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Antonio M. Buscas.
Medical Director, Dr. Antonio Bustillo.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Sixto Delgado.

Number of employees, 24.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	137
No. admitted during half-year	667
No. discharged " " "	658
No. died " " "	53
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	93

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 12,046.11
" Municipal funds half-year	.....
" Private funds half-year	2,465.88
Total cost of institution,	$ 14,511.99

History, location, buildings.—This hospital was organized in 1864. The main building is of masonry, one story high, and of the usual rectangular form, with central patio. There are, besides, two wooden wards which have been constructed since the military occupation. The buildings are in good repair, and the standard of cleanliness fair. One of the wooden wards is occupied as a tuberculosis ward, but it was observed that many of the windows were kept closed and the patients not given the abundance of fresh air which is essential for their recovery.

Water supply and drainage.—The water supply is from the city water works, and the drainage by sewer into the city system. There are shower baths in connection with the wards. The laundry work is done by hand at hospital. The hospital is well equipped and has a good supply of surgical instruments and drugs. It is very well administered.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Civil Hospital.—State institution, Santiago Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Manuel Arango.
Medical Director, Dr. J. D. Castillo.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Luis M. Garzón.

Number of employees, 100.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1900	223
No. admitted during half-year	2131
No. discharged " "	1979
No. died " "	150
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	225

Finances:

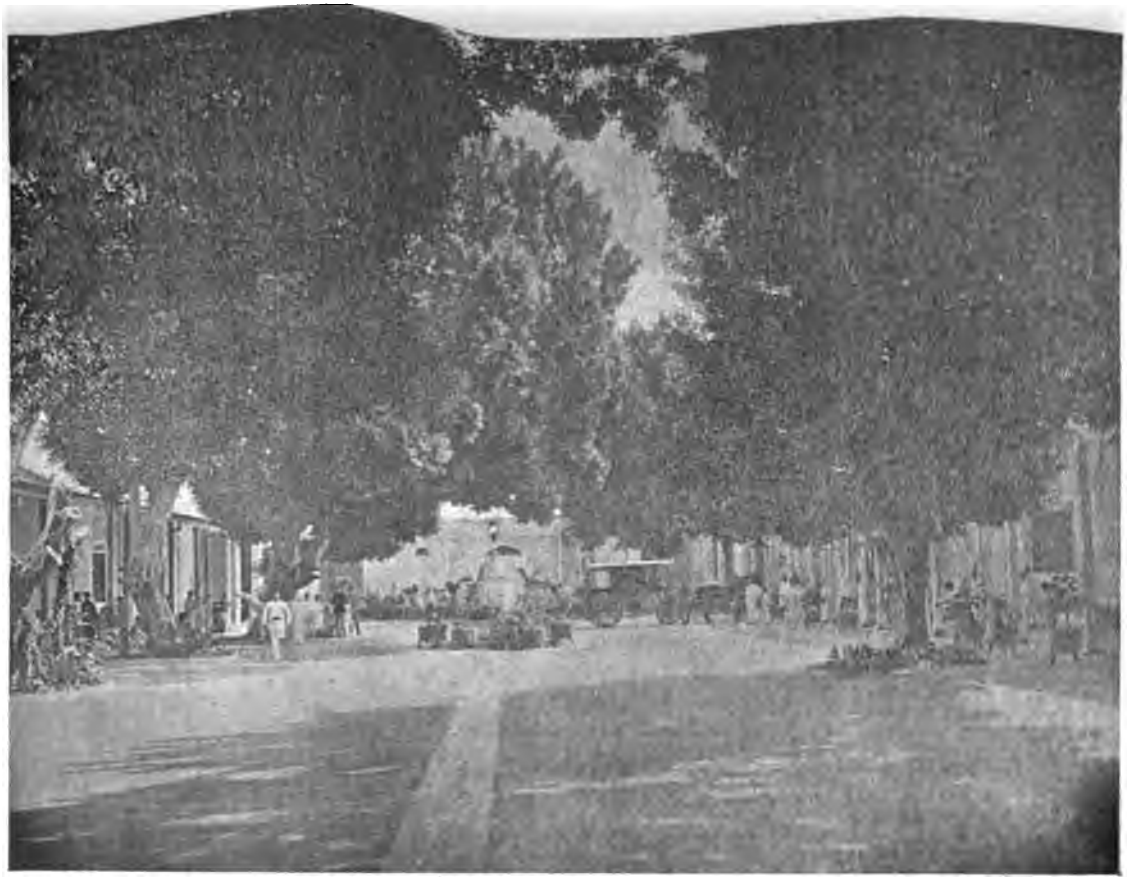
Expended State funds half-year	$ 37,644.41
" Municipal funds half-year	.....
" Private funds half-year	3,585.64
Total cost of institution	$ 41,230.05

History, location, buildings.—This hospital is beautifully located on a high site overlooking the city and the bay, and 184 feet above the latter. It is a large rectangular building, 145 x 150 meters, one story high, constructed of stone and brick and roofed partly with tile and partly with corrugated iron. The hospital was founded in 1840 and formerly occupied another building, which still belongs to it, in the city. The present building was used by the Spaniards as a military hospital at the time of the siege and capture of Santiago, and it was then repaired and fitted up at great expense as a military hospital for the American forces. After the yellow fever epidemic of 1897, the American troops were withdrawn from the city and the building, turned over to the civil hospital. It is in good repair, except the roofs, which have been for a year undergoing gradual repairs, but the repairs are not as yet completed. The hospital has an active medical and surgical service and is very well administered. A large number of pay-patients are treated in the hospital; more than in any other hospital in Cuba. The equipment of the hospital is ample, as is the supply of surgical instruments and drugs.

Water supply and closets.—The water supply is from the new aqueduct which was constructed by the military authorities, and from cisterns as well. The water-closets are modern and satisfactory. The laundry work is done by steam-laundry located at hospital.

Nurses and Nurses' School.—A nurses' school is in operation in connection with this hospital, but there has been until recently much difficulty in securing nurse pupils. The number as late as October was only six. Mrs. L. W. Quintard was sent down by the Department in September to reorganize the school and its future is now apparently assured. Miss M. A. Robertson is the superintendent, assisted by four graduate nurses. On December 31st there were 19 pupil nurses in the school. The nurses occupy a detached building which was formerly used for contagious diseases.

Children's Hospital.—Children are treated, not in the hospital proper, but in the Hospital de Niños, a separate property,



PATIO CENTRAL, VISTO DESDE LA PUERTA PRINCIPAL.—HOSPITAL CIVIL, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

PATIO ESTE DEL HOSPITAL CIVIL, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

reconstruction. The building is one story high, and built on three sides of a patio. Several appropriations have been made for repairs, but the hospital still needs new floors and new roofs in order to make its condition satisfactory. The hospital owns property worth about thirty thousand dollars, which is at present in the hands of the parish priest, and all revenues of this property are diverted for church purposes. A suit has been instituted, which, it is believed, will restore this property to the hospital. The hospital is well equipped, and has a good supply of surgical instruments and drugs. The Alcalde of the town takes much interest in this institution, but its administration until recently has been very defective.

Water supply, etc.—The water supply is from the artesian well, constructed by the military authorities for the training school for boys. There are modern water-closets, which discharge into a cesspool. Laundry work done by hand at hospital.

SANTA CLARA.

Hospital "San Juan de Dios".—Municipal Hospital, Province of Santa Clara.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Ricardo Juste.
Medical Director, Dr. Arturo Ledón.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Miguel G. Cristo.

Number of employees, 23.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	69
No. admitted during half-year	713
No. discharged ,, ,, ,,	662
No. died ,, ,, ,,	29
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	91

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 7,625.79
,, Municipal funds half-year	.....
,, Private funds half-year	1,687.65
Total cost of institution	$ 9,313.44

History, location, building.—The building is one which was formerly occupied as a Spanish barrack on an elevated position on the outskirts of the town. It is one large cuartel on four sides of a square, with a central patio. The hospital is in good repair and has a finely equipped operating-room.

Water supply.—The water supply is from an artesian well and cistern. There are modern water-closets which discharge into a cesspool. The laundry work is done by hand at hospital.

Administration.—The hospital owns considerable property. The Junta de Patronos takes much interest in the affairs of the institution, which is excellently administered and a credit to the city.

SAGUA LA GRANDE.

Hospital "Pocurull," Santa Clara Province.—Municipal Hospital.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Antonio M. Buscas.
Medical Director, Dr. Antonio Bustillo.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Sixto Delgado.

Number of employees, 24.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	137
No. admitted during half-year	667
No. discharged " " "	658
No. died " " "	53
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	93

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 12,046.11
" Municipal funds half-year	.....
" Private funds half-year	2,465.88
Total cost of institution,.....	$ 14,511.99

History, location, buildings.—This hospital was organized in 1864. The main building is of masonry, one story high, and of the usual rectangular form, with central patio. There are, besides, two wooden wards which have been constructed since the military occupation. The buildings are in good repair, and the standard of cleanliness fair. One of the wooden wards is occupied as a tuberculosis ward, but it was observed that many of the windows were kept closed and the patients not given the abundance of fresh air which is essential for their recovery.

Water supply and drainage.—The water supply is from the city water works, and the drainage by sewer into the city system. There are shower baths in connection with the wards. The laundry work is done by hand at hospital. The hospital is well equipped and has a good supply of surgical instruments and drugs. It is very well administered.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Civil Hospital.—State institution, Santiago Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Manuel Arango.
Medical Director, Dr. J. D. Castillo.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Luis M. Garzón.

Number of employees, 100.

situated about 300 yards distant. The Hospital de Niños occupies two buildings and has a considerable tract of land. It was purchased and constructed from private subscriptions, assisted by a donation of five thousand dollars from the State. The Municipality of Santiago de Cuba also contributed five hundred dollars. Upon this donation, the municipality has lately made claim to the property, but it has been decided by the Military Governor that the Hospital de Niños is State property and belongs to the Civil Hospital.

SANCTI SPIRITUS.

Municipal Hospital, Santa Clara Province.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Angel Ortiz Cabaña.
Medical Director, Dr. Wenceslao Calzado.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Luis M. Ramirez.

Number of employees, 21.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	84
No. admitted during half-year	195
No. discharged ,, ,, ,,	196
No. died ,, ,, ,,	21
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	62

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 10,241.36
,, Municipal funds half-year	.....
,, Private funds half-year	5.89
Total cost of institution	$ 10,247.24

History, location, buildings, etc.—The hospital is a large, one story brick building, rectangular in shape, 75 meters on each side, with a central patio. It is about forty years old, and was constructed originally for cavalry barracks. It was, however, in use as a military hospital at the time of the Spanish-American war, and after the American occupation was used as a barrack for infantry troops until the summer of 1900, when the latter were withdrawn. In December, 1900, it was converted into a hospital, the patients being transferred from the Hospitals Paula and San Juan de Dios, both of which were closed. It is the intention of the Department to suppress the two latter institutions and attach their properties to the support of the hospital. There are accommodations for a much larger number of patients than are necessary for the population of Sancti Spíritus, but some subdivision of the large wards is needed. The institution has at present no properties and the building belongs to the State.

Water, drainage, water-closets.—The water supply is from the city aqueduct and is good. A sewer system has recently been put in, leading to a septic tank at some distance down from the hospital. Water-closets have been also recently installed, but are located in the wards, and without proper protection to insure decency.

There are no proper accommodations for the care and observation of the insane, but the construction of rooms for this purpose has been authorized. Bathing facilities are good, shower baths for both sexes being provided. Equipment, including surgical instruments, is good, and, with a few exceptions, of sufficient quantity. The laundry work is done by contract.

TRINIDAD.

Hospital "General Wood," Province of Santa Clara. Municipal Hospital.

President, Junta de Patronos.
Medical Director, Dr. Manuel Aparicio.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Fernando R. de Porras.

Number of employees, 17.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	50
No. admitted during half-year	113
No. discharged " " "	124
No. died " " "	12
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	27

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 7,943.70
" Municipal funds half-year	7.59
" Private funds half-year	.....
Total cost of institution	$ 7,951.29

History, location, buildings.—The building is two stories high and of mampostería, L-shaped. There are three wards on the ground floor and two wards on the second floor. There are also two frame buildings in the patio, one of which is used for sleeping quarters for attendants, and the other as a dining-room for nurses and attendants. The hospital was established in 1900 by the removal of the patients and equipment from the Hospital San Juan de Dios y Paula, and named the Civil Hospital "General Wood." The institutions San Juan de Dios y Carmen and the Beneficencia being defunct and not in operation, it is the intention of the Department to attach their properties to the civil hospital for its support.

Water supply, closets, and drainage.—The water supply is from the city aqueduct. There is a tank on the roof, into which water is pumped by hand. Bathing facilities are good. There are no water-closets, but the can system is in use, the cans being emptied every day. The contractor who has charge of this service is paid $40.00 a month. Waste water from the laundry and bath-rooms discharge into a lot in the rear.

Administration.—The Department has had much trouble with the administration of this hospital. The Junta was found to be entirely neglectful of the property of the hospital and of the State and was abolished during the month of July. Since that time the hospital has been better administered directly by the Department, with a great gain in economy and good order. There is a constant tendency in this hospital to retain patients who are not acutely ill and who, by the provisions of Circular No. 16, should not be retained in hospital.

The equipment is sufficient for the needs of the hospital. The surgical service is not active.

A training school for nurses was established in connection with this institution, but as suitable pupil nurses could not be obtained, and as the hospital service was manifestly not adapted to their instruction, it was discontinued. The administration of the hospital at present is much more satisfactory.

VICTORIA DE LAS TUNAS.

Municipal Hospital, Province of Santiago.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Nestor Peña.
Medical Director, Dr. Emilio González.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Sacramento Bello.

Number of employees, 6.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	10
No. admitted during half-year	31
No. discharged " " "	28
No. died " " "	3
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	10

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 1,200.00
" Municipal funds half-year	.....
" Private funds half-year	67.50
Total cost of institution	$ 1,267.50

The hospital building is of stone, with tile roof, and is situated in the center of the town. Its capacity is ten beds.

YAGUAJAY.

Municipal Hospital, Province of Santa Clara.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Carmen de Pérez.
Medical Director, Dr. Manuel P. Larido.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Martín Marrero.

Number of employees, 6.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	14
No. admitted during half-year	111
No. discharged during half-year	102
No. died " " "	15
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	8

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 1,500.00
" Municipal funds half-year	97.77
" Private funds half-year	.....
Total cost of institution	$ 1,597.77

The building is a rectangular wooden structure, without porches, and contains two wards. The water supply is from wells and is satisfactory. Laundry work is done by hand at the hospital.

BEJUCAL.

Hospital "Santa Susana," Province of Havana.

Private institution: No Junta de Patronos.
Directress, Sra. Esperanza Garriga.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Alcalde Municipal.
Number of employees, 9.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	19
No. admitted during half-year	60
No. discharged during half-year	52
No. died during half-year	14
No. in hospital December 31, 1901	13

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 1,025.00
,, Municipal funds half-year	211.90
,, Private funds half-year	628.14
Total cost of institution	$ 1,865.04

History, location, buildings.—This is a private hospital which was founded by Sra. Susana Benítez, who left $15,000 for its construction, and a like amount for its support. Of this $13,250 is invested in English consols which pay two and a half per cent interest. The hospital also owns properties in the town of Bejucal and in the country, from which, however, at the present the income is small. It also has a contract with the municipality, by which the latter will make good any deficiency in its income up to $1,216 a year. This contract the municipality has failed to carry out since the American occupation; and the Directress of the institution complains that the Ayuntamiento has not paid over rents which it has collected and which rightfully belong to the institution. By an order issued September 23, 1901, each municipality sending patients to this hospital is required to pay twenty-five cents a day toward the expenses of each patient sent, and the State contributes a like amount. There has, however, been difficulty in collecting this small contribution from the municipalities.

The building is in good condition, and ample in size. The hospital has sufficient supplies, surgical instruments and drugs, and is well administered.

LEPER HOSPITALS.

Numerous hospitals for the care of lepers have been founded in Cuba by private endowments during past years, but of these only two are now receiving patients: the San Lázaro Hospital at Havana, and the San Lazaro Hospital at Santa Clara. There is no law extant known to this Department, which requires the segregation of lepers into institutions, either public or private, but in the charter of the San Lázaro Hospital at Havana is contained an authority from the Spanish throne, authorizing it to retain lepers who might be committed to it. Under this authority, the police of Havana have been accustomed to arrest lepers of the lower classes who are found in public places and to commit them to the San Lázaro Hospital. Most of these, but not all, are destitute, and there are also some leprous criminals in the institution. The inmates of the leper hospital at Santa Clara are all destitutes who have been transferred from the hospitals in other parts of the Island. It therefore happens that escapes and breaches of discipline are frequent at the former institution, but do not occur at the latter.

HAVANA.

Hospital "San Lázaro."

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Joaquín Güell y Renté.
Medical Director, Dr. Manuel J. Alfonso.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Dr. Manuel J. Alfonso.

Number of employees, 35.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	110
No. admitted during half-year	22
No. discharged ,, ,, ,,	12
No. died ,, ,, ,,	1
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	119

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 5,363.58
,, Municipal funds half-year	60.00
,, Private funds half-year	12,408.37
Total cost of institution	$ 17,831.95

History, location, building, repairs.—This hospital was founded in the year 1681 by a Mexican Jesuit, Don Pedro Alegre, whose son was affected with leprosy. The establishment received large endowments during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, both from private sources and from the Ayuntamiento of Havana, and is now one of the wealthiest charitable institutions in the Island of Cuba. In 1861 was constructed the large and handsome edifice at the head of San Lazaro Street, on the west side of Havana and near Vedado, which is now occupied by the hospital.

Considerable sums of money have been spent by the Military Government in repairs to this building, the last being an allotment of $3,345.81, approved by the Military Governor January 4, 1902, for various repairs. This sum is being disbursed by the Engineering Department and the work is being executed by it.

Administration.—The institution is governed by a Junta de Patronos of sixteen members, of both sexes. Although the Junta contains many distinguished persons, it takes but little active interest in the affairs of the institution, and it is difficult to secure a quorum at meetings.

Income.—It is believed that this institution, holding, as it does, prisoners for life—unfortunates who have not been guilty of any crime—should be a State institution and should be made part of a legal, rational and comprehensive plan for the segregation of lepers in Cuba. The fact that, with a productive capital of between six and seven hundred thousand dollars, including many very valuable properties, the annual revenue amounts to less than seventeen thousand dollars is an additional reason for putting the institution under State control. This hospital is no exception to the almost universal rule, that the estates of charitable institutions in Cuba are very badly managed by the Juntas de Patronos.

Water supply from city mains.

SANTA CLARA.

Hospital San Lázaro; State institution.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Vicente Espino.
Medical Director, Dr. Gabriel Pichardo.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Manuel Martínez.

Number of employees, 6.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	27
No. admitted during half-year	7
No. discharged " " "	2
No. died " " "	3
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	29

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year,	$ 4,329.59
" Municipal funds half-year,	.....
" Private funds half-year,	22.68
Total cost of institution	$ 4,352.27

History, location, buildings.—The hospital building is on a high hill near the cemetery, and is one story high, of masonry, rectangular in form, with central patio, the administration building in front, only, being twos tories high. It was founded in 1842 and was at that time a private institution. It is in good repair and the administration is satisfactory. The institution owns some private properties, which yield a small income.

Water supply and bathing facilities.—A new water supply has been recently introduced, but the bathing facilities are still inadequate. The latrines are located outside the inclosure and are of a primitive type and offensive.

The laundry work is done by hand at hospital.

HOSPITALS ADMINISTERED BY SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

HAVANA.

Las Animas Hospital; State institution.

No Junta de Patronos.
Medical Director, Dr. John W. Ross, U. S. N. (retired.)
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Inocente Ayala.

Number of employees, 39.

Movement of sick:

No. in hospital July 1, 1901	11
No. admitted during half-year	239
No. discharged " " "	213
No. died " " "	20
No. in hospital Dec. 31, 1901	17

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 13,518.62
" Municipal funds half-year	
" Private funds half-year	
Total cost of institution	$ 13,518.62

History, location, building, administration.—This hospital is administered by the Sanitary Department, City of Havana, and is used for the reception of contagious diseases. It is located on the southern edge of the city, beyond the Calzada Infanta and near the Paseo de Tacon. The buildings were formerly used as quarters for officers of Engineers of the Spanish army. It was established as a hospital in January, 1900, and its administration was placed in the hands of the Chief Sanitary Officer in August of that year. The sick are cared for by American graduated nurses (female), and enjoy the skilled care and comfort which are supplied by private hospitals of first class in the cities of the United States. The institution has a well equipped laboratory, in which have been conducted much of the investigations connected with the brilliant discovery of the transmission of yellow fever by infected mosquitoes.

The water supply is from the city mains.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Yellow Fever Hospital.

This institution is administered by the sanitary authorities, under the immediate direction of the Military District Commander. It is under the charge of 1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, Asst. Surg. U. S. A. No patients have been received during the past six months, as it is reserved entirely for the yellow fever cases, and there have been no cases of this disease in Santiago de Cuba during the past year and a half. The hospital is located on a small island in the bay of Santiago, opposite the city, with which it has communication by steam launch. The total cost of this institution for the past half-year has been $456.00.

VI.

AGED AND DESTITUTE POOR.

It has not as yet been found practicable to induce the municipalities to assume the responsibility of caring for the destitute

aged persons, which duty is imposed upon them by the Charity Law of 1900, and a number of institutions for their care are still assisted by the State. It is hoped, however, that in the preparation of the municipal budgets for the next fiscal year provisions can de made for the support of these persons, so that the State will no longer be charged therewith. The following asylums for the aged poor receive assistance from the State:

CÁRDENAS.

Asylum for Aged Poor.

Administered by the Spanish order of "Hermanitas de los Ancianos Desamparados."

There are at this institution:

Sisters		8
Inmates.	Men	40
	Women	17

Finances.—It receives from the State a fixed allotment of $180 a month, the balance necessary for its support being raised by the Sisters by soliciting charitable donations. The total cost of the institution for the past half-year is not known.

Buildings.—The building is old and in need of repairs, and is somewhat over-crowded, but is managed with admirable economy and neatness, which characterizes all the institutions of this society.

CIENFUEGOS.

Asylum for Aged Poor.

Administered by Spanish religious order of "Hermanitas de los Ancianos Desamparados".

There are at this institution:

Sisters		8
Inmates.	Men	11
	Women	20

Finances.—This institution receives a fixed monthly allotment from the State of $180.71, the balance of its expenses being met by voluntary donations solicited by the Sisters.

Building, etc.—The building occupied until recently was dilapidated and much too small, and the Sisters had undertaken the construction of a large and handsome stone structure of their own, but were unable to complete it sufficiently for occupation.

Accordingly, the Military Governor granted them a donation of $1,500.00 in the month of September, 1901, and $1,000 in the month of October, which enabled them to complete the building, so that it was, by November, ready for occupancy.

The income and expenditures for this institution for the half-year have not been reported and are not known. The administration of the institution is economical, but excellent.

HAVANA.

Asilo "La Misericordia."—Private institution.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Juan Soler y Morell.
Director and Administrator, Sr. Antonio Conejo.

Number of employees, 14.

Movement of sick:

No. sent by Department	59
No. sent by Municipality of Havana	10
No. sent by other municipalities	6
No. supported by private charity	34
Total	109

Finances.—The Department receives a nominal list of the inmates with each estimate of this institution, and its assistance is in the form of a per capita allowance of $7.50 a month from the State. The Junta takes much interest in this institution, and it is in the main well administered, although its resources are by no means ample and it is necessary to exercise rigid economy.

Administration.—This institution is not in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, its administration being entirely secular. An arrangement was, on July 17, 1901, entered into with the Alcalde of Havana, by which all destitute persons sent to this asylum after that date should be supported by the municipalities sending them, the State to continue to support those belonging to the Municipality of Havana which had been placed in the institution by the Department Prior to that date.

History, location, buildings.—The asylum is located on Calzada Buenos Ayres, Nos. 3 and 5, Barrio of Villanueva, Cerro, City of Havana. The building is quite large and is in fair repair. It has an extensive garden and, in addition, a good sized patio. The institution was founded in 1836 as a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Plants.

Water supply.—The water supply is from the city mains. There is one large bath-room, which is used by both sexes. There are no water closets, but a sink and latrine located over a vault, which is, however, neatly kept. The laundry work is done by hand on the premises.

HAVANA.

Quinta de Santo Venia.—Private institution.

Administered by the Spanish religious order of "The Little Sisters of the Poor."

There are at this institution:

Sisters		17
Employees		1
Inmates.	Men	38
	Women	68

Finances.—This institution receives a monthly subsidy of $63.00 from the State, which is at the rate of $7.00 a month each for nine inmates sent there by the Department. A legacy of $100,000. was left this asylum by Sra. Susana Benítez (the founder of the Hospital Santa Susana at Bejucal), and from this legacy the Quinta de Santovenia was purchased. The balance of the legacy, amounting to £7,050, was in English consols, which stock was invested in the Bank of Spain. The institution also owns a property called "Joaquín Hill" in Jesus del Monte, which at present yields no income. It also rents a portion of the Santovenia property for $45.00 a month. The Directress, Sor María de Santa Francisca, states that she does not keep books and does not know the total amount of her expenditures. The inmates, both men and women, are allowed to go on the streets to beg, and the proceeds are turned in to pay the expenses of the establishment.

Buildings, water supply and baths.—The buildings and grounds are in good condition and are kept clean. The water supply is from the city mains. For men, there are three showers and a tank, and for women, one shower. There are three water-closets for men and four for women. These are modern and in good condition, having been put in by the Military Government.

MANZANILLO.

Asylum for the Aged Poor; private institution administered by the Spanish religious order of "Hermanitas de los Ancianos Desamparados."

No reports have been received from this institution and the movement of inmates and other details cannot, therefore, be given.

Total cost of the institution for the half-year was .... $ 6,573,04

$ 6,196.04 of which was alloted by the State and
$ 377.00 from other sources.

MATANZAS.

Asylum for the Aged Poor; administered by the Spanish religious order "Hermanitas de los Ancianos Desamparados."

There are at this institution:

Sisters		11
Inmates:	Men	31
	Women	23
	Employees	1

Finances.—This institution receives from the State a per capita allotment of $6.00 a month. The extent of its receipts and the total amount of expenses have not been reported and are not known.

Building, etc.—The asylum was organized in 1892. Its building, which was constructed for it, is pleasantly located in the suburbs of Versailles. One wing remains unfinished for lack of money. The administration of this institution is admirable in its economy and neatness, and in the patient care taken of the inmates.

PUERTO PRÍNCIPE.

Asilo "Nuestra Señora del Carmen"; Asylum for the Aged, private institution.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Javier Batista.
Médico de Visita, Dr. Gaspar Pichardo.
Administrador, Sr. Enrique Nogueras.

Movement of inmates.—Reports from this institution have been irregular, but the last Estado Mensual of the half-year—that for November—shows following:

Employees		11
Inmates:	Men	49
	Women	47

No mention is made on this statement of four small orphan children who were found at the asylum on an inspection made by the Superintendent of Charities on December 11, 1901.

Finances:

Expended	State funds half-year	$ 3,600.00
"	Municipal funds half-year	.....
"	Private funds half-year	1,208.48
	Total cost of institution	$ 4,808.48

History, location, building.—This asylum was founded in 1830, and the present building finished about 1826 under the direction

and with the assistance of Padre Valencia (José de la Cruz Espi). Until November, 1900, it was used as a hospital as well as an asylum, but in this month the acute cases were transferred to the General Hospital, and the institution then became a home for the aged. The building is located near the center of town and is not very well suited for its purpose. Several of the dormitories are badly ventilated, due to the windows being too high and too small, and the floors are, in several of the rooms, rough and damp.

Water service.—The water supply is from cisterns. There is also a well in the patio, the water from which is used for cleaning purposes. The bathing facilities are primitive and insufficient. The latrines are antiquated and very offensive. The Sanitary Department reports that kitchen refuse is thrown into the vaults and that it is impossible to prevent odor. There are no modern water-closets. The beds and rooms are dirty and no intelligent effort is made to teach the inmates habits of order and cleanliness. The kitchen is the cleanest and most orderly department of the administration.

Administration.—The administration of this institution is faulty in the extreme, and the equipment very deficient. The beds are mostly cots of the old Spanish type. Steps have been taken to provide new iron beds and spring mattresses and a supply of bed linen. It would seem that, with the State subsidy of $600 a month and the private income which the property should yield, if care and economy were exercised, this institution should be kept in good condition. The accounts, however, are in a confused state, and the duties and responsibilities of the tresureship seem to have been divided between the treasurer, the administrator, and the Municipal Alcalde, who disbursed the State funds. The accounts of the institution were kept by the administrator, Sr. Nogueras.

It is proposed by the Department to re-organize this institution and to attach to it, for its support, the properties of the defunct institutions "San Lázaro" and "San Juan de Dios," in order to make it as far as possible self-supporting.

The contrast between this asylum and those which are administered by the Little Sisters of the Poor, which have no greater incomes, is a strong argument in favor of having all asylums for the aged administered by this order.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

San José Asylum. (*Asylum for the Aged.*)

Administered by the Spanish religious order of "Hermanitas de los Ancianos Desamparados," some of the Sisters being Spanish and some Cuban.

The number of inmates shown by the December Estado Mensual was:

Movement of inmates:

Sisters		10
Servants		1
Inmates.	Men	20
	Women	19

The number estimated for, however, was 42 at $7.00 a month per inmate.

Finances.—The asylum has no property, except the house and lot occupied by it. It is given a per capita allowance of $7.00 a month by the State, and about $30.00 a month is collected by the Sisters from private alms.

History, location, building.—The building is about forty years old and was constructed with money collected by the Sisters, who traveled all over Cuba and Puerto Rico to collect it. It is located on Santa Ana Hill, near the Civil Hospital—a good location—and is constructed of brick, with tile roof and floors. Most of it is one story high, but there is a second story over the rear portion, which is occupied by the Sisters. The interior patio is divided by a fence into separate patios for the men and women. The sexes are more carefully divided at this institution than at most others in Cuba.

Water service.—The water supply is from the city mains, but runs only during the day. They have also cisterns. The latrines and closets are built over vaults, there being no modern water-closets. They are, however, fairly clean and less offensive than is usual with arragements of this class. The bathing arrangements are insufficient and poor on the women side, an old stone tank, —on the men's side an old tin bath-tub. Both of these connect with drains which discharge into the street. The laundry work is done by hand by the Sisters at the asylum. The clothing and bed-clothing are satisfactory, as is the dietary.

Administration.—This asylum exhibits the same neatness, economy and good order which characterize all asylums in Cuba which are administered by this order. As in the other asylums, but little provision seems to be made for the amusement of the inmates in the way of reading, games, etc., etc.

WIDOWS' HOME.

Corner of Belascoain and Estrella Streets, Havana.

Matron, Mrs. Josefa Sánchez.

History, location, building.—This large and handsome building, occupying the entire block, was constructed by the Spanish Government at a cost of $167,033.00, it having been begun in 1858. It was formerly used for officers' quarters and as a college for cadets who were preparing for the Military Academy at Toledo, Spain. In November-December, 1898, General Arolas, commanding the Spanish garrison in Havana, permitted the widows

of certain Spanish officers to occupy the building, and some of these widows are still there, although many were sent back to Spain after the American occupation. Other widows with families, who are obliged to support themselves by needlework, have from time to time been assigned room in this building. It at present shelters 50 families, with a total of 291 inmates. They are admitted to the Home upon the order of the Superintendent of Charities, who requires evidence of their respectability of character and that they are needy and self-supporting.

Management.—The Home is under the management of a matron, Mrs. Josefa Sánchez, who is assisted by a porter and a messenger, and the building is kept in repair by the State.

The total expense of this institution for the half-year was $872.57.

In the front rooms of the first floor are located the sales rooms and restaurant of the Sociedad de Labores Cubanos, which furnishes work to needy women who support themselves by needlework.

VII.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING STATE AID.

Of the private institutions receiving State aid, six have been closed during the half-year, as mentioned above, to-wit: the orphan asylums at Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Sancti-Spíritus, Puerto Príncipe, and Santiago de Cuba (Asilo Huérfanos de Patriotas Cubanos). In the case of those remaining, it is believed that it will be practicable soon to withdraw the subsidy, reducing, if necessary, the number of inmates in them by transfers to the State training schools, in order to enable them to live within their private resources. These are the following:

GUANTÁNAMO.

(*Asilo de Huérfanos.—Mrs. Theodore Brooks' Asylum, private.*)

Directora, Mrs. Theodore Brooks.
Assistant and Teacher, Miss Anna H. Doolittle.
Teacher, Miss Call.
Number of employees, 3.

Movement of inmates:

No. in asylum July 1, 1901	37
No. admitted during half-year	..
No. discharged during half-year	4
No. died during half-year	...
No. in asylum Dec. 31, 1901	33

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 2,312.15
,, Municipal funds half-year	.....
,, Private funds half-year	2,227.80
Total cost of institution	$ 4,539.95

This asylum is administered entirely by Mrs. Brooks, there being no Junta de Patronos. It receives from the State a subsidy of fifteen cents a day for each inmate of the asylum and five cents a day for each day-pupil. The inmates of the asylum—29 girls and 4 boys—are all destitute children who were collected by Mrs. Brooks after the reconcentration, most of whom would have died of starvation but for her charitable assistance.

History, location, building.—The asylum is located in two one-story, rented dwelling houses, situated on the Plaza in the center of the town of Guantánamo. The buildings are in a fair state of repair and are kept very clean.

Water service, etc.—The water supply is from the city aqueduct. The waste waters discharge into the cesspool. The privy closets are wooden seats over a vault. They are kept exceedingly clean, but it is impossible to avoid some odor. The vaults are cleaned out twice a year. The school room is in a little house about a block from the asylum. The instruction given at this asylum and school is excellent, both in the kindergarten and literary branches and in the usual branches of domestic science. The girls are made to assist in all the departments of household work, and great care is taken that all the work done by them shall be proper in method and well done. Much economy and administrative ability are shown in the housekeeping, and the children are well fed, both in quantity and variety, from the modest sum at the disposal of the directress.

HAVANA.

Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad; Private Orphan Asylum.

President, Junta de Patronos, ex-officio, Gen. Emilio Núñez. (Civil Governor, Province of Havana);
Director and Treasurer, Dr. E. Sánchez Agramonte.

Number of employees, 92, of whom 28 are Sisters of the religious order of San Vicente de Paul.

Movement of inmates:

No. in institution July 1, 1901	324
No. admitted during half-year	20
No. discharged " " "	22
No. died " " "	4
No. in institution Dec. 31, 1901	318

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 9,083.95
" Municipal funds half-year	282.83
" Private funds half-year	21,182.73
Total cost of institution	$ 30,549.51

Finances.—On the first of August, 1901, the State per-capita allowance to this institution was reduced from, 7.50 to $3.50 a

SUNDAY MORNING INSPECTION IN LINE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

GUN CALESTHENICS.

BOYS BUILDING MACHINE SHOP.

COW STABLE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WATERING VEGETABLES DURING DRY SEASON TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

month. This is one of the largest and richest private charities in Cuba, the total amount of its endowments being estimated at $2,000,000, of which $700,000 may be fairly rated as productive capital. It owns the handsome and extensive building occupied by it, wich covers an entire block, at Belascoain and San Lázaro streets.

The Casa de Beneficencia was organized in 1792. In 1861, it was consolidated with the Casa de Maternidad, a foundling asylum which had existed under that name and under that of the "Casa de Cuba" since 1685. The buildings are two stories high, well constructed, in good repair, and with a capacity of about eight hundred. The baths, lavatories, waetrclosets, plumbing fixtures and drainage of this institution are all new, having been put in at the expense of the Insular Government a year ago. and are the best of their kind.

History, location, buildings.—This institution consists of the following departments: the Infants' Department, with 49 nurslings and 31 little girls; the Girls' Department, with 123 girls; the Boys' Department, with 128 boys, and the Beggars' Department, with 13 males and 21 females—total, 365 inmates. This latter class of inmates—so out of place and objectionable in an orphan asylum—are retained there, it is stated, in order to comply with the terms of a legacy. Infants are admitted either through a turn-cradle fixed in the wall, in such a way that the person bringing the infant cannot be seen by the one receiving it, or they are received at the door. In either case, no questions are asked, nor are the names of the parents taken down. Infants received in this way are retained by the institution until they reach the age of twenty-three. Children under eight years old are admitted on application, when it is proved that they are destitute.

Instruction.—The instruction given in the institution is both literary and manual, the literary and manual instruction of the girls being in the hands of the Sisters of San Vicente de Paul. The girls are taught needlework, embroidering, lace-making, etc., and the boys are instructed in shoemaking, tailoring and carpentry.

Water service, laundry.—The water supply is from the city mains. The laundry work is done by steam-laundry on the grounds. It also takes in washing from the Huérfanos de la Patria Asylum and from the Tamayo Dispensary.

The most creditable feature of this institution is its small death rate, only five deaths having occurred in the past year, all of which were infants. The small infant mortality is attributed—and it is believed with justice—to the fact that, for the first year, they are fed by wet nurses.

HAVANA.

Asilo "Huérfanos de la Patria"; Private Institution.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sra. López de Dihigo.
Secretary, Sra. Angela Barrera de Cosculluela.

Treasurer, Srita. María R. de Aguiar.
Directress, Sra. Carmen Tijero de Saavedra.

Movement of inmates:

No. in asylum July 1, 1901	94
No. admitted during half-year	3
No. discharged " " "	17
No. died " " "	...
No. in asylum Dec. 31, 1901	90

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 4,200.00
" Municipal funds half-year	71.64
" Private funds half-year	2,004.46
Total cost of institution	$ 6,276.10

History, location, etc.—This asylum is located in a rented house on San Lázaro street. It was established after the Spanish American war by Sr. Eladio Faban Jorrín and Sra. Alicia Betancourt, for the purpose of finding and caring for the orphan and destitute children left by the victims of the reconcentration. The children attend a school in the building, which is a branch of the public school system of Havana. The asylum is clean and well administered. Many of the children are no longer destitute and, as the others can be accommodated at the State schools, no further reason exists for the continuation of the State subsidy, and it is the intention of the Department shortly to withdraw it.

Water service.—The water supply is from the city mains. Bathing facilities are good.

MATANZAS.

Casa de Beneficencia: Private asylum.

President, Junta de Patronos, Sr. A. Beracierto.
Directress, Sra. Hortensia de Lamar.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Domingo Cartaya.

Movement of inmates:

No. in asylum July 1, 1901	100
No. admitted during half-year	2
No. discharged during half-year	35
No. died " " "	00
No. in asylum Dec. 31, 1901	67

Finances:

Expended State funds half-year	$ 7,434.14
" Municipal funds half-year	.....
" Private funds half-year	160.03
Total cost of institution	$ 7,594.17
Balance on hand private funds Dec. 31, 1901	$ 700.25

History, location, building.—This institution was organized in February, 1847, and has considerable property, from which however, it receives at present a much smaller income than it should. It owns the buildiuig and grounds now occupied by it. It is well situated in the upper part of the city, overlooking the harbor, and is in a fair state of repair, considerable sums having been spent on it by the Military Government.

Instruction.—The children receive instruction in the institution in the ordinary branches taught in the public schools, the public school books being used. The school is in charge of one head-teacher and two assistants. The older girls assist in the housework, cooking and laundrywork, and they are all taught sewing. The children appear healthy, clean and neatly dressed.

Water service, etc.—The sanitary conditions of the building are fair. The water supply is from the city water works. The water-closet is in fair condition and discharges into a cesspool. There is only one bath, a large tank, which is only filled once a day, and in which all the children bathe. The laundry work is done by hand on the premises, the older girls assisting. Laundry and bath water discharge into the street gutter. It is the intention of the Department to withdraw the subsidy from this institution and to transfer as many of the children as need be to the State training school for girls in Havana, in order that it may be self-supporting. In this way, the children transferred will be cared for, and the Junta will be compelled to take more energetic measures than heretofore to increase the income received from endowments belonging to the institution.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Casa de Beneficencia.—Private Asylum for Girls.

President, Junta de Patronos, Lcdo. Manuel Yero–Sagol.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. Francisco León,

Employees 14, of whom 4 are Sisters.

The institution is administered by Sisters of the religious order "San Vicente de Puul," the Mother Superior acting as directress.

***Movement of inmates*:**

No. in asylum July 1, 1901	90
No. admitted during half-year	8
No. discharged ,, ,, ,,	47
No. died ,, ,, ,,	...
No. in asylum Dec. 31, 1901	51

***Finances*:**

Expended State funds half-year	$ 5,722.24
,, Municipal funds half-year	.....
,, Private funds half-year	1,968.29
Total cost of institution	$ 7,690.53

History, location, building.—This institution was organized in 1846 and formerly occupied the building at present occupied by the Huérfanos de Patriotas Cubanos, which belongs to the Beneficencia. The present home of the Beneficencia is a building on a hill at the corner of Santa Rita and Hospitla streets. This building was formerly used as a civil hospital and is believed to belong to the municipality. The Casa de Beneficencia owns several houses in the city of Santiago de Cuba. Some years ago the institution was enlarged by connecting the old Convent Belén, on the other side of the street, with the asylum by a bridge across Hospital street. This addition contains the chapel, the Sisters' apartments, dormitories for the girls, and various administrative buildings.

Water service, etc.—The water supply is from the city pipes, which, however, runs only for a short time during the day, and from cisterns. There are no water-closets, the latrines being of the old pattern over vaults. They are kept clean but there is considerable odor. The institution is clean and well administered. The children lack play ground and the broadening influence af contact with people outside of the institution. In other words, they show effects of too long institution life. The Department proposes to withdraw the State subsidy from this institution, transferring as many of the inmates to the State training school at Havana as may be necessary to reduce its expenses within its income.

Instruction.—The instruction given at this asylum is in the same subjects as at the public schools, the Sisters being instructors. The older girls assist with the laundry and housework.

VIII.

A list of the private institutions in Cuba, as complete as practicable with the data in this office, is given in Appendix XIII. It has been found very difficult to get the reports from these institutions required by Sections 62 and 63 of the Charity Law of 1900, and the number of reports and inspections is too small to make a systematic report of them. It is the intention of this Department to take this subject up systematically in a future report.

The private hospitals supported by the Spanish clubs for mutual assistance, in all the important towns in Cuba, constitute an important branch of charitable institutions which are, as a rule, well conducted and very useful. They undoubtedly also exercise a good moral influence in discouranging medical pauperization. Many of the private orphan asylums appear to be poorly administered and of no real value to the community, and some of them, principally religious institutions, teach beggary, both by inscriptions on the doors and by the actual practise of permitting persons from the institution to ask alms. This custom, while it does but little harm in the case of institutions for the support of the aged poor, is certainly to be reprobated in institutions for the young.

IX.

Money and property accounts.—In the report for the preceding half-year, attention was called to the exceedingly complicated system of returns for property and its unsuitability to hospitals and charitable institutions, especially the smaller ones. The great majority of the charitable institutions in Cuba had never made any return of property since the establishment of the Military Government and, in September, the Auditor for Cuba asked the assistance of this Department in securing such returns. The work was at once taken up and has been vigorously prosecuted since. Inspectors have been sent to the various institutions with orders to begin with January 1, 1899, and to make out all property returns and money returns, where the latter were not perfect and complete, up to date. This has been, accordingly, done in the case of most of the institutions in the Island, and the work will be completed by the end of the military occupation. The difficulty, however, has been very great, on account of the large number of individuals who have at different times in each institution become responsible for money and property. In the case of the smaller institutions, which receive subsidies of less than $700.00 a month from the State, the Military Governor has not allowed treasurers, and the disbursing officers for these have been usually municipal alcaldes. These officials have many other duties and naturally failed to render the proper accounts for such institutions, and it was evident that another system of accountability would be required. Under these circumstances, the Military Governor authorized the subsidy to such institutions to be considered as a donation, for which returns would not be made to the Auditor, but only to this Department under whatever system ordered by it. The system adopted was, to abolish all returns and to require each institution to keep the following records: (1) A file of vouchers for all expenditures; (2) a cash book; and (3) a property book for non-expendable property. These records are inspected at intervals of from four to six months by the Inspectors of the Department, and twice a year a list of the non-expendable property is furnished to the Department for reference in consideration of requisitions. It is believed that this system, while reduced to the lowest terms of simplicity, will be sufficient, in connection with the estimates, to secure an accountability for all expenditures. It is in operation in the case of 22 institutions.

Bureau of Archives.—In accordance with decree 207 of the Military Governor, dated September 30, 1901, the papers and documents of the Bureau of Beneficencia in the Department of State and Government were, during the month of October, transferred to this Department, together with the personnel of said bureau. The Bureau of Archives was then created in this Department and given charge of all matters relating to the properties of beneficencia and of charitable institutions. Mr. Teodoro Alvarez is Chief of this important bureau. One of the functions of this bureau will be to secure better care of properties of

charitable institutions, than has obtained in the past, by the Juntas who have them in charge.

Nurses' Training schools.—The training schools for nurses have not been considered separately, as each of the schools has been noted in connection with the hospital to which it is attached. The past half-year has been marked by a gain in the number of pupils and in improvement in the work performed by them, while public interest in these important institutions is steadily growing. The regulations drawn up by the Board mentioned in the report for the preceding half-year, having been approved by the Military Governor and published in orders, the status of these schools is securely established as State institutions, the graduates of which will receive a diploma from the University.

Changes in the Central Board.—Sr. Salomé M. González, provincial member of the Central Board of Charities for the Province of Puerto Príncipe, and Sr. Leopoldo Ruiz Tamayo, provincial member for the Central Board of Charities for the Province of Santiago de Cuba, resigned their positions on October 24th and November 15th, 1901, respectively. At the expiration of the period covered by this report, neither of these positions have been filled.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. KEAN,

Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.,

Superintendent, Dept. of Charities.

APPENDIX I.

OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Sr. Perfecto Lacoste, President.
Dr. Manuel Delfín, Vice-President.

Members at large:

Sr. Perfecto Lacoste,	Havana.
Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante,	,,
Sr. Dionisio Velasco,	,,
Sr. José Mª Berriz,	,,
Sr. T. C. Culmell,	,,

Provincial Delegates:

Sr. Manuel Delfín, Province of Havana.
Dr. A. B. Zanetti, Province of Matanzas.
Sr. Francisco Carrillo, Province of Santa Clara.
Sr. José A. Blanco, Province of Pinar del Río.

(Each provincial delegate is allowed a clerk.)

CENTRAL OFFICE.

Major J. K. Kean, U. S. A., Superintendent.
Mr. Miguel R. Suárez, Assistant Superintendent.
Sr. Lcdo. José Bruzón, Legal Adviser.

Inspectors:

Dr. J. M. Peña, for the City of Havana and Guanabacoa; (On detached duty at Reform School for Boys, Guanajay);

Dr. Carlos E. Kohly, for the Province of Havana and Pinar del Río, exclusive of Havana, and institutions in the City of Matanzas;

Mr. George W. Hyatt, for the Province of Matanzas and Santa Clara, exclusive of institutions in the City of Matanzas;

Mr. William H. Morales, for the Provinces of Puerto Príncipe and Santiago de Cuba.

Special Inspector:

Mrs. L. W. Quintard.

Bureau for Placing Children:

Mr. Jerome B. Clark, Chief of Bureau,
Mrs. Elsa Trotzig Clark, Agent,
Mrs. Adela Huard, Agent,
Miss Luisa de Arrangoiz, Agent,
Dr. Miguel Ortiz, Agent,
Mr. José Martínez, Agent.

Bureau of Archives:

Mr. Teodoro Alvarez, Chief of Bureau,
Mr. Carlos G. Autran, Assistant,
Mr. Alfredo Chacón, Clerk.

Bureau of Trained Nurses:

Dr. Gregorio G. de Quesada.

Office force:

Mr. Charles R. Morales, Chief Clerk.
Mr. J. L. Stuart, Auditor.
Mr. John S. Morris, Money and Property Clerk.
Mr. William Bulzing, Record Clerk.
Miss M. R. Donnelly, Stenographer.
Mr. Earle C. McFarland, "
Mr. L. H. Harris, Bookkeeper.
Mr. M. K. Weil, Special Accountant.
Mr. Henry A. Barling, Special Accountant.
Mr. José Estraviz, Interpreter.

APPENDIX II

No. 271.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Havana, July 7, 1900.

The Military Governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State and Government, directs the publication of the following regulations for the Department of Charities of Cuba:

Department of Charities of Cuba.

ARTICLE I.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. There is hereby established a Department of Charities of Cuba, which shall be under the general supervision of the Department of State and Government. The term "Department;" when used hereafter in this decree, shall mean the Department of Charities.

SEC. 2. There shall be a Board of Charities of Cuba, which shall consist of eleven (11) members, to be appointed by the Military Governor, as follows: One from each of the six provinces, and five from the island at large. The regular term of office of members of said Board shall be six (6) years. The first appointments of the six members representing provinces shall be made for the terms of one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6) years, respectively. The first appointments of the five members from the island at large shall be for the terms of two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6) years. Subsequent appointments, except to fill vacancies, shall be for the term of six (6) years. Appointments of members of this Board, and of other Boards established by this decree, whose terms of office may extend beyond the period of the military occupation of Cuba by the United States, shall be subject, upon the termination of such occupation, to the approval of the Government which shall follow. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be for the unexpired term. The Board of Charities shall be appointed on or before July 31st, 1900, and shall hold its first meeting between July 31st, 1900, and September 30, 1900, at the call of the Superintendent of Charities and Hospitals. The Board of Charities shall hold regular meetings once in each quarter of the year, in the City of Havana at such times as it may determine, and may hold such other regular or special meetings as it may deem necessary. Six members shall constitute a quorum, but the affirmative votes of at least five members shall be necessary for the transaction of any business. The Board shall appoint, annually, an executive committee of five members, and it may, by resolution, delegate to such executive committee, or to a standing or special committee, or to the officers or any officer of the Board, the exercise, during the intervals between its meetings, of such of its special powers, to be clearly defined in the resolution, as it may deem advisable, and may, in its discretion, revoke such delegation of authority.

SEC. 3. No member of the Board of Charities shall be a trustee or officer of any institution subject to inspection by said Board, nor shall any mem-

ber have any authority to make, directly or indirectly, any sale of real or personal property to any such institution, or any purchase from any such institution; nor shall any member have any pecuniary interest in any such sale or purchase. Members of the Board of Charities shall receive no salary, but shall be paid their traveling and other necesary expensses incurred when engaged in official business; provided that the total official expenditure of any member of the Board during any calendar year, for purposes other than transportation, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars. The appointment of the members of the Board of Charities for terms of six years, and the provision that they shall serve without salary, are intended to secure the result that such appointments shall always be made without regard to political considerations, and that the destitute and helpless wards of public charity shall receive the benefits of the services of eminent citizens, possessing special knowledge and qualifications for rendering useful service in such positions. Each member of said Board shall, so far as may be practicable, inspect the charitable institutions in the province in which he resides, once each year, and shall inform himself in regard to the measures that have been adopted for the assistance of the poor in Cuba and in other countries.

SEC. 4. The Board of Charities shall assume such of the duties hereby conferred upon the Department as may from time to time be transferred in writing to it by the Superintendent of Charities and Hospitals, and may establish such rules, regulations and by-laws for the regulation of its affairs as it may deem wise, subject to the provisions of this decree.

SEC. 5. During the period of organization, the Superintendent of Charities and Hospitals shall possess and exercise all the powers hereby conferred upon the Department; excepting those that by reason of SEC. 4 he may have already transferred in writing to the Board of Charities. When, in the judgment of the Military Governor, the various branches of work of the Department may have been throughly organized, the Board of Charities shall be so informed in writing, and the Superintendent of Charities and Hospitals shall thereupon become the Secretary of the Board of Charities, and shall be its chief executive officer, and the said Board shall then be the head of the Department, and shall possess and exercise the powers hereby conferred upon the Department. Thereafter, whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Secretary of the Board of Charities, the Board shall appoint a Secretary to fill the vacancy. Members of the Board shall not be eligible for the office of Secretary. The Secretary shall receive a salary, to be fixed by the Board of Charities, subject to the approval of the Military Governor. The Secretary shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board, provided that he shall not be removed from office except for cause stated in writing and entered in the minutes of the Board, and after reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard before the Board upon the cause of his proposed removal. The Department may, within the limits of its appropriation for such purpose, employ such assistants, inspectors, clerks, and other employes as it may deem necessary, and fix their salaries from time to time, and may remove any employe from office, in its discretion, for cause stated in writing, and after an opportunity has been afforded such employe to be heard upon the cause of his proposed removal.

ARTICLE II.

CONCERNING DESTITUTE AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

General Provisions.

SECTION 6. It is hereby declared to be the general policy of the Island of Cuba, to be carried into effect as speedily as circumstances will permit, that destitute and delinquent children who are now, or become in the future, subjects of support from public funds, shall be cared for by the State, and shall be committed to the guardianship of the appropriate insular authorities. Such children shall be cared for, according to their respective needs. in families, training schools, or reformatories, as may from time to time be found to be advisable.

SEC. 7. No municipal, district or provincial institution for the care of destitute or delinquent children shall hereafter be established, but this shall not prevent the establishment of municipal hospitals for sick children. Any existing municipal institution for the care of children may be discontinued at the option of the municipality, or by order of the Department, and the inmates may be committed by the Alcalde to the Department Each municipal institution for children, until discontinued, shall be under the charge of a Board of Managers appointed by the Alcalde, and of which the Alcalde shall be ex-officio a member. Payments from the insular treasury for the support of children in municipal or private institutions will be discontinued as rapidly as provision can be made by the Department for the care of such children. From and after the first day of September, 1900, all payments from the insular treasury to orphan asylums and other institutions for the care of destitute children, except State institutions, shall be made on the basis of a per capita payment for the care and maintenance of such of the inmates of said institutions as may be accepted as proper public charges by the Department. The various orphan asylums established by the Red Cross and other organizations, which have been, or may be turned over to the insular authorities, having served the special and temporary purpose for which they were established, will be discontinued as rapidly as may be found to be practicable, unless, for especial reasons, the Department may decide to continue one or more of such asylums as temporary homes for children until such children can be placed in families, or removed to a training school.

SEC. 8. A destitute child is hereby declared to be one not possessed of sufficient means for self-support, and who has neither parents nor grandparents, or whose parents or grandparents, if living, are unable to provide for the support of said child, or have abandoned it, or have habitually and grossly neglected to provide for its physical well-being, or are habitual drunkards, or are of notoriously immoral character, or are confined in a prison, or in a hospital for the insane. Nothing in this decree shall, however, impair any of the obligations created by Title VI of the Civil Code, concerning The Support of Relations.

Any Alcalde, upon proof to his satisfaction that a child then residing in his municipality is destitute as herein described, may, unless the support of said child shall be voluntarily assumed by some individual known to the Alcalde to be of good moral character, and of sufficient ability to provide for said child, or by some private charitable institution at its own expense, commit said child to the care and custody of the Department of Charities until it reaches the age of sixteen years. Before making any such commitment, the Alcalde shall cause a careful inquiry to be made as to the whereabouts, circumstances and character of the surviving parents and grandparents of the child, if any. The results of such inquiry shall be reduced to writing and placed on file in the office of the Alcalde, and if the child is committed, a copy shall be forwarded to the Department with the commitment paper. Such commitment shall be made only upon the application of a parent or a grandparent of such child, or after notice of at least three days to the parents, if living, or if both parents are dead, after a like notice to the grandparents, if living, and after an opportunity has been afforded to such parents, or grandparents if the parents are dead, to be heard before the Alcalde upon the cause or causes for which it is proposed to commit such child. The testimony taken at such hearing shall be placed on file in the office of the Alcalde, and if the child is committed, a copy shall be sent to the Department with the commitment paper.

No child shall be committed who has a parent or grandparent of good moral character and of sufficient ability to provide for its support, or who has a relative or friend of good moral character and of sufficient ability to provide for its support and willing to do so, or whose support may be voluntarily assumed by a charitable institution at its own expense. The insular authorities may, in their discretion, collect from each municipality a sum not to exceed thirty cents per day for the maintenance of each destitute child committed by the Alcalde of a municipality for the period during which such child is supported in a State institution. Children committed to the Department may be returned to their parents, relatives or friends, in the discretion of the Department. No child so returned by the

Department shall be again committed by the Alcalde, but the Department, in its discretion, at the request of the Alcalde, may again take charge of such child.

When any child shall be so committed in the Province of Havana, the Alcalde shall provide for the transportation of said child to the office of the Department. When such commitment occurs in some other province, the Alcalde shall forthwith notify the Department and shall place such child temporarily in some suitable institution for the care of children, or make other suitable provision for the temporary care of such child, at the expense of the municipality. The Department shall forthwith notify the Alcalde at what place said child will be received into the custody of the Department, and the Alcalde shall provide, at the expense of the municipality, for the transportation of the child to such place.

SEC. 9. Whenever a child actually, or apparently, between the ages of ten and sixteen years is convicted before any court of competent jurisdiction of a crime or misdemeanor, whether or not said child shall have acted with discernment, said court shall, unless in its judgment said child should be placed under the care of a parent or other relative, or friend willing and able to care for and properly train him, commit such child until he shall have attained the age of eighteen years to the Reform School for Boys at Havana, if a boy; or if a girl, to the Aldecoa Reform School for Girls at Havana. Girls between ten and sixteen years now in confinement in any jail or prison shall be transferred to said Reform School for Girls; and subsequent commitments of girls under this Section shall be to said Reform School for Girls. Any such court is hereby authorized to commit to the proper reform school any boy or girl between the ages of ten and sixteen years residing in the judicial district in which such court is situated, who has been found, after an inquiry satisfactory to the court, to be a confirmed vagrant, or whose moral training has been so neglected that said child is in danger of becoming a criminal and is in need of reformatory discipline; provided, that no child shall be so committed by any court for the sole reason that it is homeless or destitute. No such child shall be committed without notice of at least three days to his parents or guardian, if such parents or guardian are living within the judicial district in which such commitment is pending. Every commitment to a reform school shall be until the child so committed shall reach the age of eighteen years. When any child shall be committed under the provisions of this Section the authorities of the municipality shall forthwith provide for the transportation of such child to the institution to which it shall have been committed.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

SECTION 10. The Department of Charities shall establish at some location, at which land suitable for agricultural purposes can be obtained, an institution to be known as the Training School for Boys of Cuba. Its object shall be the temporary care of destitute boys under the age of sixteen years, committed to the Department from any part of the Island, until such boys can be placed in families; and also the training in agricultural or other pursuits, of such destitute boys as it may not be practicable to place in family homes. Boys shall be received in the School only by order of the Department. They will remain in the custody of the Department while in the School, and may be removed at any time by the Department. The Department shall also remove to this institution, when established, all the boys then in the institution heretofore known as the Havana San José Asylum for Boys, except those who shall have been admitted thereto to await trial, or who have been convicted of an offense, or who have been sent for correctional discipline.

SEC. 11. The Training School for Boys shall be under the direct charge and control of the Department until March 1, 1901. There shall be appointed for this school, not later than September 30, 1900, by the Military Governor, a Board of Managers composed of five members. The term of office of members of this Board shall be five years, and they shall serve without salary. The first appointments shall be for one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5) years, respectively. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be for the unexpired

term. The first meeting of the Board of Managers shall be held during the month of October, 1900, at the call of the Department. The Board shall hold regular monthly meetings, and such special meetings as it may deem necessary. Whenever practicable meetings of the Board shall be held at the School. The Board shall elect from its own number a President and a Vice President.

SEC. 12. Until March 1, 1901, the Board of Managers shall exercise such powers only as may be delegated to them by the written order of the Department. From and after March 1, 1901, the Board of Managers shall become responsible for the control and management of the institution and shall have the general direction and control of its property and affairs. They shall see that the objects for which it was established are secured. They shall have power to establish such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for defining the duties of the officers and employees of the School and for the management of its affairs, and shall, subject to the approval of the Department, determine from time to time the number and salaries of such employees. They shall, on or before the 15th of each month, submit to the Department a detailed estimate of the expense of conducting the School during the ensuing month. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open at all times, together with the other books and papers of the School, to inspection by the Department. They shall appoint, whenever a vacancy occurs in that office, a Superintendent of the School.

SEC. 13. The Superintendent shall be the Secretary of the Board of Managers and shall be the chief executive officer of the School. Subject to the by-laws, rules and regulations established by the Board of Managers, the Superintendent shall have the general oversight of the buildings and grounds, with their furniture and equipment, and shall have the direct control of all persons therein. He shall personally see that each inmate receives such training and instruction as may be suited to his years and capacity. The Board of Managers shall, upon the nomination of the Superintendent, appoint such resident officers as they may deem necessary for the efficient management of the affairs of the School, and may remove any such officer for cause stated in writing, after an opportunity has been afforded him to be heard. The cause of the removal shall be entered in the permanent records of the School. The Superintendent shall see that suitable records are kept concerning each pupil, showing his name, previous history, place of birth, date of admission, age, previous residence and his conduct, progress and physical condition, from time to time in the School. The Superintendent, under the direction of the Board, shall cause the children in said school to be instructed in the branches taught in the public schools of the Island, and shall provide from time to time such courses of instruction as will enable the inmates of the School, other than those received for temporary care, to maintain themselves after leaving the School, at some useful trade, calling or occupation.

SEC. 14. The Board of Managers shall, after it shall become responsible for the control and management of the School, appoint a Treasurer, who may, or may not, be of their number, and who, if not a member of the Board, may receive a salary for his service, such salary to be regulated as are those of other employes. The Treasurer shall.

(*a*) Receive and have the custody of all moneys belonging to or appropriated to the institution;

(*b*) Pay the salaries of the officers and employees of the institution, and all other disbursements of said institution, upon the order of the Board of Managers;

(*c*) Keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and payments, and such other accounts as may be required of him by the Board of Managers, and in such form as the Board of Managers may direct;

(*d*) Balance his books on the first day of each January, and make a statement thereof and an abstract of all receipts and payments during the preceding year, and within five (5) days thereafter deliver the same to an auditing committee, to be appointed by the Board of Managers. They shall compare the same with his books and vouchers and certify as to the correctness thereof to the Board of Managers at their next meeting.

(*e*) Perform such other duties as the Board of Managers may direct.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SECTION 15. The institution now known as the Havana Industrial School for Girls is hereby declared to be the Training School for Girls of Cuba. Its object shall be the temporary care of destitute girls under the age of sixteen years committed to the Department of Charities from any part of the Island, until such girls can be placed in families, and also the training in useful industries of such destitute girls as it may not be practicable to place in family homes. Girls shall be received in this School only by order of the Department; they shall remain under the custody of the Department while in the School, and may be removed at any time by the Department.

There may also be conducted and maintained, under such rules and regulations as the authorities of the School shall establish, a Normal Class, for the training of girls, who shall be between the ages of seventeen (17) and twenty-five (25) years when admitted to such class.

SEC. 16. The Training School for Girls shall be under the direct charge and control of the Department until Juanary 1, 1901. There shall be appointed for this School, not later than July 31, 1900, by the Military Governor, a Board of Managers composed of five members. The term of office of members of this Board shall be five years, and they shall serve without salary. The first appointments shall be for one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5) years, respectively. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be made for the unexpired term. The first meeting of the Board of Managers shall be held during the month of August 1900, at the call of the Department. The Board of Managers shall hold regular monthly meetings, and such special meetings as it may deem necessary. Whenever practicable, meetings of the Board shall be held at the School. The Board shall elect from its own number a President and a Vice President.

SEC. 17. Until January 1, 1901, the Board of Managers shall exercise such powers as may be delegated to them by the written order of the Department. From and after January 1, 1901, the Board of Managers shall become responsible for the control and management of the institution and shall have the general direction and control of its property and affairs. They shall see that the objects for which it was established are secured. They shall have power to establish such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for defining the duties of the officers and employees of the School and for the management of its affairs. They shall, on or before the 15th of each month, submit to the Department a detailed estimate of the expense of conducting the School during the ensuing month. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open at all times, together with the other books and papers of the School, to inspection by the Department. They shall appoint, whenever a vacancy occurs in that office, a Superintendent of the School.

SEC. 18. The Superintendent shall be Secretary of the Board of Managers and shall be the chief executive officer of the School. Subject to the by-laws and regulations established by the Board of Managers, the Superintendent shall have the general oversight of the buildings and grounds, with their furniture and equipment, and shall have the direct control of all persons therein. She shall personally see that each inmate receives such training and instruction as may be suited to her years and capacity. The Board of Managers shall, upon the nomination of the Superintendent, appoint such resident officers as they may deem necessary for the efficient management of the affairs of the School, and may remove any such officer for cause stated in writing, after an opportunity has been afforded her to be heard. The cause of the removal shall be entered in the permanent records of the School. The Superintendent shall see that suitable records are kept concerning each pupil, showing her name, previous history, date of admission, age, previous residence and her conduct, progress and physical condition, from time to time, in the School. The Superintendent, under direction of the Board, shall cause the children in said School to be instructed in the branches taught in the public schools of the Island, and shall provide such courses of instruction as will enable the inmates of the School, other than those received for temporary care, to maintain themselves at some useful trade, calling or occupation.

SEC. 19. The Board of Managers, after it shall become responsible for the control and management of the institution, shall appoint a Treasurer, who may, or may not, be of their number, and who, if not a member of the Board, may receive a salary for his services, such salary to be regulated as are those of other employees. The Treasurer shall:

(*a*) Receive and have the custody of all moneys belonging to or appropriated to the institution;

(*b*) Pay the salaries of the officers and employees of the institution and all other disbursements of said institution, upon the order of the Board of Managers;

(*c*) Keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and payments, and such other accounts as may be required of him by the Board of Managers, and in such form as the Board of Managers may direct.

(*d*) Balance his books on the first day of each January, and make a statement thereof and an abstract of all receipts and payments during the preceding year, and within five (5) days thereafter deliver the same to an auditing committee, to be appointed by the Board of Managers. They shall compare the same with his books and vouchers and certify as to the correctness thereof to the Board of Managers at their next meeting;

(*e*) Perform such other duties as the Board of Managers may direct.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

SECTION 20. The institution known as the San José Asylum for Boys, established and maintained by the City of Havana, is hereby declared to be the Reform School for Boys of Cuba, and from and after the date of this decree shall be supported and controlled bythe State. Its object shall be the training and reformation of boys who may be committed to its custody by any court of competent jurisdiction upon conviction of a crime or misdemeanor, or as being in need of reformatory discipline. Such commitments may be made from any part of the Island, according to the provisions of Section 9 of this decree. On and after the date of this decree all children committed to this School shall be under the custody of the Board of Managers until such children reach the age of eighteen years, and any children who may be transferred to this School from the San José Asylum for Boys, and any children who may, in violation of the provisions of this decree, be committed to this School for a shorter period than until they reach the age of eighteen years shall, nevertheless, be deemed to have been committed to the School until they reach the age of eighteen years.

SEC. 21. The Reform School for Boys shall be under the direct charge and control of the Department until February 1, 1901. There shall be appointed for this School, not later than August 31, 1900, by the Military Governor, a Board of Managers composed of five members. The term of office of members of this Board shall be five years, and they shall serve without salary. The first appointments shall be for one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5) years, respectively Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be made for the unexpired term. The first meeting of the Board of Managers shall be held during the month of September, 1900, at the call of the Department. The Board shall hold regular monthly meetings, and such special meetings as it may deem necessary. Whenever practicable, meetings of the Board shall be held at the School. The board shall elect from its own number a President and a Vice President.

SEC. 22. Until February 1, 1901, the Board of Managers shall exercise such powers as may be delegated to them by the written order of the Department. From and after February 1, 1901, the Board of Managers shall become responsible for the control and management of the School, and shall have general direction and control of its property and affairs. They shall see that the object for which it was established is secured. They shall have the power to establish such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for defining the duties of the officers and employees of the School, and for the management of its affairs, and shall, subject to the approval of the Department, determine from time to time the number and salaries of such employees. They shall maintain an effective inspection of the School. They shall, on or before the 15th of each

month, submit to the Department a detailed estimate of the expense of conducting the School during the ensuing month. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open at all times, together with the other books and papers of the School, to inspection by the Department. They shall appoint, whenever a vacancy occurs in that office, a Superintendent of the School.

SEC. 23. The Superintendent shall be the Secretary of the Board of Managers and shall be the chief executive officer of the School. Subject to the by-laws and regulations established by the Board of Managers, the Superintendent shall have the general oversight of the buildings and grounds, with their furniture and equipment, and shall have the direct control of all persons therein. He shall personally see that each inmate receives such training and instruction as may be suited to his years and capacity. The Board of Managers shall, upon the nomination of the Superintendent, appoint such resident officers as they may deem necessary for the efficient management of the affairs of the School, and may remove any such officer for cause stated in writing, after an opportunity has been afforded him to be heard. The cause of the removal shall be entered in the permanent record of the School. The Superintendent shall see that suitable records are kept concerning each inmate, showing his name, previous history, place of birth, date of admission, cause of commitment, age, previous residence and his conduct, progress, and physical condition, from time to time, in the School, and his conduct and occupation after leaving the School until discharged from its custody. The Superintendent, under the direction of the Board, shall cause the children in said School to be instructed in the branches taught in the public schools of the Island, and shall provide from time to time such courses of industrial training as will enable the inmates of the School, other than those received for temporary care, to maintain themselves at some useful trade, calling or occupation.

SEC. 24. The authorities of the School may provide for the establishment of a system of uniforming, equipping, officering and instructing in military drill, the inmates of such institution.

SEC. 25. There shall be established a system of credits or rewards for good conduct, and of demerits for bad behavior, idleness, or carelessness, which will enable any child to earn, by two years of good conduct, a discharge upon parole. Whenever any child in said institution shall have earned a discharge upon parole, or shall have given evidence, satisfactory to the authorities of the institution, that the objects sought by this commitment have been secured, and that said child is no longer in need of reformatory discipline, the authorities of the School shall report such fact to the Department of Charities, with a statement of the terms upon which said child shall be paroled. The Department shall, forthwith, provide for such child upon parole, by placing him with some family; or providing him with employment, or returning him to his parents or grand parents, if there are any of good character and of sufficient means to provide a home for him; or in such other manner as the Department may deem advisable; but such children shall, unless granted a full and complete discharge, as provided in Section 27 of this decree, remain under the custody and control of said School until he reaches the age of eighteen years. If at any time before reaching the age of eighteen years any child who has been discharged upon parole, and who has not been granted a full and complete discharge, shall violate the provisions of his parole, the Department shall return him to said School for further reformatory discipline, under the system of credits and demerits above provided for.

SEC. 26. If any inmate of the School, not less than fourteen years of age, shall, by gross and habitual misconduct, or by a flagrant offence, exert a dangerous and pernicious influence over the other inmates, and if the authorities of the School shall be convinced that they are unable to effect a reformation of his conduct, the Board of Managers may cause such child to be taken before any court authorized to commit children to said School, with a written statement of the facts concerning said child's conduct. The court shall inquire into the facts and hear the boy's statement, and if the Judge shall be satisfied that such a course is proper, he may commit such child to any jail or penitentiary for a period not to extend beyond the date on which such child will become eighteen years of age. At

the expiration of the term of such commitment, or sooner if the Board of Managers of the School shall so direct, unless such child shall have reached the age of eighteen years, he shall be returned to the custody of said School.

SEC. 27. The Board of Managers of said School may, if it shall appear to their satisfaction that any child under their custody has become fuly established in habits of industry, obedience, and good conduct, grant to such child a full and complete discharge from their custody, control and oversight.

SEC. 28. The Board of Managers, after it shall become responsible for the control and management of the institution, shall appoint a Treasurer, who may, or may not, be of their number, and who, if not a member of the Board, may receive a salary for his services, such salary to be regulated as are those of other employees. The Treasurer shall:

(*a*) Receive and have the custody of all moneys belonging to or appropriated to the institutions;

(*b*) Pay the salaries of the officers and employees of the institution and all other disbursements of said institution, upon the order of the Board of Managers;

(*c*) Keep a full and accurate account of all receipts, and payment, and such other accounts as may be required of him by the Board of Managers and in such form as the Board of Managers may direct.

(*d*) Balance his books on the first day of each January, and make a statement thereof and an abstract of all receipts and payments during the preceding year, and within five (5) days thereafter deliver the same to an auditing committee, to be appointed by the Board of Managers. They shall compare the same with his books and vouchers and certify as to the correctness thereof to the Board of Managers at their next meeting.

(*e*) Perform such other duties as the Board of Managers may direct.

THE REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SECTION 29. The Department of Charities may, in its discretion, when an appropriation therefor shall have been authorized, establish a Reform School for Girls of Cuba. The object of such School shall be the training and reformation of girls who may be committed to its custody by any court of competent jurisdiction; upon conviction of any crime or misdemeanor, or as being in need of reformatory discipline, according to the provisions of Section 9 of this decree.

SEC. 30. The Reform School for Girls shall be under the direct charge and control of the Department for a period of six months after its establishment. The Military Governor shall appoint for the School, within one month after the date of its establishment, a Board of Managers of five members. The term of office of members shall be five years, and they shall serve without salary. The first appointments shall be for one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), and five (5) years, respectively. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be made for the unexpired term. The first meeting of the Board of Managers shall be held within one month after the date of their appointment, at the call of the Department. The Board shall hold regular monthly meetings and such special meetings as it may deem necessary. Whenever practicable, meetings of the Board shall be held at the School. The Board shall elect from its own number a President and a Vice President.

SEC. 31. Until six months after the date of the establishment of the School the Board of Managers shall exercise such powers only as may be delegated to them by the Department. From and after six months after the date of the establishment of the School the Board of Managers shall become responsible for the control and management of the School and shall have the general protection and control of its property and affairs. They shall see that the objects for which it was established are secured. They shall have power to establish such rules, by-laws and regulations as they may deem necessary for defining the duties of the officers and employees of the School, and for the management of its affairs, and shall, subject to the approval of the Department, determine from time to time the number and salaries of such employess. They shall maintain an effective

inspection of the School. They shall, on or before the 15th of each month, submit to the Department a detailed estimate of the expenses of conducting the School during the ensuing month. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open at all times, together with the other books and papers of the School, to inspection by the Department. They shall appoint, whenever a vacancy occurs in that office, a Superintendent of the School.

SEC. 32. The Superintendent shall be the Secretary of the Board and shall be the chief executive officer of the School. Subject to the by-laws and regulations established by the Board, the Superintendent shall have the general oversight of the buildings and grounds with their furniture and equipment, and shall have the direct control of all persons therein She shall personally see that each inmate receives such training and instruction as may be suited to her years and capacity. The Board shall, upon the nomination of the President, appoint such resident officers as they may deem necessary for the efficient management of the affairs of the School, and may remove any such officer for cause stated in writting, after an opportunity has been afforded her to be heard. The cause of the removal shall be entered in the permanent records of the School. The Superintendent shall see that suitable records are kept concerning each inmate, showing her name, previous history, place of birth, date of admission, cause of commitment, age, previous residence, her condcut, progress, and physicol condition, from time to time, in the School, and her conduct and occupation after leaving the School until discharged from its custody. The Superintendent, under the direction of the Board, shall cause the children in said School to be instructed in the branches taught in the public schools of the Island, and shall provide from time to time such courses of industrial training as will enable the inmates of the School, other than those received for temporary care, to maintain themselves at some useful trade, calling or occupation.

SEC. 33. There shall be established a system of credits or rewards for good conduct, and of demerits for bad behavior, idleness, or carelessness, which will enable any child to earn, by two years of good conduct, a discharge upon parole. Whenever any child in said school shall have earned a discharge upon parole, or shall have given evidence satisfactory to the autorities of the School, that the objects sought by her commitment have been secured, and that said child is no longer in need of reformatory discipline, the authorities of the School shall report such fact to the Department with a statement of the terms upon which said child shall be paroled. The Department shall, forthwith, provide for such child upon parole by placing her in some family; or providing her with employment; or returning her to her parents or grandparents, if there are any of good character and of sufficient means to provide a home for her, or in such other manner as the Department may deem advisable. But such child shall, unless given a full and complete discharge as provided in Section 35 of this decree, remain under the custody, control and oversight of said School until she reaches the age of eighteen years. If at any time before reaching the age of eighteen years any child who has been discharged upon parole, and who has not been granted a full and complete discharge, shall violate the provisions of her parole, the Department shall return her to said School for further reformatory displine, under the system of credits and demerits above provided for.

SEC. 34. If any inmate of said School shall, by gross or habitual misconduct, or by a flagrant offence, exert a dangerous and pernicious influence over the other inmates, and if the authorities of the School shall be convinced that they are unable to effect a reformation in her conduct, the Board of Managers may cause such child to be taken before any court authorized to commit children to said School, with a written statement of the facts concerning such child's conduct. The court shall inquire into the facts and hear the girl's statement, and if the Judge shall be satisfied that such a course is proper, he may commit such child to any jail or penitentiary for a period not to extend beyond the date on which such child will become eighteen years of age. At the expiration of the term of such commitment, or sooner if the Board of Managers of the School shall so direct, she shall be returned to the custody of the School, unless such child shall have reached the age of 18 years.

SEC. 35. The Board of Managers of said School may, if it shall appear to their satisfaction that any child under their custody has been fully established in habits of industry, obedience, and good conduct, grant to such child a full and complete discharge from their custody, control and oversight.

SEC. 36. The Board of Managers shall, after it shall become responsible for the control and management of the institution, appoint a Treasurer, who may, or may not, be of their number, and who, if not a member of the Board, may receive a salary to be regulated as are those of others employees. The Treasurer shall:

(a) Receive and have the custody of all moneys belonging to or appropriated to the institution;

(b) Pay the salaries of the officers and employees of the institution, upon the order of the Board of Managers;

(c) Keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and payments; and such other accounts as may be required of him by the Board of Managers, and in such form as the Board of Managers may direct;

(d) Balance his books on the first day of each Januany, and make a statement thereof and an abstract of all receipts and payments during the preceding year, and within five (5) days thereafter deliver the same to an auditing committee, to be appointed by the Board of Managers. They shall compare the same with his books and vouchers and certify as to the correctness thereof to the Board of Managers at their next meeting;

(e) Perform such other duties as the Board of Managers may direct.

THE BUREAU FOR PLACING CHILDREN IN FAMILIES.

SECTION 37. There shall be maintained in the Department of Charities, a Bureau for Placing Children in Families. The Department shall appoint a Superintendent of this Bureau, and such other inspectors and clerks as may be necessary from time to time. The object of this Bureau shall be to provide homes in private families for as many as possible of the children who become charges upon public funds, or who are committed to the care of the Department, or who earn a discharge upon parole from a State Reform School. The Department may place any child committed to its care directly in a family home, if such shall be available, or it may place such child in the Training School for Boys, or in the Training School for Girls, according to its sex, or in some municipal or private institution for children, until a home for the child can be found, but children shall, whenever practicable, be placed in families.

SEC. 38. The Department is also hereby authorized to remove from any municipal, private, or other asylum, any child who is being supported at public expense, and place such child in a family, and may, similarly, remove a child from the Training School for Boys, or the Training School for Girls, and place such child in a family. When the Department shall be notified that any inmate of the Reform School for Boys, or the Reform School for Girls, has, by good conduct, earned a discharge upon parole, or has given evidence satisfactory to the authorities of the School that it is no longer in need of reformatory discipline, the Department, through its Bureau for Placing Children in Families, shall provide for such child, as hereinbefore stated.

SEC. 39. No child shall be placed by the Department in a family until the Department has satisfied itself by an adequate investigation of their circumstances, reputation and character, that such family is of good moral character and is able to make adequate and proper provision for the care, education and moral training of such child.

SEC. 40. The Department shall mantain an effective oversight of children placed by it in families until such children shall reach the age of sixteen years, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such children are adequately and properly cared for, comfortably clothed, kindly treated, and given the educational advantages to which they are entitled and proper moral training. Such oversight shall be exercised by personal visitation by duly appointed agents of the Department, by correspondence, and by securing reports regularly, at such intervals as may be determined, from

the teacher of each public School which should be attended by any child under the care of the Departmeut.

SEC. 41. All children placed in families by the Department are to be regarded as under its care until they reach the age of sixteen years, and the Department will be held responsible for the proper care and education of such children. If it shall appear to the Department that any child placed by it in a family is not treated kindly, or is not provided with suitable clothing, or is not sent to School for such period of time as the Department shall deem proper, the Department shall forthwith remove such child and place it in some institution, subject to the inspection of the Department, as it may deem advisable.

ARTICLE III.

CONCERNING THE INSANE.

SECTION 42. The institution located at Mazorra, province of Havana, and known as the General Asylum for the Insane, is hereby declared to be the Hospital for the Insane of Cuba. Such hospital shall hereafter be supported wholly by the State. The object of this institution shall be the curative treatment and humane care of all persons who become insane on the Island. No person, judicially declared to be insane, shall hereafter be kept in any prison, jail, hospital for the sick or other similar public institution, but every such person shall be sent, under proper protection, to this hospital. The expenses of such transportation shall be borne by the Municipality from which the person is sent.

SEC. 43. The Hospital for the Insane shall remain under the direction of a Board of Managers, which shall hereafter consist of seven members. There shall be appointed by the Military Governor a number of managers, sufficient, with those now in office, to make the number of managers seven. The Military Governor will, when such appointments are made, assign the Managers terms of one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6) and seven (7) years, respectively. Subsequent appointments shall be for seven years. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be for the unexpired term. The members of the Board of Managers shall serve without salary. The Board shall hold regular monthly meetings and such other regular or special meetings as it may determine. The Board shall elect from its own number, a President, a Vice President and a Secretary.

SEC. 44. The Board of Managers shall have the general direction and control of the property and affairs of the Hospital. They shall see that the objects of the Hospital are secured. They shall establish such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for defining the duties of the officers and employees of the Hospital, and for the management of its affairs, and shall, subject to the approval of the Department, determine from time to time the number and salaries of such employees. They shall maintain an effective inspection of the Hospital. They shall, on or before the 15th of each month, submit to the Department a detailed estimate of the expense of conducting the Hospital during the ensuing month. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open at all times, together with the other books and papers of the Hospital, to inspection by the Department. They shall appoint, whenever a vacancy shall occur in that office, a Superintendent of the Hospital, who shall be a well educated physician and a graduate of an incorporated medical college, and who shall have had experience in the care and treatment of the insane.

SEC. 45. The Superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the Hospital. Subject to the by-laws and regulations established by the Board, the Superintendent shall have the general oversight of the buildings and grounds, together with their furniture and equipment, and the direction and control of all persons therein. He shall maintain an effective supervision and inspection of all parts of the Hospital and shall direct the care and treatment of the patients. He shall personally examine the condition of each patient within three days after his admission to the Hospital, and shall see that every patient receives the care and medical treatment which is best adapted to secure his recovery.

SEC. 46. The Board of Managers shall, upon the nomination of the Superintendent, appoint such resident officers as they may deem necessary for the efficient performance of the business of the Hospital, and may remove any such officer for cause stated in writing, after affording him an opportunity to be heard. The cause of the removal shall be entered in the permanent record of the Hospital. In the absence of the Superintendent, the first assistant physician shall perform his duties and be subject to his responsibilities.

The Superintendent shall establish and direct a training school for attendants and nurses He shall see that records are kept concerning each patient, showing his name, age, previous residence, occupation, date of admission, by whom committed, previous history, in what condition received, mental state, bodily condition, and medical treatment, from time to time, in the Hospital Upon the death or discharge of such patient, the circumstance thereof shall be entered on such record.

SEC. 47. The Superintendent of the Hospital may discharge any patient after filing in his office a written statement that, in his judgment, such patient has recovered, or not recovered, but that the discharge will not be detrimental or dangerous to the public welfare, or injurious to the patient; provided, that before discharging any patient who has not recovered, the Superintendent shall satisfy himself, by an adequate investigation, that relatives or friends of the patient are willing and able to receive and care for such patient. No patient shall be discharged from the Hospital without suitable clothing.

In the discretion of the Superintendent, any patient, upon discharge, may be provided with transportation to the locality from which the patient came, or in which relatives or friends may then reside, and with an amount sufficient to purchase food for the journey, not to exceed ten dollars.

SEC. 48. The Department of Charities is authorized to collect from the estate of any person committed to the Hospital, or from the parents or children of such patient, if they have sufficient means, an amount to cover the actual expense of the maintenance of such patient while in the Hospital. To facilitate such collection, there shall be included in every paper hereafter executed for the commitment of an insane person, a statement as to the approximate amount of property owned by said person, and the names and addresses of children or parents, if living, with such statement as to their financial condition as may be available. The Department of Charities is authorized to make such further inquiry as to the financial condition of such patients or children as it may deem advisable.

SEC. 49. The Board of Managers shall appoint a Treasurer, who may, or may not, be of their number, and who, if not a member of the Board, may receive a salary for his services, such salary to be regulated as are those of the other employees. The Treasurer shall:

(*a*) Receive and have the custody of all moneys belonging to or appropriated to the institution;

(*b*) Pay the salaries of the officers and employees of the institution, and all other disbursements of said institution, upon the order of the Board of Managers;

(*c*) Keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and payments, and such other accounts as may be required of him by the Board of Managers, and in such form as the Board of Managers may direct;

(*d*) Balance his books on the first day of each January, and make a statement thereof and an abstract of all receipts and payments during the preceding year, and within five (5) days thereafter deliver the same to an auditing committee, to be appointed by the Board of Managers. They shall compare the same with his books and vouchers and certify as to the correctness of the same to the Board of Managers at their next meeting.

(*e*) Perform such other duties as the Board of Managers may direct.

SEC. 50. The observation of persons alleged to be insane will be made in the institutions designated in the Royal Decree of May 19, 1885, and their admission to such institutions, and their examination and treatment therein, will be in accordance with the provisions of said decree, as modified by Civil Order No. 21, issued by the Governor of Havana, April 12, 1900, which is hereby extended to, and made applicable to the Island of Cuba, except that said decree and order are hereby amended so as to

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SECTION 15. The institution now known as the Havana Industrial School for Girls is hereby declared to be the Training School for Girls of Cuba. Its object shall be the temporary care of destitute girls under the age of sixteen years committed to the Department of Charities from any part of the Island, until such girls can be placed in families, and also the training in useful industries of such destitute girls as it may not be practicable to place in family homes. Girls shall be received in this School only by order of the Department; they shall remain under the custody of the Department while in the School, and may be removed at any time by the Department.

There may also be conducted and maintained, under such rules and regulations as the authorities of the School shall establish, a Normal Class, for the training of girls, who shall be between the ages of seventeen (17) and twenty-five (25) years when admitted to such class.

SEC. 16. The Training School for Girls shall be under the direct charge and control of the Department until Juanary 1, 1901. There shall be appointed for this School, not later than July 31, 1900, by the Military Governor, a Board of Managers composed of five members. The term of office of members of this Board shall be five years, and they shall serve without salary. The first appointments shall be for one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5) years, respectively. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be made for the unexpired term. The first meeting of the Board of Managers shall be held during the month of August 1900, at the call of the Department. The Board of Managers shall hold regular monthly meetings, and such special meetings as it may deem necessary. Whenever practicable, meetings of the Board shall be held at the School. The Board shall elect from its own number a President and a Vice President.

SEC. 17. Until January 1, 1901, the Board of Managers shall exercise such powers as may be delegated to them by the written order of the Department. From and after January 1, 1901, the Board of Managers shall become responsible for the control and management of the institution and shall have the general direction and control of its property and affairs. They shall see that the objects for which it was established are secured. They shall have power to establish such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for defining the duties of the officers and employees of the School and for the management of its affairs. They shall, on or before the 15th of each month, submit to the Department a detailed estimate of the expense of conducting the School during the ensuing month. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open at all times, together with the other books and papers of the School, to inspection by the Department. They shall appoint, whenever a vacancy occurs in that office, a Superintendent of the School.

SEC. 18. The Superintendent shall be Secretary of the Board of Managers and shall be the chief executive officer of the School. Subject to the by-laws and regulations established by the Board of Managers, the Superintendent shall have the general oversight of the buildings and grounds, with their furniture and equipment, and shall have the direct control of all persons therein. She shall personally see that each inmate receives such training and instruction as may be suited to her years and capacity. The Board of Managers shall, upon the nomination of the Superintendent, appoint such resident officers as they may deem necessary for the efficient management of the affairs of the School, and may remove any such officer for cause stated in writing, after an opportunity has been afforded her to be heard. The cause of the removal shall be entered in the permanent records of the School. The Superintendent shall see that suitable records are kept concerning each pupil, showing her name, previous history, date of admission, age, previous residence and her conduct, progress and physical condition, from time to time, in the School. The Superintendent, under direction of the Board, shall cause the children in said School to be instructed in the branches taught in the public schools of the Island, and shall provide such courses of instruction as will enable the inmates of the School, other than those received for temporary care, to maintain themselves at some useful trade, calling or occupation.

SEC. 19. The Board of Managers, after it shall become responsible for the control and management of the institution, shall appoint a Treasurer, who may, or may not, be of their number, and who, if not a member of the Board, may receive a salary for his services, such salary to be regulated as are those of other employees. The Treasurer shall:

(*a*) Receive and have the custody of all moneys belonging to or appropriated to the institution;

(*b*) Pay the salaries of the officers and employees of the institution and all other disbursements of said institution, upon the order of the Board of Managers;

(*c*) Keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and payments, and such other accounts as may be required of him by the Board of Managers, and in such form as the Board of Managers may direct.

(*d*) Balance his books on the first day of each January, and make a statement thereof and an abstract of all receipts and payments during the preceding year, and within five (5) days thereafter deliver the same to an auditing committee, to be appointed by the Board of Managers. They shall compare the same with his books and vouchers and certify as to the correctness thereof to the Board of Managers at their next meeting;

(*e*) Perform such other duties as the Board of Managers may direct.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

SECTION 20. The institution known as the San José Asylum for Boys, established and maintained by the City of Havana, is hereby declared to be the Reform School for Boys of Cuba, and from and after the date of this decree shall be supported and controlled bythe State. Its object shall be the training and reformation of boys who may be committed to its custody by any court of competent jurisdiction upon conviction of a crime or misdemeanor, or as being in need of reformatory discipline. Such commitments may be made from any part of the Island, according to the provisions of Section 9 of this decree. On and after the date of this decree all children committed to this School shall be under the custody of the Board of Managers until such children reach the age of eighteen years, and any children who may be transferred to this School from the San José Asylum for Boys, and any children who may, in violation of the provisions of this decree, be committed to this School for a shorter period than until they reach the age of eighteen years shall, nevertheless, be deemed to have been committed to the School until they reach the age of eighteen years.

SEC. 21. The Reform School for Boys shall be under the direct charge and control of the Department until February 1, 1901. There shall be appointed for this School, not later than August 31, 1900, by the Military Governor, a Board of Managers composed of five members. The term of office of members of this Board shall be five years, and they shall serve without salary. The first appointments shall be for one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5) years, respectively. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be made for the unexpired term. The first meeting of the Board of Managers shall be held during the month of September, 1900, at the call of the Department. The Board shall hold regular monthly meetings, and such special meetings as it may deem necessary. Whenever practicable, meetings of the Board shall be held at the School. The board shall elect from its own number a President and a Vice President.

SEC. 22. Until February 1, 1901, the Board of Managers shall exercise such powers as may be delegated to them by the written order of the Department. From and after February 1, 1901, the Board of Managers shall become responsible for the control and management of the School, and shall have general direction and control of its property and affairs. They shall see that the object for which it was established is secured. They shall have the power to establish such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for defining the duties of the officers and employees of the School, and for the management of its affairs, and shall, subject to the approval of the Department, determine from time to time the number and salaries of such employees. They shall maintain an effective inspection of the School. They shall, on or before the 15th of each

month, submit to the Department a detailed estimate of the expense of conducting the School during the ensuing month. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open at all times, together with the other books and papers of the School, to inspection by the Department. They shall appoint, whenever a vacancy occurs in that office, a Superintendent of the School.

SEC. 23. The Superintendent shall be the Secretary of the Board of Managers and shall be the chief executive officer of the School. Subject to the by-laws and regulations established by the Board of Managers, the Superintendent shall have the general oversight of the buildings and grounds, with their furniture and equipment, and shall have the direct control of all persons therein. He shall personally see that each inmate receives such training and instruction as may be suited to his years and capacity. The Board of Managers shall, upon the nomination of the Superintendent, appoint such resident officers as they may deem necessary for the efficient management of the affairs of the School, and may remove any such officer for cause stated in writing, after an opportunity has been afforded him to be heard. The cause of the removal shall be entered in the permanent record of the School. The Superintendent shall see that suitable records are kept concerning each inmate, showing his name, previous history, place of birth, date of admission, cause of commitment, age, previous residence and his conduct, progress, and physical condition, from time to time, in the School, and his conduct and occupation after leaving the School until discharged from its custody. The Superintendent, under the direction of the Board, shall cause the children in said School to be instructed in the branches taught in the public schools of the Island, and shall provide from time to time such courses of industrial training as will enable the inmates of the School, other than those received for temporary care, to maintain themselves at some useful trade, calling or occupation.

SEC. 24. The authorities of the School may provide for the establishment of a system of uniforming, equipping, officering and instructing in military drill, the inmates of such institution.

SEC. 25. There shall be established a system of credits or rewards for good conduct, and of demerits for bad behavior, idleness, or carelessness, which will enable any child to earn, by two years of good conduct, a discharge upon parole. Whenever any child in said institution shall have earned a discharge upon parole, or shall have given evidence, satisfactory to the authorities of the institution, that the objects sought by this commitment have been secured, and that said child is no longer in need of reformatory discipline, the authorities of the School shall report such fact to the Department of Charities, with a statement of the terms upon which said child shall be paroled. The Department shall, forthwith, provide for such child upon parole, by placing him with some family; or providing him with employment, or returning him to his parents or grand parents, if there are any of good character and of sufficient means to provide a home for him; or in such other manner as the Department may deem advisable; but such children shall, unless granted a full and complete discharge, as provided in Section 27 of this decree, remain under the custody and control of said School until he reaches the age of eighteen years. If at any time before reaching the age of eighteen years any child who has been discharged upon parole, and who has not been granted a full and complete discharge, shall violate the provisions of his parole, the Department shall return him to said School for further reformatory discipline, under the system of credits and demerits above provided for.

SEC. 26. If any inmate of the School, not less than fourteen years of age, shall, by gross and habitual misconduct, or by a flagrant offence, exert a dangerous and pernicious influence over the other inmates, and if the authorities of the School shall be convinced that they are unable to effect a reformation of his conduct, the Board of Managers may cause such child to be taken before any court authorized to commit children to said School, with a written statement of the facts concerning said child's conduct. The court shall inquire into the facts and hear the boy's statement, and if the Judge shall be satisfied that such a course is proper, he may commit such child to any jail or penitentiary for a period not to extend beyond the date on which such child will become eighteen years of age. At

the expiration of the term of such commitment, or sooner if the Board of Managers of the School shall so direct, unless such child shall have reached the age of eighteen years, he shall be returned to the custody of said School.

SEC. 27. The Board of Managers of said School may, if it shall appear to their satisfaction that any child under their custody has become fuly established in habits of industry, obedience, and good conduct, grant to such child a full and complete discharge from their custody, control and oversight.

SEC. 28. The Board of Managers, after it shall become responsible for the control and management of the institution, shall appoint a Treasurer, who may, or may not, be of their number, and who, if not a member of the Board, may receive a salary for his services, such salary to be regulated as are those of other employees. The Treasurer shall:

(*a*) Receive and have the custody of all moneys belonging to or appropriated to the institutions;

(*b*) Pay the salaries of the officers and employees of the institution and all other disbursements of said institution, upon the order of the Board of Managers;

(*c*) Keep a full and accurate account of all receipts, and payment, and such other accounts as may be required of him by the Board of Managers and in such form as the Board of Managers may direct.

(*d*) Balance his books on the first day of each January, and make a statement thereof and an abstract of all receipts and payments during the preceding year, and within five (5) days thereafter deliver the same to an auditing committee, to be appointed by the Board of Managers. They shall compare the same with his books and vouchers and certify as to the correctness thereof to the Board of Managers at their next meeting.

(*e*) Perform such other duties as the Board of Managers may direct.

THE REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SECTION 29. The Department of Charities may, in its discretion, when an appropriation therefor shall have been authorized, establish a Reform School for Girls of Cuba. The object of such School shall be the training and reformation of girls who may be committed to its custody by any court of competent jurisdiction; upon conviction of any crime or misdemeanor, or as being in need of reformatory discipline, according to the provisions of Section 9 of this decree.

SEC. 30. The Reform School for Girls shall be under the direct charge and control of the Department for a period of six months after its establishment. The Military Governor shall appoint for the School, within one month after the date of its establishment, a Board of Managers of five members. The term of office of members shall be five years, and they shall serve without salary. The first appointments shall be for one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), and five (5) years, respectively. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be made for the unexpired term. The first meeting of the Board of Managers shall be held within one month after the date of their appointment, at the call of the Department. The Board shall hold regular monthly meetings and such special meetings as it may deem necessary. Whenever practicable, meetings of the Board shall be held at the School. The Board shall elect from its own number a President and a Vice President.

SEC. 31. Until six months after the date of the establishment of the School the Board of Managers shall exercise such powers only as may be delegated to them by the Department. From and after six months after the date of the establishment of the School the Board of Managers shall become responsible for the control and management of the School and shall have the general protection and control of its property and affairs. They shall see that the objects for which it was established are secured. They shall have power to establish such rules, by-laws and regulations as they may deem necessary for defining the duties of the officers and employees of the School, and for the management of its affairs, and shall, subject to the approval of the Department, determine from time to time the number and salaries of such employess. They shall maintain an effective

inspection of the School. They shall, on or before the 15th of each month, submit to the Department a detailed estimate of the expenses of conducting the School during the ensuing month. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open at all times, together with the other books and papers of the School, to inspection by the Department. They shall appoint, whenever a vacancy occurs in that office, a Superintendent of the School.

SEC. 32. The Superintendent shall be the Secretary of the Board and shall be the chief executive officer of the School. Subject to the by-laws and regulations established by the Board, the Superintendent shall have the general oversight of the buildings and grounds with their furniture and equipment, and shall have the direct control of all persons therein She shall personally see that each inmate receives such training and instruction as may be suited to her years and capacity. The Board shall, upon the nomination of the President, appoint such resident officers as they may deem necessary for the efficient management of the affairs of the School, and may remove any such officer for cause stated in writting, after an opportunity has been afforded her to be heard. The cause of the removal shall be entered in the permanent records of the School. The Superintendent shall see that suitable records are kept concerning each inmate, showing her name, previous history, place of birth, date of admission, cause of commitment, age, previous residence, her condcut, progress, and physical condition, from time to time, in the School, and her conduct and occupation after leaving the School until discharged from its custody. The Superintendent, under the direction of the Board, shall cause the children in said School to be instructed in the branches taught in the public schools of the Island, and shall provide from time to time such courses of industrial training as will enable the inmates of the School, other than those received for temporary care, to maintain themselves at some useful trade, calling or occupation.

SEC. 33. There shall be established a system of credits or rewards for good conduct, and of demerits for bad behavior, idleness, or carelessness, which will enable any child to earn, by two years of good conduct, a discharge upon parole. Whenever any child in said school shall have earned a discharge upon parole, or shall have given evidence satisfactory to the autorities of the School, that the objects sought by her commitment have been secured, and that said child is no longer in need of reformatory discipline, the authorities of the School shall report such fact to the Department with a statement of the terms upon which said child shall be paroled. The Department shall, forthwith, provide for such child upon parole by placing her in some family; or providing her with employment; or returning her to her parents or grandparents, if there are any of good character and of sufficient means to provide a home for her, or in such other manner as the Department may deem advisable. But such child shall, unless given a full and complete discharge as provided in Section 33 of this decree, remain under the custody, control and oversight of said School until she reaches the age of eighteen years. If at any time before reaching the age of eighteen years any child who has been discharged upon parole, and who has not been granted a full and complete discharge, shall violate the provisions of her parole, the Department shall return her to said School for further reformatory displine, under the system of credits and demerits above provided for.

SEC. 34. If any inmate of said School shall, by gross or habitual misconduct, or by a flagrant offence, exert a dangerous and pernicious influence over the other inmates, and if the authorities of the School shall be convinced that they are unable to effect a reformation in her conduct, the Board of Managers may cause such child to be taken before any court authorized to commit children to said School, with a written statement of the facts concerning such child's conduct. The court shall inquire into the facts and hear the girl's statement, and if the Judge shall be satisfied that such a course is proper, he may commit such child to any jail or penitentiary for a period not to extend beyond the date on which such child will become eighteen years of age. At the expiration of the term of such commitment, or sooner if the Board of Managers of the School shall so direct, she shall be returned to the custody of the School, unless such child shall have reached the age of 18 years.

SEC. 35. The Board of Managers of said School may, if it shall appear to their satisfaction that any child under their custody has been fully established in habits of industry, obedience, and good conduct, grant to such child a full and complete discharge from their custody, control and oversight.

SEC. 36. The Board of Managers shall, after it shall become responsible for the control and management of the institution, appoint a Treasurer, who may, or may not, be of their number, and who, if not a member of the Board, may receive a salary to be regulated as are those of others employees. The Treasurer shall:

(*a*) Receive and have the custody of all moneys belonging to or appropriated to the institution;

(*b*) Pay the salaries of the officers and employees of the institution, upon the order of the Board of Managers;

(*c*) Keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and payments; and such other accounts as may be required of him by the Board of Managers, and in such form as the Board of Managers may direct;

(*d*) Balance his books on the first day of each Januany, and make a statement thereof and an abstract of all receipts and payments during the preceding year, and within five (5) days thereafter deliver the same to an auditing committee, to be appointed by the Board of Managers. They shall compare the same with his books and vouchers and certify as to the correctness thereof to the Board of Managers at their next meeting;

(*e*) Perform such other duties as the Board of Managers may direct.

THE BUREAU FOR PLACING CHILDREN IN FAMILIES.

SECTION 37. There shall be maintained in the Department of Charities, a Bureau for Placing Children in Families. The Department shall appoint a Superintendent of this Bureau, and such other inspectors and clerks as may be necessary from time to time. The object of this Bureau shall be to provide homes in private families for as many as possible of the children who become charges upon public funds, or who are committed to the care of the Department, or who earn a discharge upon parole from a State Reform School. The Department may place any child committed to its care directly in a family home, if such shall be available, or it may place such child in the Training School for Boys, or in the Training School for Girls, according to its sex, or in some municipal or private institution for children, until a home for the child can be found, but children shall, whenever practicable, be placed in families.

SEC. 38. The Department is also hereby authorized to remove from any municipal, private, or other asylum, any child who is being supported at public expense, and place such child in a family, and may, similarly, remove a child from the Training School for Boys, or the Training School for Girls, and place such child in a family. When the Department shall be notified that any inmate of the Reform School for Boys, or the Reform School for Girls, has, by good conduct, earned a discharge upon parole, or has given evidence satisfactory to the authorities of the School that it is no longer in need of reformatory discipline, the Department, through its Bureau for Placing Children in Families, shall provide for such child, as hereinbefore stated.

SEC. 39. No child shall be placed by the Department in a family until the Department has satisfied itself by an adequate investigation of their circumstances, reputation and character, that such family is of good moral character and is able to make adequate and proper provision for the care, education and moral training of such child.

SEC. 40. The Department shall mantain an effective oversight of children placed by it in families until such children shall reach the age of sixteen years, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such children are adequately and properly cared for, comfortably clothed, kindly treated, and given the educational advantages to which they are entitled and proper moral training. Such oversight shall be exercised by personal visitation by duly appointed agents of the Department, by correspondence, and by securing reports regularly, at such intervals as may be determined, from

the teacher of each public School which should be attended by any child under the care of the Department.

SEC. 41. All children placed in families by the Department are to be regarded as under its care until they reach the age of sixteen years, and the Department will be held responsible for the proper care and education of such children. If it shall appear to the Department that any child placed by it in a family is not treated kindly, or is not provided with suitable clothing, or is not sent to School for such period of time as the Department shall deem proper, the Department shall forthwith remove such child and place it in some institution, subject to the inspection of the Department, as it may deem advisable.

ARTICLE III.

CONCERNING THE INSANE.

SECTION 42. The institution located at Mazorra, province of Havana, and known as the General Asylum for the Insane, is hereby declared to be the Hospital for the Insane of Cuba. Such hospital shall hereafter be supported wholly by the State. The object of this institution shall be the curative treatment and humane care of all persons who become insane on the Island. No person, judicially declared to be insane, shall hereafter be kept in any prison, jail, hospital for the sick or other similar public institution, but every such person shall be sent, under proper protection, to this hospital. The expenses of such transportation shall be borne by the Municipality from which the person is sent.

SEC. 43. The Hospital for the Insane shall remain under the direction of a Board of Managers, which shall hereafter consist of seven members. There shall be appointed by the Military Governor a number of managers, sufficient, with those now in office, to make the number of managers seven. The Military Governor will, when such appointments are made, assign the Managers terms of one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6) and seven (7) years, respectively. Subsequent appointments shall be for seven years. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be for the unexpired term. The members of the Board of Managers shall serve without salary. The Board shall hold regular monthly meetings and such other regular or special meetings as it may determine. The Board shall elect from its own number, a President, a Vice President and a Secretary.

SEC. 44. The Board of Managers shall have the general direction and control of the property and affairs of the Hospital. They shall see that the objects of the Hospital are secured. They shall establish such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for defining the duties of the officers and employees of the Hospital, and for the management of its affairs, and shall, subject to the approval of the Department, determine from time to time the number and salaries of such employees. They shall maintain an effective inspection of the Hospital. They shall, on or before the 15th of each month, submit to the Department a detailed estimate of the expense of conducting the Hospital during the ensuing month. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open at all times, together with the other books and papers of the Hospital, to inspection by the Department. They shall appoint, whenever a vacancy shall occur in that office, a Superintendent of the Hospital, who shall be a well educated physician and a graduate of an incorporated medical college, and who shall have had experience in the care and treatment of the insane.

SEC. 45. The Superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the Hospital. Subject to the by-laws and regulations established by the Board, the Superintendent shall have the general oversight of the buildings and grounds, together with their furniture and equipment, and the direction and control of all persons therein. He shall maintain an effective supervision and inspection of all parts of the Hospital and shall direct the care and treatment of the patients. He shall personally examine the condition of each patient within three days after his admission to the Hospital, and shall see that every patient receives the care and medical treatment which is best adapted to secure his recovery.

SEC. 46. The Board of Managers shall, upon the nomination of the Superintendent, appoint such resident officers as they may deem necessary for the efficient performance of the business of the Hospital, and may remove any such officer for cause stated in writing, after affording him an opportunity to be heard. The cause of the removal shall be entered in the permanent record of the Hospital. In the absence of the Superintendent, the first assistant physician shall perform his duties and be subject to his responsibilities.

The Superintendent shall establish and direct a training school for attendants and nurses He shall see that records are kept concerning each patient, showing his name, age, previous residence, occupation, date of admission, by whom committed, previous history, in what condition received, mental state, bodily condition, and medical treatment, from time to time, in the Hospital Upon the death or discharge of such patient, the circumstance thereof shall be entered on such record.

SEC. 47. The Superintendent of the Hospital may discharge any patient after filing in his office a written statement that, in his judgment, such patient has recovered, or not recovered, but that the discharge will not be detrimental or dangerous to the public welfare, or injurious to the patient; provided, that before discharging any patient who has not recovered, the Superintendent shall satisfy himself, by an adequate investigation, that relatives or friends of the patient are willing and able to receive and care for such patient. No patient shall be discharged from the Hospital without suitable clothing.

In the discretion of the Superintendent, any patient, upon discharge, may be provided with transportation to the locality from which the patient came, or in which relatives or friends may then reside, and with an amount sufficient to purchase food for the journey, not to exceed ten dollars.

SEC. 48. The Department of Charities is authorized to collect from the estate of any person committed to the Hospital, or from the parents or children of such patient, if they have sufficient means, an amount to cover the actual expense of the maintenance of such patient while in the Hospital. To facilitate such collection, there shall be included in every paper hereafter executed for the commitment of an insane person, a statement as to the approximate amount of property owned by said person, and the names and addresses of children or parents, if living, with such statement as to their financial condition as may be available. The Department of Charities is authorized to make such further inquiry as to the financial condition of such patients or children as it may deem advisable.

SEC. 49. The Board of Managers shall appoint a Treasurer, who may, or may not, be of their number, and who, if not a member of the Board, may receive a salary for his services, such salary to be regulated as are those of the other employees. The Treasurer shall:

(*a*) Receive and have the custody of all moneys belonging to or appropriated to the institution;

(*b*) Pay the salaries of the officers and employees of the institution, and all other disbursements of said institution, upon the order of the Board of Managers;

(*c*) Keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and payments, and such other accounts as may be required of him by the Board of Managers, and in such form as the Board of Managers may direct;

(*d*) Balance his books on the first day of each January, and make a statement thereof and an abstract of all receipts and payments during the preceding year, and within five (5) days thereafter deliver the same to an auditing committee, to be appointed by the Board of Managers. They shall compare the same with his books and vouchers and certify as to the correctness of the same to the Board of Managers at their next meeting.

(*e*) Perform such other duties as the Board of Managers may direct.

SEC 50. The observation of persons alleged to be insane will be made in the institutions designated in the Royal Decree of May 19, 1885, and their admission to such institutions, and their examination and treatment therein, will be in accordance with the provisions of said decree, as modified by Civil Order No. 21, issued by the Governor of Havana, April 12, 1900, which is hereby extended to, and made applicable to the Island of Cuba, except that said decree and order are hereby amended so as to

limit the period of observation to 30 days. The physicians in charge of such observation shall, on or before the expiration of 30 days after the admission of such patient, execute a certificate declaring such person, in their opinion, to be not insane, or to be insane, but not in need of treatment and care in a hospital for the insane, or that such person is insane, and is in need of treatment in a hospital for the insane. The object of the Hospital for the Insane of Cuba being the curative treatment of insane persons, it is desirable that all persons becoming insane should, at the earliest possible date, receive treatment therein, and for this reason the period of observation shall, in no case, be extended beyond 30 days

SEC. 51. For the admission of a person to the Hospital for the Insane of Cuba, or to any other institution for the care and treatment of persons who have been judicially declared to be insane, there shall be required the following:

1. An order executed by a court of competent jurisdiction committing such person to such institution for treatment and care. Such commitment shall not be for a definite term.

2. A verified petition addressed to said court asking for such commitment and stating that the petitioner is the nearest relative of the person alleged to be insane, or, if there are nearer relatives, that they are absent or are unwilling or unable to execute such petition; and also that the petitioner is not a relative, within the fourth civil degree, of either of the physicians who executed the accompanying certificate. When the nearest relative of any person who is apparently insane shall neglect or refuse to make such application, the Alcalde of the municipality in which such person resides shall make such application.

3. A certificate executed within five days preceding the date of such order by two physicians, stating that they have, within the preceding ten days, jointly examined the person mentioned in the petition, and that, in their opinion, such person is insane and is in need of treatment and care in a Hospital for the Insane, and that they are not related to the petitioner or to the alleged insane person, within the fourt civil degree. Such certificate shall contain a statement of the facts and circumstances upon which such opinion is based and must be certified by the sub-delegate of medicine of the district, or by an Alderman or delegate of the Sanitary Department, in case the subscribing physicians belong to the medical municipal Board.

SEC. 52. When any such order is issued by a court, the authorities of the municipality within which the person referred to in such order resides, shall provide such person with clean and comfortable clothing, and shall, at the expense of the municipality, provide for transportation forthwith, under proper escort, to the Hospital for the Insane of Cuba, unless, at the request of the petitioner, said person has been committed by said court to some other institution for the insane, to be supported therein by the petitioner at his own expense, when such transfer shall be made at the expense of the petitioner.

SEC. 53. The Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane of Cuba is hereby authorized to receive and retain in such institution any person duly committed thereto in the manner herein authorized, and who is accompanied by the order, petition and certificate herein provided for. The Department of Charities is hereby authorized to prescribe forms for such order, petition and certificate, and after such forms have been prescribed and forwarded to the appropriate authorities, commitments shall be made exclusively upon such forms.

SEC. 54. Civil Order No. 57, issued February 9, 1900, and Civil Order No. 158, issued April 14, 1900, are hereby revoked.

SEC. 55. In case any relative or friend of an inmate of such Hospital shall believe that any patient is improperly retained therein, such relative or friend may apply to the Judge of First Instance in whose district the Hospital is situated for the discharge of the patient in question. The judge will, before acting upon the rquest, call upon the Superintendent of the hospital for an immediate report of the patient's condition. In case the Superintendent recommends the discharge of the patient, the judge will grant the appeal In case the Superintendent recommends the retention of the patient the judge is authorized to deny the appeal, or if he has any doubt upon the subject, he will cause the patient to be examined by two competent

physicians, who will report in writing, setting forth the condition of the patient and their reccommendation as to whether it is proper or safe that he should be released or retained. If their recommendation is that the patient should be retained the judge will deny the appeal for release.

SEC. 56. The relative or friend may, at any time after one week subsequent to the date of such application for the patient's release, submit a final appeal to the Secretary of State through the Board of Charities, which Board shall investigate the case and submit their report and recommendations to the Secretary of State and Government, who shall then finally decide the matter. His decision shall be binding upon the authorities of the Hospital.

SEC. 57. Any person who is confined in any prison or jail upon conviction of a crime or misdemeanor, and who becomes insane, may be committed to the Hospital for the insane of Cuba by any court of competent jurisdiction, upon a certificate of two physicians executed as provided in Section fifty-one (51) of this decree. Such commitment shall include a statement of the offense for which such person was convicted, the term for which he was committed, and the date upon which such term will expire. If such person be discharged from such hospital before the date of the expiration of the term of imprisonment, he shall be returned by the Superintendent of said Hospital to the jail or prison from which he was received.

ARTICLE IV.

CONCERNING HOSPITALS.

SECTION 58. Hospitals for the care of the destitute sick shall remain under the charge of municipalities, boards of managers, or other lawful authorities, as now provided by law, except as otherwise provided in this decree. The destitute sick who become subjects of public support shall be a charge upon the local authorities, throughout the Island.

Appropriations from the insular treasury in aid of hospitals will be discontinued at the earliest practicable date. Boards of Managers of Hospitals shall continue to be appointed according to the provisions of laws and decrees now in force, except as otherwise provided in this decree. The Board of Managers of a Hospital under the control of a municipality shall be appointed by the Alcalde, and he shall be ex-officio a member of such Board. Whenever, after the date of this decree, a vacancy shall occur in the membership of a Board of Managers of a District Hospital, an appointment to fill the vacancy shall be made by the Alcalde in whose Municipality the hospital is situated.

SEC. 59. The Department of Charities may, in its discretion, whenever it is convinced that the interests of any District Hospital would be promoted thereby, discontinue such hospital as a District Hospital, and assign it to the municipality in which such hospital is situated. The Alcalde of such municipality shall thereupon appoint a Board of Managers for said hospital, and such municipality shall provide such sums as may be necessary for ist maintenance and support. Any municipality, upon proof satisfactory to the Department that it is able to provide suitable grounds and buildings and to properly equip, maintain and conduct, without aid from the State, a hospital for the care of the destitute sick, may, upon the written approval of the Department of Charities, and after the approval of the plans of the building for such hospital by said Department, establish such hospital. Any municipality which has no municipal hospital, and which is located in a judicial district which has no district hospital, may send destitute sick persons to the nearest or most accessible Municipal Hospital which is of sufficient capacity to receive such patients, and collect from the municipality, sending them the cost of their support and maintenance so long as they remain in such Hospital. Whenever in any Municipal Hospital there are patients from some other municipality, and the quarters occupied by such patients are needed by the municipality conducting the hospital for the care of the patients residing in such municipality, due notice shall be given by the Alcalde to the Alcalde of the municipality from which the patients not residing in the municipality in which the hospital is situtaed were received; whereupon the Alcalde of the municipality from which such

patients were received shall make provision for their removal and treatment elsewhere. Municipalities may make a reasonable and proper allowance for the support and treatment in hospitals wholly or partly under private control, of persons accepted by the Alcalde as proper public charges. Before accepting any such person as a public charge, theAlcalde shall satisfy himself by an investigation, the result of which shall be reduced to writing and placed on file in his office, that such person is dsetitute and that none of the persons legally liabie for his support are able to maintain him.

ARTICLE V.

CONCERNING HOMES FOR THE AGED.

SEC. 60. Destitute aged persons shall be provided for by theirchildren or grand childrne, unless such children or grandchildren are unable to provide for their support. Destitute aged persons whose children and grandchildren are unable to provide for their support, and whose support is not voluntarily assumed by some relative or friend, or by a priv-ate charitable institution at its own expense, may be supported by the municipalities in which such destitute aged persons reside, in any municipality or private institution for the care of the aged. No bome for the aged shall be established by any municipality, except with the written consent of the Department of Charities, and after the approval of the plans for such buildings by the Dpartment. Appropriations from the Insular treasury in aid of institutions for the care of aged persons shall be discontinued on December 31, 1900.

SEC. 61. Appropriations of municipal funds to institutions wholly or partly under private control for the support of destitute aged persons, shall be made in the form of a per capita payment for the maintenance of persons accepted, as proper public charges, by the Alcalde. Before any person shall be so accepted, the Alcalde shall satisfy himself, by an adequate investigation, the results of which shall be reduced to writing and placed on file in his office, that such person is destitute, and that none of the persons legally liable for his support are able to maintain him. The Department of Charities shall collect statistics each year, showing the number of destitute persons supported by municipalities, and if, in its judgment, the number of persons so supported shall increase beyond what is necessary and proper, said Department may, with the approval in each instance of the Military Governor, establish such rules and regulations concerning the acceptance of destitute aged persons as proper public charges by the Alcaldes, as it may deem necessary.

ARTICLE VI.

GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

SEC. 62. The Department of Charities shall secure from each State, district, municipal, private, or other charitable institution an annual report. Such report shall include a statement of the income of such institution and the sources from which received, the expenditures, and purposes for which the funds were expended, the number of inmates received, from whom received, the number of inmates discharged, and the disposition made of them, and such other information as the Department may deem desirable. All officers of such institutions shall furnish such statistics on or before the first day of February of each year for the preceding calendar year. Such statistics shall be made out in such form and manner as the Department may prescribe. Every official refusing to furnish such information, without satisfactory excuse, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred ($100) dollars. The Department may require from any charitable institution such additional reports or information as it may deem desirable. It shall include in its annual report such statistics and other information received through these reports as it may deem advisable.

SEC. 63. The term "Charitable Institution," as used in this decree, shall include all hospitals, except those under care of the health authorities, Sec-

ción de Higiene, orphan asylums and institutions for destitute children, juvenile reformatories, homes for the aged, hospitals for the insane, and all other institutions and societies organized for, or whose principal business is the support or assistance of persons who are unable to support or care for themselves.

SEC. 64. The Department shall, through its members, officers, or inspectors duly appointed by it for that purpose, inspect every charitable institution in the Island, whether State, district, municipal, private, or otherwise, at least once every six months. A written report of every such inspection shall be filed in the office of the Department, and a copy of the whole, or of such portions of the report as the Department may deem advisable, shall be forwarded to the governing body of the institution inspected. The members, officers, and duly appointed inspectors of such Board shall have full access to the grounds, books and pepers of every such institution, and may require from the officers and persons in charge thereof, any information which they may deem necessary in order to enable them to make a thorough inspection. No such officer or inspector shall communicate to any person without the knowledge and consent of the Department any facts or information obtained pursuant to the provisions of this decree, except as herein provided. On such inspections, inquiries shall be made to ascertain:

1. Whether the objects of the institution are being accomplished.
2. Whether the grounds and buildings are in a sanitary condition.
3. Whether the methods of industrial, educational and moral training are adapted to the needs of the inmates.
4. Whether the methods of government and discipline are humane and efficient, and whether the inmates are kindly treated.
5. Whether the qualifications and conduct of its officers and employees are satisfactory.
6. Whether the provisions of law relating to such institutions are fully complied with.
7. Whether proper records are kept concerning the reception, retention and discharge of inmates.
8. Whether proper records are kept of the receipts of the institution and of its expenditures, and whether the latter are economically and honestly made.
9. Whether proper records are kept of all property bought by, supplied to, or belonging to, the institution.
10. Any other matter which the Department may deem advisable.

SEC. 65. The Department may, by a committee of one or more of its members, investigate the affairs and management of any institution subject to its inspection, and the committee appointed to make such investigation shall have power to issue compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, to administer oaths, and to examine persons under oath.

SEC. 66. If it shall appear from any inspection or investigation, that the inmates of any institution are cruelly, negligently or improperly treated, or that inadequate provision is made for their sustenance, clothing, shelter, care, treatment, or other condition necessary to their comfort and well-being, said Department shall, by written communication, call the attention of the directors, manager, or other governing authority of such institution, to such evils, defects or abuses.

SEC. 67. If such evils, defects, or abuses are not corrected within such period of time as the Department may consider to be reasonable, the Department shall prepare an order directing the correction of such evils, defects, or abuses, which order, if approved by the Military Governor, after a reasonable notice to the institution with a copy of the proposed order and an opportunity for a hearing thereon, shall have the force of a decree.

SEC. 68. All appropriations made on and after August 1, 1900, by the State in aid of district, municipal or private charitable institutions, shall be first considered by the Department of Charities All applications from such institutions for aid, either for buildings, repairs, maintenance, clothing, salaries, equipment, or other purposes, shall be made to the Department of Charities, or, if made to any other official, shall be referred forthwith to that Department. On or before the 20th day of each month the

Department of Charities shall submit to the Military Governor a statement of all applications made to or through that Department for aid from the general treasury, and of the recommendation of that Department in regard to each of such requests. The Department will be notified on or before the fifth day of the succeeding month of the action taken by the Military Governor upon each of such recommendations.

SEC. 69. The Department of Charities shall submit an annual report to the Military Governor containing a brief statement of the results of its inspections and investigations, a detailed statement concerning the work of the Bureau for placing Children in Families, and other matters directly under the oversight of the Department, statistical information in regard to the number of children and adults supported in the various charitable institutions in the Island, the receipts and expenditures of such institutions and such other information as it may deem desirable.

SEC. 70. Upon the request of the Superintendent of the Training School for Boys, or of the Superintendent of the Training School for Girls, the Department shall have authority to transfer any inmate from either of such schools to the Reform School for Boys or the Reform School for Girls, according to its sex, if, in its opinion, satisfactory evidence is shown that such child is in need of disciplinary or reformatory treatment, which cannot be afforded in the training school.

SEC. 71. The Department may make such provision for the care and training of blind and of deaf children, and of other physically or mentally defective children, as from time to time may be found to be advisable, and for which an appropriation shall have been authorized.

SEC. 72. To secure uniformity of method in the administration of public charity, and to prevent duplication of work all the authorities, powers and duties in relation to charitable institutions, which have been imposed upon, or delegated to the Department of State and Government, under or pursuant to the provisions of the Spanish Royal Decree of the 27th of April, 1875, as modified by the Decree of the 27th of June, 1881, and made applicable to the Island of Cuba by the Decree of the 14th of January, 1887, commonly known as the Beneficencia law, and under the provisions of the Civil Order issued by the Military Governor on the 24th of February, 1899, are hereby transferred to and imposed upon the Department of Public Charities created by this Decree.

ARTICLE VII.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL CODE.

SEC. 73. The Civil Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Article 156 of said Code is amended by striking out the second paragraph of said Article.

ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 74. This Decree shall take effect August 1, 1900.

[Signed] J. B. HICKEY,

Assistant Adjutant General

APPENDIX III.

JUNTAS DE PATRONOS OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA, SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS.

Sr. Oscar Fonts y Sterling.
Sr. Arturo Bosque.
Sr Carlos Carbonell.
Sr. Joaquín L. Dueñas.
Sr. Angel Cowley.

Director and Disbursing Officer, Capt. Robt. Crawford.

Note:—This institution, being in a state of organization, had not beeng turned over to its Junta on December 31.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, HAVANA.

President, Sra. Dolores Millan de Fonts.
Vice President, Sra. María Wilson de Villalón.
Secretary, Miss Helena K. James.
Treasurer, Alfredo García.

Superintendent, Miss Helena K. James.

Members:

Sra. Liberia León de Suárez.
Sra. Juana de Figuerdo.
Dr. Pedro Albarrán.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA, GUANAJAY.

President, Dr. Julio San Martín.
Vice President, Dr. Enrique Núñez.
Secretary, Lcdo. Rafael S. de Calzadilla.
Treasurer, Sr. José V. Canales

Director, J. M. Peña.

Members:

Dr. Juan B. Valdés.
Sr. Antonio María Berriz.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, HAVANA.

President, Sra. Angela de Cárdenas.
Vice President, Sra. Belén Quesada de Barnet.
Secretary, Mother Mary Angel Guardian.
Treasurer, Sr. R. S. Spencer.

Directress, Mother Mary Angel Guardian.

Members:

Sra. Pilar Radillo de Lancís.
Sra. Mercedes C. de Medero.
Sr. Tomás C. de Medero.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE OF CUBA, MAZORRA.

President, Dr. Juan M. Plá.
Vice President, Dr. Wenceslao de Villaurrutia.
Secretary, Lcdo Cristóbal de la Guardia.
Treasurer, Sr. Adriano Silva.

Medical Director, Dr. Lucas A. Cerice.

Members.

Dr. José P. Alacán.
Dr. José A. Malberty.
Sr. Antonio Fernández de Castro.
Sr. Francisco de P. Rodríguez.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, ALQUIZAR.

President, Dr. Rafael Piña.
Vice President, Sr. Antonio Fajardo.
Secretary, Sr. Arturo Miró.
Treasurer and Disbursing Officer, Sr. José L. Garrido.

Medical Director, Dr. Agustín Ferrer.

Members:

Sra. Adolfina Moya.
Sra. Aurora Palacio.
Sr. Antonio Díaz.
Sr. Pedro Rodríguez.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, BAYAMO.

President, Sr. Manuel L. Soto.
Vice-President, Sr. Ernesto Roig.
Secretary, Sr. Rafael Gauyonnet.
Treasurer, Sr. Porfirio A. Bonet, Alcalde Municipal.
Medical Director, Dr. J. M. Alvaro.

Members.

Sr. Guadalupe Milanés.
Sra. Gertrudis Milanés.
Srta. Julia Mariño.
Sr. Luis F. Milanés.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, CAMPECHUELA. (*)

President, Sr. Francisco de P. Riera.
Vice-President, Sr. Enrique Riche.
Secretary, Sr. Ramón Canete.
Treasurer, Alcalde Municipal.
Medical Director, Dr. C. Vilalto.

(*) This institution was closed August 31, 1901.

Members.

Sr. Desiderio Ramirez.
Sr. Juan León.
Sr. Juan Castellá.
Sr. Alfonso Cabrera.
Segundo Iturreaga.
Sr. Gregorio Rivero.
Sr. Marciano Janseca.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL "SANTA ISABEL", CÁRDENAS.

President, Sr. Melchor Gastón.
Vice-President, Sr. José Deschapelles.
Secretary, Sr. Pedro de Jough.
Treasurer, Sr. Ramón Peris.
Medical Director, Dr Joaquín Otazo.
Médico primero, Dr. Luis Ros Pochet.
" auxiliar honorario, Dr. Antonio María Triere.

Members.

Sra. María S. H. de Tolón.
Sra. Virginia Con de Neyra.
Sra. Isabel L. de Mederos.
Sr. Alberto Rojas.
Sr. Enrique Láez.
Sr. Ramón Castellano.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL "SAN FERNANDO," COLÓN.

President, Sr. Enrique Pascual.
Vice-President, Sr. Filomeno Conde.
Secretary, Sr. Julián Roseñada.
Treasurer, Sr. Ramón Aedo.

Medical Director, Dr. Filomeno Conde.

Members:

Sr. José Y. Martínez.
Sr. Joaquín Sequeira.
Sra. Inés N de Godínez
Sr. Domingo Ruiz.
Sr. Rogelio Alvarez.

HOSPITAL CIVIL, CIENFUEGOS.

President, Dr. José Antonio Frías.
Vice-President, Sr. Nicolás Castaño.
Secretary, ...
Treasurer, Sr. Antonio Benet.

Medical Director, Dr. O. Alcalde.
Médico Interno, Dr Benito Ralassa.
Superintendent of Nurses, Miss S. Henry.

Members:

Sr. Pedro Aragones.
Sr. Agustín Goitisolo.
Srita. Ana Fernández

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, CIEGO DE ÁVILA.

President, Sr. Santiago Obregón.
Vice-President, Sr. Bernardo Delgado.
Secretary, Sr. Francisco Sotomayor.
Treasurer, Sr. Rafael Sánchez, Alcalde Municipal.

Medical Director, Dr. Santiago García Cañizares.

Members:

Sr. Lcdo. Antonio Hernández.
Sr. Gaspar Armengol.
Sra. Florinda Varela.
Sra. Micaela Martínez.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, GUANAJAY

President, Sr. Antonio Abin.
Vice President, Sr. Rafael Losa.
Secretary, Sr. Joaquín Lascaibar.
Treasurer, Sr. Felix Codina.

Medical Director, Dr. Luis Galiano.

Members:

Sr. Lcdo. Angel García Zamora.
Sr. Pedro Alvarez.
Sra. Clemencia V. de Muñoz.
Sra. María F. de Martínez.
Sra. Clementina Rodríguez de Castillo.
Sra. Merced Tobar de Quesada.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, GUANABACOA.

President, Sr. Antonio Espinal.
Vice President, Sr. Marcos García.
Secretary, Sr. Rafael de Carrerá.
Treasurer, Sr. Victoriano Agostini.

Medical Director, Dr. Francisco M. Hector.
Visiting Physician, Dr. Rodolfo Guiral.

Members:

Sra. Adelaida Hyatt.
Sra. Manuela Sánchez Morales.
Srta. Rita Arteaga.
Srta. Julia Pérez.
Sr. Ramón Sabadí.
Sr. Carlos Fusté.
Sr. Manuel de Carrerá.
Sr. José Ochoa.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, GUINES.

President, Sr. Lcdo. Francisco Sánchez Curbelo.
Vice President, Sr. Lcdo Manuel Fernández Valdés.
Secretary, Sr. Lcdo. Manuel Fraga Menchaca.
Treasurer, Sr. Federico Zervigón.

Medical Director, Sr. Alberto Mendoza.

Members:

Sr. Santiago Reyes Medina.
Sr. Secundino Becerra Fuentes.
Sr. Pastor Alfonso Rodríguez.
Sr. Ramón Sánchez Nicolás,
Sr. Manuel María Díaz.
Sr. Francisco A. Fraga.
Sr. Diego Núñez Fraga.
Sr. Santiago Moncada.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, GUANTÁNAMO.

President, Sr. Manuel M. Espino,
Vice President, Sr. Emilio Chibas,
Secretary, Sr. Isidoro Castellanos,
Treasurer, Sr. Ramón de León.

Medical Director, Dr. Joaquín Ros,
Visiting Physician, Dr. Francisco Sabas Castillo.

Members:

Srta. Mariana Adams,
Srta. Juana Pérez,
Srta. Isabel Justos,
Srta. María Ruíz,
Sr. Saturnino Collantes,
Sr. Francisco Pons,
Sr. Eduardo J. Chibas,
Sr. Jaime Anguela,

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL NO. 1, HAVANA.

President, Sr. Adolfo Nuño,
Vice President, Dr. Enrique Barnet,
Secretary, Sr. Emilio Cosculluela,
Treasurer, Sr. Julio López.

Medical Director, Dr. Enrique Diago.
Superintendent of Nurses, Miss Louise Brakemeier.

Members:

Sr. José Toraya,
Sra. Angela Barrera,
Sra. de Cosculluela,
Sra. María Galvez de la Ros,
Dr. Alfonso Betancourt.

MERCEDES HOSPITAL, HAVANA.

President, Dr. Leopoldo Berriel,
Vice President, Dr. Gabriel Casuso,
Secretary, Dr. Ricardo Dolz,
Treasurer, Sr. Jaime Graupera.

Medical Director, Dr. Emiliano Núñez,
Superintendent of Nurses, Miss Mary Agnes O'Donnell.

Members:

Dr. Raimundo Menocal,
Sr. Manuel Silveira,
Lcdo. Federico de Cordona,

Dr. José Guillermo Díaz,
Sra. Roldán de Domínguez,
Sra. Blanch de Baralt,
Dr. Raimundo de Castro,
Sr. Peregrin Mascort,
Dr. Juan Guiteras,
Sra. Martínez de Melero,
Sra. García de Zayas.

TAMAYO DISPENSARY, HAVANA.

President, Dr. Carlos Finlay.
Vice-President, Sr. Rafael Weiss.
Secretary, Dr. Emilio Martínez.
Treasurer, Dr. Eugenio S. Agramonte.

Members:

Dr. Carlos E. Finlay, Jr. (Asst. Secretary.)
Dr. Díaz Albertini.
Dr. Manuel Delfín.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, HOLGUIN.

President, Sr. Vicente Gómez.
Vice-President, Sr. Alcibiades de la Peña.
Secretary, Sr. Heliodoro Luque.
Treasurer, Sr. Francisco Fernández, Alcalde Municipal.
Medical Director, Dr. Rodolfo Socarrás.

Members:

Sr. José R. Torres.
Sr. Pedro Vázquez
Sr. Rafael de la Cruz.
Sr. Marino Angulo.
Sr. Sra. Mercedes Gorina.
Srta. Dolores Mir.
Sra. María de J. Carballo.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, JOVELLANOS.

President, Sr. Antonio Díaz.
Vice-President, Sr. Eduardo Morejon.
Secretary, José Juantorina.
Treasurer, Sr. Clemente Gómez, Alcalde Municipal.
Medical Director. Dr. Leonardo Esperon.

Members:

Sr. José de J. Gay.
Sr. Dionisio Cruz Alvarez
Sra. Enedina G. de Fonlecilla.
Sra. Blanca Nios, viuda de Manzano.
Srta. Emilia del Perio.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, JARUCO,

President, Sr. Rafael María Vivo.
Vice-President, Sr. Jacinto Secades.
Secretary, Sr. Manuel F. Aguiar.
Treasurer, Sr. Luis Navarro.

Medical Director, ...

Members:

Sr. Lcdo. Isidoro Martínez Verdugo.
Sr. Lcdo. Aurelio Núñez.
Sr. Marcos Aldrich.

Note.—This institution has received no funds from the State since July 31st, and is practically closed.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, MANZANILLO.

President, Sr. Francisco Codina.
Vice-President, Sr. Ramón García Martínez.
Secretary, Sr. Buenaventura Tamayo.
Treasurer, Sr. Fernando F. de Córdova.

Medical Director, Dr. Augusto Aguilera.

Members:

Sra. Julia Muñoz.
Sra. Estela Muñoz de Céspedes.
Sra. Dolores Mata de Roca.
Sra. Teodora Vázquez de Vázquez.
Sr. Manuel N. Fuentes García.
Sr. Eleusipo Leon Bello.
Sr. José A. Tamayo Figueredo.
Sr. Salustiano González Castellanos.
Sr. Luis Zamora.

HOSPITAL "SAN NICOLÁS," MATANZAS.

President, Sra. C. de Veranes.
Vice-President, Vacant.
Secretary, Sr. Luis A. Betancourt
Treasurer, Sr. Eduardo Alvarez.

Medical Director, Dr. Florencio Hernández.
Visiting Physician, Dr. Pantaleón Venero.

Members:

Sr. Eduardo Meireles.
Sr. Isidoro Benavides.
Sr. Domingo Russinyol.
Sr. Juan de la C. Escobar.

HOSPITIAL "SANTA ISABEL," MATANZAS.

President. Sr. Juan A. González.
Vice President, Sr. Vidal Junco.
Secretary, Sr. Silverio García.
Treasurer, Sr. Ignacio Forns y Olivera.

Medical Director, Dr. Julio Ortiz.

Superintendent of Nurses, Miss Mary E. Hibbard.

Members:

Sr. Tomás F. López.
Sr. José D. Amiera.
Sr. Benito Carballo.
Sra. Francisca León Vda. de Bellído.
Sra. Dolores Lamadrid de Tapia.
Sra. Antonia Vila de Cantón.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, NUEVA PAZ.

President, Sr. Lázaro Fraga.
Vice President, Sr. Juan Sorí.
Secretary, Sr. Miguel González.
Treasurer, Sr. José Camejo, Alcalde Municipal.

Medical Director, Dr. Ricardo Molines.

Members:

Sr. Domingo Lavín Cubria.
Sra. Sofía Castro de Molins.
Sra. Caridad Rodríguez de Camejo.
Sra. Dolores González Acosta.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, PUERTO PADRE.

President, Sr. Francisco Plá
Vice President. Sr. Cecilio Llarena.
Secretary, Sr. Felipe Dehogues.
Director and Treasurer, Dr. José N. Maceo.

Members:

Sr. Candelario Marrero.
Sr. Leopoldo Cio.
Sra. Juana Martínez.
Srta. Isabel Muñoz.
Sr. Socorro Trinchet.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PUERTO PRINCIPE.

No Junta has yet been appointed.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL "SAN ISIDRO," PINAR DEL RIO.

President, Dr. Eugenio Cuesta.
Vice-President, Lcdo. Oscar Gobel.
Secretary, Notario Domingo Torre.
Treasurer, Sr. Leopoldo Galeana.
Medical Director, Dr. Andrés A. Cuní.

Members:

Sr. Antonio Pí.
Sra. Atilia Fernández.
Sr. Constantino Menéndez.
Sra. Estefanía Cañal de Rubia.
Sra. Amalia Méndez de Legorbieru.
Sra. Loreto Camacho de Urrutia.
Sra. Manuela Arriara, viuda de Treucheria.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, REMEDIOS.

President, Sr. Modesto A. Ruiz.
Vice-President, Sr. Bernardo J. Valdés.
Secretary, Sr. Manuel Martínez E.
Treasurer, Sr. Eliseo Pando.
Medical Director, Dr. Domingo Logomosino.
Superintendent of Nurses (Elementary School), Miss Anna R. Turner.

Members:

Sra. Cándida Rosa Río.
Sra. Francisco Ruiz.
Sra. Vitalia M. de Villa.
Sr. Facundo Ramos.
Sr. Manuel Balmaseda.
Sr. José M. Núñez.
Sr. Pelayo Vigil.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, SAN ANTONIO DE LOS BAÑOS.

President, Sr. José Suárez.
Vice-President, Sr. Daniel Puio.
Secretary, Sr. Federico V. Rodríguez.
Treasurer, Sr. Antonio Vivanco, Alcalde Municipal.
Medical Director, Dr. Félix S. Gorro.

Members:

Srta. Marina Domínguez.
Sr. José de J. López.
Sr. Cándido Chirino.
Sr. Francisco Hernández.
Sr. José Hernández.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS.

President, Ldo. José Sainz de la Peña.
Vice-President, Sr. Ignacio Piñar y Pérez.
Secretary, Ldo. Raimundo Guerra Pérez.
Treasurer, Sr. José F. de Cossío.
Medical Director, Dr. Bernardo Gallol.

Members:

Sra. Matilde Hernández Mederos.
Sra. Isabel Sierra y Valdés.

HOSPITAL "SAN JUAN DE DIOS," SANTA CLARA.

President, Sr. Ldo. Ricardo Fusté.
Vice-President, Sr. Ldo. Luis López Silvero.
Secretary, Sr. Luis A. García.
Treasurer, Sr. Miguel G. Cristo.

Medical Director, Dr. Arturo Ledón.
Visiting Physician, Dr. Isidoro Tristá.

Members:

Sra. Micaela Ruiz, Viuda de García.
Srta. Celia Arencibia.
Srta. Herminia Paréts.
Sr. Tomás Ruiz.
Sr. José Machado Mesa.
Sr. Celestino Ramos.
Sr. Rafael Godoy.
Sr. Francisco Navarro.
Sr. Rafael Díaz López.

HOSPITAL "POCURULL," SAGUA LA GRANDE.

President, Sr. Antonio Machado Buscas.
Vice-President, Ldo. José Garcerán de Vall.
Secretary, Sr Horacio Ledón Anido.
Treasurer, Sr. Sixto Delgado.

Medical Director, Dr. Adolfo Rodríguez.
Médico Interno, Dr. Antonio Bustillo.

Members:

Sr. Juan Guirola Fernández.
Sr. José María Martínez.
Sr. Francisco Valdés Arrebola.
Sr. Indalecio Ramos Ledón.
Sr. Eduardo de la Torre Izquierdo
Sr. Juan Balaguer.

CIVIL HOSPITAL, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

President, Sr. Manuel Arango.
Vice President, Sr. Lino Salazar.
Secretary, Dr. Martínez Ferrer.
Treasurer, Sr. Luis M. Garzón.

Medical Director, Dr. J. D. Castillo.
First Visiting Physician, Dr. José Bisbe y Pérez.
" " Drs. Francisco Argelagos and Manuel Jiménez.
Superintendent of Nurses, Miss M. Ainslie Robertson.
Médico Interno, Dr. Pedro Suárez Solar.

Members:

Sr Antonio Cola.
Sr. Gabriel Martínez Badell.
Dr. Enrique Caminero.
Sr. Gustavo Ros.
Sr. Manuel Caminero.
Lcdo. Luis de Hechevarría.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, SANCTI SPIRITUS.

President, Dr. Angel Ortiz Cabaña.
Vice President, Sra. Teresa Colungo de Escaná.
Secretary, Lcdo. Laudelino F. Trelles.
Treasurer, Sr. Luis M. Ramírez.

Medical Director, Dr. Wenceslao J. Calzado.
Visiting Physician, Dr. Agustín J. Cañizares.

Members:

Sra. Dolores Benítez viuda de Miret.
Dr. Montiniano Cañizares Gómez.
Sra. Josefa Cancio de Mínguez.
Sr. Luis Muñoz Valdés.
Sr. José Fernández Concheso.
Sr. Juan B. Obregón Hernández.
Sr. Juan R. Velazco.
Sr. Lcdo. Joaquín Torralbas.
Sr. Francisco Pío Velázquez.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, "GENERAL WOOD," TRINIDAD.

Has no Junta.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, VICTORIA DE LAS TUNAS.

President, Sr. Rafael Peña.
Vice President, Sr. Nestor Peña.
Secretary, Sr. Angel Licea.
Treasurer, Sr. Sacramento Bello, Municipal Alcalde.
Medical Director, Dr. Emilio González.

Members:

Sr. Desiderio Lloveras.
Srta. Mercedes Tornet.
Sr. José Fernández.
Sr. Fermín Niles.
Sr. Claudio Aguilar.
Sr. Gonzalo Tablada.
Sr. Gaspar Cruz.
Sr. Natalio González.
Srta. Francisca Torres.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, YAGUAJAY.

President, Sra. Carmen del Casal de Pelaez.
Vice President, Sra. Angeles Llo de Urrutia.
Secretary, Sr. Gabriel Muntaner.
Treasurer, Sr. Martín Marrero, Municipal Alcalde.

Medical Director, Dr. Manuel Pelaez Loredo.

Members:

Sra. María Samarica de Gómez.
Sr. Antonio Ripoll.
Sr. Francisco Vidal.
Sr. Gaspar Antiagas.
Sr. Miguel Barrera.
Sr. Rafael Zamora.
Sr. Lorenzo Jubiel.

HOSPITAL SANTA SUSANA, BEJUCAL.

Has no Junta de Patronos.

LEPER HOSPITALS.

HOSPITAL "SAN LÁZARO," HAVANA.

President, Sr. Joaquín Güell y Renté.
Vice President, Dr. Manuel V. Bango.
Secretary, Lcdo. Antonio Martín Rivero.
Treasurer and Director, Dr. Manuel F. Alfonso.

Members:

Lcdo. Claudio Pérez Piquero.
Dr. Vicente de la Guardia.
Dr. Octavio Giberga.

Dr. José Guillermo Díaz.
Sr. José de Vega Flores.
Sra. María Galarraga.
Sra. Virginio Ojea.
Sra. María de las Mercedes Bosque.
Dr. Francisco Y. de Vildósola.
Dr. Gustavo Duplessis.
Dr. Felix Solorio.
Sr. Arturo Foyo.
Sra. Rosalía Abreu.
Sra. Eladia Fabián.
Sra. María Y. Machado.

HOSPITAL "SAN LÁZARO," SANTA CLARA

President, Sr. Vicente Espinosa.
Vice President, Sr. Florencio Bancia.
Secretary, Sr. Rafael Jiménez Pozo.
Treasurer, Sr. Manuel Martínez.

Medical Director, Dr. Gabriel Pichardo y P.

Members:

Sr. Joaquín L. Silva.
Sr. Francisco López Leiva.
Sr. Justiniano A. Pechaza.
Sr. Leandro Valdés.
Sr. Antonio de León.
Sr. Manuel Plaz Pinto.

APPENDIX IV.

EXPENDITURES OF ASYLUMS SUBSIDIZED BY THE STATE.

	Total Allotted by State.	Balances returned to Insular Treasury	Total cost of Institution to State.	Private income.	Total Expended by Institutions.
Cienfuegos, Orphan Asylum	1,475.56		1,475.56		1,475.56
Guantánamo, Orphan Asylum	2,427.35	127.17	2,300.18		2,300.18
Havana, Casa Beneficencia	10,502.00		10,502.00	29,238.10	39,735.10
,, Huérfanos de la Patria	4,200.00		4,200,00	2.076.10	6,276.10
Matanzas, Beneficencia	8,599.75	1,082.63	7,517.13	143.59	7,660.72
,, Industrial School	5,986.08	254.75	5,731.33		5,731.33
Manzanillo, Orphan Asylum	640.86	89.66	551.20	100.00	651.20
,, Aid to Destitute	120.00		120.00		120.00
Puerto Príncipe, San Juan Nepomuceno	2,234.30		2,234.30		2,234.30
Santiago de Cuba, Beneficencia	6,102.36	579.27	5,523.09	1,968.29	7,491.38
,, ,, ,, Huérfanos de la Patria	14.833.28	1,173.74	13,659.54		13,659.54
,, ,, ,, Siervas de María	495.00		495.00		495.00
,, ,, ,, Hijas de María	928.50		928.50		928.50
Sancti Spíritus, Orphan Asylum	1,072.84		1,072.84	35.34	1,108.18
Total	59,617 88	3,307.21	56,310.67	33,556.42	89,867.09

APPENDIX V.

Havana, Cuba, January 1, 1902.

Major J. R. Kean.

Superintendent, Department of Charities.

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the work of the Bureau for Placing Children during the past six months.

The work of the Bureau has continued along the lines followed previously, under the system described in the report of last year, such improvements in the methods being made from time to time as experience and a widening acquaintance naturally renders possible. The increase in the number of Agents to five, which was made in May last, has not only enabled us to extend our efforts by placing-out more children in good homes, but has also made it possible to maintain a much more efficient and satisfactory supervision over those children already placed-out. The number of children placed-out during the last six months, as shown by the attached statement, was 180 as compared to 47 for the preceding six months. There are to-day 363 children in homes under supervision as compared with 233 on July 1st, 1901. And 434 visits to children placed-out, have been made during the past six months, compared to 236 during the preceding period, these visits being in addition to the visit made to each home before a child was placed therein, and the one at the time the child was first taken to the family. It can be said that the children have been and are perfectly happy in their new homes, and although they were generally very averse to leaving the asylum at the time they were placed-out, there are very few that would now wish to return. The children have been well treated, it only having been necessary to remove one during the last six months on account of ill-treatment. The education of the children is a matter that requires constant vigilance, due, however, more to the fact that the families frequently do not attach sufficient importance to a regular attendance at school, rather than a desire to deprive the child of its education by keeping it at home to work. This difficulty is gradually being overcome, and it has rarely been found necessary to do more than write a letter to the family as soon as the child fails to attend school regularly. They invariably ask to be excused and the attendance for the next three or four months is excellent.

In compliance with orders of the Military Governor there have

been six orphan asylums closed, and a reduction made in the number of inmates in two orphan asylums during the past six months. The inmates of these institutions were returned to their relatives when it was possible, the balance being placed-out in family homes, and when any could not be so placed they were transferred to one of the State Training Schools. This caused a reduction of 524 in the number of destitute children who were being supported entirely from State funds, and effected a saving to the State averaging $8,582.09 monthly. This latter amount is the average monthly allotment for these institutions for the year 1901 up to the time they were closed. Upon closing the asylum each inmate who was returned to relatives was given the outfit of clothing and bedding which it had used in the institution, and a personal visit was made to every home to which a child was returned, in order to know definitely that the surroundings would be suitable and that the people taking it were able to give it proper support and care. The families, other than relatives who took children, were, of course, much more carefully investigated, and the children remain under our supervision the same as all others placed-out in this manner. It is perhaps worthy of note that of these 524 children, 408 of them were returned to their relatives, as compared with only 16 whom it was necessary to transfer to one of the State Training Schools. It was frequently the case that children had been placed in the asylum some two or three years before because they could not be supported at the time, but they were never reclaimed and taken out, notwithstanding the fact that conditions had improved and it was now possible for their parents or relatives to care for them. It was generally conceded that the institutions which were closed had fulfilled the purpose for which they had been organized, which was the temporary care of the destitute children occasioned by the war. Their period of usefulness having passed it was only proper that the government should withdraw its support and close them.

There has been placed in successful operation a complete system for recording data concerning all inmates of the four State Schools, and also of all other children maintained in institutions supported wholly or in part by the State. For each child there is provided a card, which is filed numerically according to institution, and contains the following information: Name of institution; full name of child; number in register of the institution; date of admission; age at admission; date on which child was committed to the Department or surrendered to the Department; by whom committed or surrendered; for what cause; name and address of parents, nearest relatives or guardian of the child; date of discharge with circumstances of same; name, address, and degree of relationship of person to whom child is delivered. It is required that one of these cards be signed and forwarded to the office of the Department by the Superintendent of each school, immediately upon the admission or discharge of a child. A cross reference arranged alphabetically and by institution is also maintained for the purpose of ready reference.

The following papers are herewith attached:

(*a*) A detailed statement concerning the closing of the following orphan asylums:—Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Sancti-Spíritus, Industrial School, Matanzas, San Juan Nepomuceno Asylum at Puerto Príncipe, and "Asilo de Huérfanos Patriotas Cubanos" at Santiago de Cuba. Also statements concerning the reduction in the number of inmates in the Casa de Beneficencia at Matanzas, and the Casa de Beneficencia at Santiago de Cuba.

(*b*) A tabulated statement showing the movement during the last six months, of all children under supervision of the Department.

(*c*) Statistics concerning Bureau for Placing-Out Children.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sig.) JEROME B. CLARK,

Superintendent Bureau Placing Children.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS DISCONTINUED.

CIENFUEGOS ORPHAN ASYLUM, CIENFUEGOS, CUBA.

Closed July 31, 1901, by order of the Military Governor of June 26, 1901.

Average monthly appropriation by the State.. $2,121.58.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. children returned to relatives..	32	39	71
No. children placed-out with families, and remaining under supervision of Department.....	30	22	52
No. transferred to State Training Schools	4	...	4
Number of inmates at closing.....	66	61	127

MANZANILLO ORPHAN ASYLUM, MANZANILLO, CUBA.

Closed August 31, 1901, by order of the Military Governor of July 23, 1901.

Average monthly appropriation by the State... $ 397.17

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. children returned to relatives..	9	20	29
No. children placed in positions being over 18 years of age.....	...	3	3
Number of inmates at closing.....	9	23	32

SANCTI SPIRITUS ORPHAN ASYLUM, SANCTI SPIRITUS, CUBA.

Closed Aug. 31, 1901, by order of the Military Governor of Aug. 12, 1901.

Average monthly appropriation by the State... $ 400.00

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. children returned to relatives...	...	49	...
No. children placed-out with families, and remaining under supervision of the Department.....	...	1	...
No. of inmates at closing.....	...	50	...

MATANZAS ORPHAN ASYLUM FOR BOYS, MATANZAS, CUBA.

Closed Oct. 31, 1901, by order of the Military Governor of Sept. 17, 1901.

Average monthly appropriation by the State. $1,423.96

	Boys.
No. children returned to relatives	63
No. placed-out in families under supervision of Department	23
No. transferred to State Training school	11
Number of inmates at closing	97

CASA DE BENEFICENCIA, MATANZAS, CUBA.

Reduction in inmates Oct. 31, 1901, under order of Military Governor of Sept. 17, 1901.

Average monthly appropriation by State before reduction	$ 1,438.29
Average monthly appropriation by State after reduction	725.90
Average monthly saving to State	$ 712.39

	Girls.
No. children returned to relatives	24
No. ,, placed-out in families under supervision of Department	9
Total withdrawn from institution	33
Number remaining in asylum	67
Total	100

SAN JUAN NEPOMUCENO ORPHAN ASYLUM, PUERTO PRINCIPE, CUBA.

State subsidy withdrawn Nov. 30, 1901, by order of the Military Governor, of Oct. 21, 1901.

Average monthly appropriation by the State.. $ 371.12

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. children returned to relatives...	1	20	21
No. remaining in asylum, which will be continued by private support..	3	10	13
Total	4	30	34

"HUÉRFANOS DE PATRIOTAS CUBANOS" ASYLUM, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Closed by order of the Military Governor of Oct. 29, 1901, on Dec. 31, 1901.

Average monthly appropriation by the State. $2,788.77

	Boys.
No. children returned to relatives	115
No. placed-out in families under supervision of Department	7
No. transferred to State Training Schools	1
Total number of inmates at closing	123

CASA DE BENEFICENCIA, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Reduction in inmates Dec. 31, 1901, under order of Military Governor of October 29, 1901.

Average monthly appropriation by State before reduction	$ 1,017.06
Average monthly appropriation by State after reduction	649.96
Average monthly saving to State	$ 367.10

	Girls.
No. children returned to relatives	36
No. placed-out in families under supervision of Department	7
Total withdrawn from institution	43
No. remaining in asylum	50
Total	93

RECAPITULATION of State subsidies of Orphan Asylums discontinued or in which number of inmates has been reduced.

	Average monthly, before closing or reduction.	Average monthly, after reduction.
Cienfuegos Asylum	$ 2,121.58	
Manzanillo Asylum	397.17	
Sancti Spíritus Asylum	400.00	
Matanzas Industrial School for Boys	1,423.96	
La Beneficencia, Matanzas	1.438.29	$ 725.90
San Juan Nepomuceno Asylum, Puerto Príncipe	371.12	
Boys' Asylum, Santiago de Cuba	2,788.77	
La Beneficencia, Santiago de Cuba	1,017.06	649.96
Totals	$ 9,957.95	$ 1,375.86
Average monthly saving to State		8,582.09
Totals	$ 9,957.95	$ 9,957.95

	Total amt. allotted during 1901 before reduction or closing.	Total amt. allotted during 1901 after reduction.
Cienfuegos Asylum	$ 14,205.05	
Manzanillo Asylum	3,023.87	
Sancti Spíritus Asylum	3,890.46	
Matanzas Industrial School for Boys	14,239.60	
Casa de Beneficencia, Matanzas	15,033.02	$ 1,451.81
San Juan Nepomuceno Asylum, Puerto Príncipe	4,453.50	
Boys Orphan Asylum, Santiago de Cuba.	33,465.25	
Casa de Beneficencia, Santiago de Cuba.	12,660.28	1,299.93
Total	$ 100,971.03	$ 2,751.74

MOVEMENT DURING SIX MONTHS OF CHILDREN UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

INSTITUTIONS.	Existing July 1, 1901.			Rec'd during six months				DISCHARGED DURING SIX MONTHS.										Existing December 31st		
				By Com		By Trans.		Ret'd to relatives		Placed-out.		Trans-ferred.		Died.		Other causes.				
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1 Bureau for Placing Children	62	171	233	.....	.....	111	69	8	10	.....	.....	7	9	.....	.....	9	7	149	214	363
STATE SCHOOLS.																				
2. Training School for Boys of Cuba	113	.....	113	118	.....	203	.....	27	.....	30	.....	21	.....	1	.....	17	.....	338	.....	338
3. Training School for Girls of Cuba	.....	172	172	.....	29	.....	4	.....	24	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	155
4. Reform School for Boys of Cuba	332	.....	332	84	.....	17	.....	14	.....	35	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	179	.....	179
5. Reform School for Girls of Cuba	.....	82	82	.....	24	.....	4	.....	9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	99	96
PRIVATE ASYLUMS.																				
6. Casa de Beneficencia, Havana	167	157	324	14	6	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	168	150	318
7. Asilo Huérfanos de la Patria, Havana	30	64	94	2	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	60	80
8. Casa de Beneficencia, Matanzas	.....	100	100	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	67
9. ,, ,, Santiago de Cuba	.....	90	90	1	7	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	51
10. Orphan Asylum, Guantánamo	7	30	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	29	33
PRIVATE ASYLUMS DISCONTINUED.																				
11. Industrial School, Matanzas	97	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	23	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Orphan Asylum, Cienfuegos	66	61	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	39	30	22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. ,, ,, Sancti Spíritus	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. San Juan Nepomuceno Asylum, Puerto Príncipe	4	32	36	2	2	.....	.....	2	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	10	13
15. Orphan Asylum, Manzanillo	9	23	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
16. Asilo Huérfanos Ptos. Cubanos, Santiago de Cuba	148	.....	148	5	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,035	1,032	2,067	226	71	331	77	313	267	125	69	185	10	4	2	103	11	862	831	1,693

STATISTICS CONCERNING BUREAU FOR PLACING CHILDREN.

	July 1 to Dec. 30, 1901.		Total since organization.	
Number applications received	.....	274	.....	778
Number desiring boys	175	.....	286	
Number desiring girls	99	.....	492	
		274	.....	778
Investigated and approved	136	.....	531	
Investigated and disapproved	20	.....	96	
Withdrawn by applicants before filled	32	.....	50	
Awaiting investigation	34	.....	34	
Investigated and filled as desired girls older than those in institution	52	.....	67	
		274	.....	778
Total number of children placed-out	.....	180	.....	509
Children transferred from one home to another	.....	36	.....	95
Number of different homes in which children have been placed owing to transfers	.....	.....	.....	530
Children passed from the care of the Dept.				
Sent to State Reform Schools	6	.....	10	
Sent to State Training Schools	9	.....	17	
To other institutions	1	.....	27	
Over age	9	.....	24	
Returned to their relatives	18	.....	57	
Family cannot be located	.....	.....	1	
Run away and not recovered	7	.....	9	
Died	.....	.....	1	
Total	.....	51	.....	146

Number of children under supervision, Jan. 1, 1902	.....	363
Number of children under supervision, Jan. 1, 1902, who are in homes in which originally placed	.....	319
Children under supervision:		
Boys, white	134	
Boys, black	33	
Girls, white	176	
Girls, black	20	
		363

Under five years of age	2	
Between five and ten years of age	65	
Over ten years of age	296	
		363
Full orphans	329	
Have one parent living	31	
Have both parents living	3	
		363
Number of inspection visits made to homes, (during six months)		434

APPENDIX VI.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF CUBA.

This school is situated at Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba, and was established by Sec. 10 of Civil Order No. 271, July 7, 1900. Its object, as stated in the order creating it, reads as follows:

"The Department of Charities shall establish at some location at which land suitable for agricultural purposes can be obtained, an institution to be known as the Training School for Boys of Cuba. Its object shall be the temporary care of destitute boys under the age of sixteen years committed to the Department from any part of the Island until such boys can be placed in families; and also in the training in agricultural or other pursuits of such destitute boys as it may not be practicable to place in family homes. Boys shall be received at the school only by order of the Department; they will remain in the custody of the Department while in the school, and may be removed at any time by the Department. The Department shall also remove to this institution, when established, all the boys then in the institution heretofore known as the Havana San José Asylum for Boys, except those who have been admitted thereto to await trial, or who have been convicted of any offense, or who have been sent for correctional discipline."

Section 11 of this order provides for the appointment of a Board of Managers, known as the "Junta de Patronos," to be composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to look after the general welfare of the school, and the Military Governor is to be particularly congratulated on having secured for this important public duty the services of the gentlemen chosen to compose this Board. Their broad intelligence, and sympathy with these hitherto unfortunate children, over whom they have accepted guardianship, and their clear comprehension of the training these children require to fit them for future good and active citizenship, is a sure guarantee that the trust conferred upon them will be faithfully discharged.

The Board is composed as follows:

Sr. Oscar Font y Sterling, President.
Sr. Arturo Bosque, Committee.
Sr. Carlos Carbonell, Committee.
Sr. Angel Cowley, Commitee.
Dr. Joaquín L. Dueñas, Committe.

Capt. Robert Crawford, a retired U. S. naval officer, is the Superintendent of the School. He has also had general charge of its construction work, and is its disbursing officer, for which duty he is under bond of $5,000.

The average monthly appropriation for the past year for all school purposes, including construction work, purchase and installation of machinery, equipment of shops, purchase of farm stock, etc., has been $12,000, about $5,000 of which has been for personnel, subsistence, and other regular current expenses.

The school farm consists of nearly 200 acres of arable land, one quarter of which is at present under cultivation.

The prospective sources of revenue are; 10 tons of manufactured ice daily from school ice plant, yielding an estimated net monthly return of $600.00; estimated net monthly return from sale of electric lights, $500.00; net monthly return from school farm, estimated at $700.00; total, $1,800.00.

It is also excepted that satisfactory returns will be realized from the various trades taught and their respective shops, which, as stated elsewhere in this report, have already made important contributions of school necessities, and have rendered material aid in the construction of buildings.

DAILY ROUTINE.

5:45 A.M. Rise.
6:00 A.M. Double time march.
6:15 A.M. Shoulder bath in lavatory and closets.
6:30 A.M. Breakfast.
6:50 A.M. Assemble for auditorium talk, singing and prayers, inspection and roll call.
7:00 A.M. Military drill or calisthenics.
7:30 A.M. Details to trades, occupation and school .
10:45 A.M. Shower bath.
11:20 A.M. Dinner.
11:50 A.M. Closets and recreation, lasting until 1 P. M.
1:00 P.M. Roll call, inspection and detail to school, trades, etc.
4:00 P.M. Military drill and calisthenics.
5:00 P.M. Washing of face and hands.
5:15 P.M. Supper.
5:30 P.M. Recreation and closets.
7:00 P.M. Studies in dormitories.
8:00 P.M. Roll call, prayers and beds.
8:15 P.M. Taps for silence, when vigilantes take charge of dormitories.

The children are at all times under the care of the vigilantes, who are also the day police of the school grounds and buildings.

PER CAPITA RATION FOR CHILDREN.

Milk,.....	4 to 6 Ozs.
Bread, ...	8 Ozs.
Potatoes,.....	7 "
Meat, ...	8 "
Beans,.....	3 "
Rice,.....	6 "

Malangas,	7 Ozs.	(*Other vegetables often substituted.*)
Fish, (*Substituted for meat*)	8 "	
Sugar,	1 "	
Coffee,	1-2 "	
Pork for flavoring	1-4 "	
Vermicilli,	1-4 "	For soup.
Lard,	1 "	
Tasajo,	3 "	
Codfish,	3 "	
Sweet potatoes,	7 "	For potatoes.

DIETARY.

Sunday.—Two meals, morning: Milk, bread, coffee, rice, fish, potatoes and beans.

Evening meal: Bread, vegetable soup, rice, roast beef, malangas, beans and dessert.

Monday.—Two meals, morning: Rice, beans, milk, potatoes, coffee and bread.

Evening meal: Rice, green vegetables, roast beef, sweet potatoes, boiled or roasted.

Tuesday.—Two meals, morning: Rice, white beans, codfish, malangas, bread and coffee.

Evening meal: Soup, rice, black beans, roast beef and potatoes.

Wednesday.—Two meals, morning: Bread, coffee, milk, tasajo, sweet potatoes and green peas.

Evening meal: Rice, soup, red beans, hash, sweet potatoes and bread.

Thursday.—Two meals, morning: Bread, milk, coffee, rice, hash, white beans and malangas.

Evening meal: Rice, black beans, salad, roast beef, bread and dessert.

Friday.—Two meals, morning: Bread, milk, coffee, rice, red beans, sweet or white potatoes, boiled, and bread.

Evening meal: Rice, white beans, stewed meat with potatoes, green peas, bread and dessert.

Saturday.—Two meals, morning: Bread, milk, rice, fried beans, hash, baked potatoes, bread and coffee.

Evening meal: Bread, rice, roast beef, beans, sweet potatoes and salad.

The first breakfast, which is served at 6:30 o'clock, always consists, as per custom of this country, of bread and coffee with milk, the milk being greatly in excess for the younger boys. Fresh cow's milk is served three times daily to the children under treatment in the school hospital.

Fresh vegetables, consisting of tomatoes, onions, peppers, radishes, turnips, cabbage, lettuce, etc., from the school garden, are more or less substituted daily in the bill of fare.

About half of the bread issued is made at the school with Fleischmann's yeast.

Fruit is given irregularly, but frequently.

DAILY DETAIL OF PUPILS.

Agriculture	14
Machinists	7
Laundry	10
Baking	2
Cooking	4
Blacksmithing	8
Carpentry	9
Tailoring	6

(with 7 from Primary Dept. receiving instruction in elementary sewing).

Shoemaking	8

(with 6 from Primary Dept. receiving instruction in elementary principles).

Occupations	17

(Dish-washers and cleaners, assistant caretakers and store-rooms).

School	130

HEALTH.

While "tiña" and conjunctivitis have prevailed in the school to a very great extent, the general health has always been excellent; there having been but a few cases of febril troubles, and but one death, as stated elsewhere in this report. The children all have the appearance of being well nourished, have grown satisfactorily and are now generally more alert and self-reliant than on coming to the school. In strength and endurance, it is believed that they will compare favorably with boys of their age of any other land.

The medical talent employed, and vigorous treatment recently adopted by the Department of Charities to subdue the scalp and eye trouble mentioned as being so prevalent here, and which is so common throughout Cuba, has already been attended with excellent results, and it is believed will soon effect a complete cure.

INSTRUCTION.

For better handling and instruction the boys are divided into two departments, or divisions, designated as Primary and Secondary, respectively, each presided over by a principal teacher who not only has charge of the teaching of his pupils, but of their bathing, clothing, discipline and general care as well, thus, to a great degree, performing the duties of parents towards them.

The degree of intelligence has made the satisfactory grading of the pupils into classes impossible. The colored boys generally are deficient, and many—even of the larger ones—cannot read

and write. They also, as a rule, learn less readily than the white boys, though there are several notable exceptions to this. Even the smaller white boys are generally more apt at learning than the larger white boys, and seem generally to have had more uniform schooling. To overcome these difficulties, special instruction methods have had to be adopted in the school. Much teaching is done by short lectures by the teacher: the larger colored boys being almost entirely instructed by this method, as their illiteracy precludes the use of text books. The teacher's lectures are of such a character as are likely to best help the general intelligence of his pupils, and deal with the elementary principles of physical science, geography, plant life, building materials, measurements, etc.

Of the 198 boys in the Advanced Department, 100 are rated as white, 48 as mulattoes, 50 are black; 53 can read and write and have a knowledge of the primary rules of arithmetic; 65 can read and spell to some extent, are learning to write and are being instructed in numbers; 81 cannot read or write, know little more than the alphabet and are daily instructed in numbers and spelling. These boys range in age from 12 to 17 years.

Of the 163 boys in the Primary Department, 138 are rated as white, 17 are mulattoes and 8 are black. They generally receive more schooling than the large boys, as, with few exceptions, they are too young for the school occupations. Many of them are quite precocious in acquiring schooling, it being not unusual for a child from 5 to 6 years of age to be able to read and write and to name all numbers from 1 to 100. These children range in age from 5 to 11 years. 41 of them not only read and write with fair fluency, but are quite expert in numbers, and have special aptitude for pictorial drawing; 52 can read and spell, are learning to write and are making progress in numbers; 50 know their letters and are generally in the kindergarten class. These children have specially improved in mental and physical condition since coming to this school.

It must not be inferred from these statements that the average intelligence of these boys is low, but rather that their opportunities in the past have, in most instances, been extremely meagre.

STUDIES, SECONDARY DEPARTMENT.

Reading.
Spelling.
Writing.
Drawing, pictorial and right line.
Arithmetic.
Physical science.
History, by lectures and text books.
Geography, by lectures, sand tables, maps and text books.
Hygiene.
Properties of materials.

STUDIES, PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Reading.
Spelling.
Writing.
Arithmetic.
Geography of Cuba.
History of Cuba.
Pictorial drawing.
Rules of health.
And for the children from 4 to 7 years, Kindergarten.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

Agriculture.
Carpentry.
Machine work.
Blacksmithing.
Shoemaking.
Tailoring.
Dairy.
Baking.
Cooking.
Laundry.
House work.
Policing.

The following facts and suggestions relative to the Training School for Boys of Cuba are respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers:

On the arrival of the Director at the School, March 17, 1901, recommendation was made to the Department of Charities that 50 or 100 boys be sent to the school with as little delay as possible, as it was believed that their presence would be helpful in arranging its organization and be highly satisfactory to those especially interested in it, who, for some time, had been looking forward to its making a start, and would also relieve the Department of Charities of some embarrassment by providing at once a suitable home for the destitute children at various points in the Island over which it had assumed guardianship.

It seemed especially desirable that those at the Reform School, Guanajay, where they had been sent as a temporary refuge, should be domiciled at some more suitable place; hence, though the preparation of the school had only fairly begun, work was specially pushed forward for their early accommodation and instruction. A barrack, to be used as a dormitory, was cleaned, disinfected, repaired, painted and equipped with beds for the accommodation of 50 boys; the splendid equipment for the kitchen installed, a suitable dining-room completed and equipped with tables constructed at the school, and other necessary furniture procured. The first draft of the boys was received (from the Reform School, Guanajay), on April 15, 1901, accompanied by two teachers and one caretaker, and on April 30, 1901, a second draft of 48, also accompanied by teachers and caretaker. Added

to these, a number of destitute boys were sent directly from the Department of Charities, so that on May 1, 1901, the school numbered 104 pupils.

To provide for the technical instruction of these, carpenter, shoe and blacksmith shops were equipped, and suitable instructors employed in these lines. Little school work, however, was attempted for some time, owing to the necessity for putting the school buildings and grounds in desirable condition for making clothing and shoes, for kitchen and farm work, in which the boys, who were generally well grown, and in most instances trained, rendered material help, requiring, however, the supervision and direction of their teachers and caretakers.

The growth of the school, given in months, has been as follows:

May 1st, 104.	June 1st, 111.
July 1st, 113.	August 1st, 143.
September 1st, 270.	October 1st, 289.
November 1st, 332.	December 1st, 335.
January 1st, 353.	February 1st, 353.

(15 runaways are included).

Since its organization, 42 boys have been withdrawn from the school and returned to relatives or friends capable of caring for them: 31 have been placed in suitable homes; 2—regarded as incurable—have been sent to hospitals, and 1 has died. There are at present 14 unauthorized absentees.

The present teaching staff is as follows:

ADVANCED DEPARTMENT.

198 Pupils.

Mr. Manuel A. Bravo, Principal and Record Keeper	$ 75.00
Mr. Enrique Santa Cruz, Genl. Studies and Drawing	50.00
Mr. Tomás Suárez, Genl. Studies & Drawing	50.00
Mr. Miguel López, " " " "	40.00

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

159 Pupils.

Mr. Guillermo Galiano, Principal & Teacher	$ 60.00
Miss Amalia Franca, Asst. & Teacher Sewing	30.00
Miss Francisca García, Kindergarten Teacher	40.00
Mrs. María Fontanilla, Teacher in Hospital	30.00

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Isidro Gutiérrez, Blacksmith Instructor	$ 50.00
Mr. Antolín Jiménez, Carpenter Instructor	50.00
Mr. Jesús Blanco, Shoemaking Instructor	45.00
Mr. Fernando Ruiz, Tailoring Instructor	40.00
Mr. Celestino Hernández, Farming Instructor	30.00

DAILY DETAIL OF BOYS FOR TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

Agriculture	20
Blacksmithing	10
Carpentry	8
Shoemaking	12
Tailoring	7
Kitchen, Bakery and Dining-room	17
Water supply	5
Roadways	4

The pupils of the various technical departments of the school have, from the beginning, rendered important service; for example, the blacksmith in 5 months, with his detail of boys as helpers, has, it is estimated, done fully $2,000.00 worth of work for the school in connection with the construction of buildings, repairs to buildings and farm implements, etc., etc.

The shoemaker, with his detail of boys, has made all the shoes necessary for the school, frequently amounting to 40 pairs a week, besides repairing harness, etc.

The carpenter boys, under the management of their instructor, have recently constructed a building to be used as a machine shop, and their services, when estimating for the construction of buildings, has always been reckoned upon as an important factor in the labor account.

The tailor shops have been doing excellent work, and rendering valuable service in making and repairing the school clothing, bedding, etc. As an example of their value, the recent placing of two of them in homes made it necessary to employ an extra seamstress in the tailoring department.

Little, as yet, has been attempted in the line of experimental agriculture, and less has been done in the practical cultivation of the school land than would have been possible under more favorable conditions for such work; the construction work having required the almost constant service of the school teams and their drivers in hauling materials for building and repairing, and for school supplies, etc., etc. Some 40 acres of land, however, have been broken, plowed several times, and generally seeded, so that there are now areas in pine-apples (23,000 plants), bananas, yuca, malanga, potatoes, turnips, oranges (500 trees), tobacco, tomatoes, boniatos (25,000 pounds of these having been harvested), and considerable garden produce. Sufficient hay has also been obtained for bedding and forage, and corn and corn-fodder raised in sufficient quantities to materially reduce the outlay for same. There are also 18 bales of tobacco on hand harvested last year.

During the last three months, the farm has made a return in table produce valued at $600.00, exclusive of milk and eggs.

The total land area of the school, inclusive of that occupied by the buildings, is about 200 acres, or 6 "caballerías," and is generally fertile and well adapted to grazing and general farming and must eventually return a very satisfactory revenue.

The live-stock at present consists of 2 draft horses, 7 mules, 4 brood mares, 4 oxen, 1 stallion, 18 cows, 12 calves, 3 bulls, 10 hogs and pigs, 4 sheep, and from 400 to 500 chickens and other fowls.

CONSTRUCTIONS AND REPAIRS.

A brief statement of what has been done in this direction since the opening of the school may be of interest.

The only building which has been completed and was in condition for occupancy on April 1st, was the horse stable; since which time there has been constructed a cow stable, wagon house, two barracks, tobacco house, machine shop, fountain and walks, a number of chicken houses, kitchen and laundry installed, and the installation of power, electric and ice plant is now almost completed.

There is also in process of construction a Director's residence and school hospital.

The repairs have been important and numerous, and in the main are as follows:

The farm house, near the centre of the land, known as "La Fábrica," has been practically rebuilt; farm house on the school campus, now in use as a hospital, extensively repaired; 5 barracks moved to new positions, repaired and painted; barracks for shops, school rooms and dormitories generally fitted up, painted and repaired; store-rooms and dining-rooms fitted with shelves, tables, etc.; interior and exterior of Cuartel walls repaired, plastered and painted, doorways and windows cut and roof repaired; porches and porch roofs of Cuartel generally repaired; new water tank frame built and tank re-set and furniture transferred to school extensively repaired.

PROBABLE FUTURE OF THE SCHOOL.

The school, in its present purpose and equipment, has undoubtedly outgrown the order creating it, which seems to contemplate only a place of temporary residence for destitute children, with incidental instruction suggesting future industrial usefulness.

To make a satisfactory impression in technical, as in purely scholastic work, requires a definite period for drill in elementary principles, and more or less of practice in their exercises and application after they have been fairly well mastered in their details.

In the industrial world, the apprentice of the shop or farm is not considered of much value until he has had a year or two of practice. His age, too, is an important factor in his progress, as well as in the estimate of his value. A boy of 12 to 14 years of age is considered incapable of even being taught to comprehend strong off-shoulder work, much less to perform it; neither his strength nor his judgment is equal to its requirements. He can only work as a child; hence those employers who must consider

the commercial side of an apprentice's service will not employ boys under 16 to 17, the latter age being preferred.

But the technical school has advantages over the workshop or farm in the preparation of young men for industrial pursuits, and can produce better results in a given time than the shop or farm, and with boys a year or two younger than are generally preferred by farmers and proprietors of workshops. The reason of this is that it is the business of the technical school to teach basic principles in connection with the execution of practical technical exercises.

Nor is the institution of the technical school, more than in any other form of school, limited to boys of a particular age, but is applicable to boys from 12 years upward to mature manhood; hence, we find in schools of this class graded courses in "Sloyd," "Manual Training" and "Trade Work," terms which mean no more than the natural progressive steps in technical work. In at least two of these stages all thought of commercial return from the work of the pupil is omitted, but is usually considered to a greater or less extent in the last; thus, to the larger boys in technical schools, usually falls the trade and jobbing work of the shop and farm, so that in this stage of a pupil's instruction he is not only paying a tuition fee, but is also earning a revenue for the school.

The order creating the school provides that it shall only be a temporary residence for the boys committed to it, which at once is at variance with its present purpose to teach farming and mechanical trades, and at the same time derive commercial benefit from the services of its pupils. These purposes have, as far as possible, been faithfully carried out, but to be satisfactory at any class of industrial work some months of practice are required for both boys and men. The boy who is wholly inexperienced in the use of the hammer or hoe must first be taught how properly to use these implements before he can be trusted to execute the work. Both are beneficent instruments when properly used, but destructive when improperly.

General Order No. 271 creating the school requires that boys committed to it shall be placed in homes as rapidly as good homes can be procured for them, and that those who have reached 16 years of age shall be discharged or placed in homes. The ultimate result of this provision of the order can readily be foreseen. Already the demand upon the school for boys for farm and trade work has removed from it a number of the most useful of them, and were all drafts upon it for boys promptly complied with, the following conditions would inevitably result, viz., that the school would be left with an inferior class of boys, with boys so young as to be incapable of useful work, with an increase in the current expenses caused thereby, owing to the necessity for employing men and women to perform the work for which the boys removed had been trained. The attention of the Superintendent of the Department of Charities having recently been invited to a consideration of this fact, he has directed that those boys who are rendering valuable services to the school shall be

removed only when in the judgment of the Director it may be done without detriment to the school, and that the boys shall be placed agreeably with their school training.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 271.

The provisions of this order are manifestly wise and proper in providing that the school shall be a place of temporary residence only, since it doubtless contemplated such improvement in the social and industrial conditions of the Island as to make it possible to entirely dispense with it as a charity for normal children. It would be strange, indeed, if the necessity for public charity, such as this, should not disappear when agriculture and the mechanical arts shall flourish in the Island to a degree commensurate with its resources. Only the blighting effects of oppression and war have called it into existence, and just in proportion as these effects are effaced will the necessity for this school as a charity institution diminish. Already land in larger areas, and land that has lain idle for years, is being cultivated, and from the ruins of villages and country estates are springing up workshops and thrifty homes.

The population of the school has, it is believed, already reached its maximum, and that the rate of withdrawals from it hereafter will be in excess of the admissions, and will therefore cause its population steadily to decrease. The recent work of the Department of Charities in closing up many asylums for destitute children may also be regarded as a suggestion of the future of this school. It is, indeed, to be hoped that the time will soon pass for its necessity as a charity.

Though the school may in the near future complete its usefulness for the purpose for which it was created, its existence may be regarded as most fortunate for the industrial welfare of Cuba, the educational wants of which are far more technical than literary. There is just now a pressing need for a first class Industrial Art School with departments in agriculture, electricity, mechanical construction, etc., each comprising those collateral branches of study and appliances for experimentation which are essential to an intelligent understanding of the basic principles of such arts. Why should not the Cuban youth in his own land, and among his own people, have all the advantages of preparing for a life of industrial activity equal to those enjoyed by his peers of other lands? He has taste and capacity for industrial work, and only lacks opportunity to learn and successfully practice its arts. His training abroad must cost double that at home, and withdraws just so much from the available capital for home educational work. But still more to the point, he can be better trained on Cuban soil for Cuban industries than can be done elsewhere. Cuban agriculture, for example, must be learned on Cuban soil, and every addition that it is possible to make to it will be the more readily and successfully done by those familiar with the soil and climate.

In advancing agriculture in the Island, the school would be especially valuable.

In my judgment, there need be but little delay in starting the school upon this new and wider career of usefulness, as no difficulty presents itself which cannot be easily surmounted. One management would suffice during the existence of its dual capacity. The new department may be known as the "Polytechnic and Agricultural College of Cuba." Place the larger boys (who are now mostly black, and many of them quite, or nearly, at the age limit) in homes on farms or at other occupations, keeping only the smaller ones until they can be similarly placed or returned to relatives and friends.

Of the equipment of the school it may be said that, beyond what as been obtained, already provided for, or from the first contemplated, no material additions would need be made except in chemical or physical apparatus and materials for schoolroom work, general experimentation and instruction.

Very respectfully,

CAPT. ROBT. CRAWFORD,
Director and Disbursing Officer,
Training School for Boys of Cuba.

I..... ...., resident of..... ....
...., Province of ...., being at present the legal guardian of the child .... a boy / girl aged..... ..... years ..... months, who has heretofore resided at..... ...., Province of....., and being unable to support said child, do hereby surrender the guardianship and custody of said child to the Department of Charities of the Island of Cuba, and do hereby consent to and approve the placing of said child in a family of good character, under such conditions as the Department of Charities may prescribe.

Dated at ...., Province of ....., this ..... day of ....., 19 .....

....

Signature of guardian.

Witnessed by:

....

Alcalde of..... .....

....

Resident of ....

APPENDIX VII.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

JULY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31, 1901.

Superintendent, Miss Helena K. James.
Secretary, Sr. Alfredo García y Martí.

STAFF.

Choral Music, Miss Antoinette C. Tracy.
Kindergarten, Miss Emma Salisbury Tracy.
Industrial Sewing, Miss Adela Durban.
Cooking, Sra. Elena Murias.
Physical Culture, Sgt. John S. Bethol.
Primary Classes, Srta. María T. Comellas y Sra. Marcela Morejón.
Visiting Physician, Dr. Joaquín L. Dueñas.
Dentist, Dr. Pedro Betancourt.

The present report covers the time from July first to December thirty-first, 1901, inclusive.

Since presenting the last report, the work of the school has progressed on the same lines as described in the former one.

The number of children in the house on July first was..	172
The number admitted since then	33
The number dismissed since then.....	50

Of these, 26 were placed-out and 24 returned to relatives.

Leaving in the school December 31st.....	155

The general health of the school has been excellent. Slight colds and light attacks of ailments peculiar to children have been the causes of the few illnesses. We regret to say that there are still cases of granulations of the eyes—a malady which has proved most obstinate. Through the kindness of Dr. C. E. Finlay, who has taken this disease in charge, we hope to stamp out entirely this trouble within the next six months. Dr. Finlay gives a thorough inspection of every child in the house once every month, and has already operated on eighteen cases at the

Mercedes Hospital. He has also operated on two cases of squint and, after the holidays, will operate on more. These valuable services are rendered free.

The work in the class-room is excellent; the sewing class meriting especial commendation. In addition to the work on the models, the children have made for their own use a set of night-gowns, a set of dresses, and a set of outing-flannel skirts. The class shows the increased interest by the care and pride in clean, neat work.

The Kindergarten also shows great improvement—judging from the exhibition work of this year, which is much superior to that of the last. The children evince a more intelligent appreciation of their work and greater exactness and facility in execution.

The Kitchengarden work has broadened somewhat by extending it to the weekly cleaning of the Director's parlor. Here they are taught the careful handling of dainty things and the proper sequence to be observed in the cleaning and dusting.

In the Primary Class, the work continued excellent. Comparisons made by visitors between the map-work of the first Primary class and similar work in the United States, are greatly to the advantage of our own school. The foundation of this work was laid by Miss Enriqueta Davarra, whom we reluctantly resigned to the Municipal schools. The constant coming and going makes the general class-work difficult; the new pupils always necessitate general reviews in order to bring them up to the class average.

The Cooking-class continued throughout the summer; and the children have learned to make such tempting dishes that visitors wish they could prove their quality by tasting them.

The work of the class in Physical Culture continues good. During the hot months of summer the apparatus was laid aside and free hand exercise substituted. The use of the wands and dumb-bells was resumed in the first cool days of October, to the great delight of the children, who find the interest much heightened by them.

Since the first of September, various improvements have been made in the house. The renovation of the Infirmary, referred to in the last report, has been completed. The new floor of pretty tiles, the walls of light blue, and the white beds, making it much more attractive and pretty to the little inmates.

The rooms devoted to the reception of the children's visitors have been prettily decorated in water-color; also the Director's parlor and dining-room.

Again, the flower-tubs have been mended and painted. When Trillo Park was remodeled the Engineer Department kindly gave the school a number of roses and other flowering shrubs. These will prove a great improvement to the appearance of the patio, where there were few blossoms.

The roofs are now being repaired, the many leaks making it necessary. Various repairs have also been made in the plumbing, and before the next report is presented we hope to see the dormitories and entrances painted, and an Acetylene Gas plant

installed. Two new sewing machines have been added to the equipment of the school.

The Christmas festival at the close of the year was counted a success and well attended, in spite of the rain which fell in torrents and kept away many who wished to attend. Those who came took great interest in the sweet singing of the children and the general happiness which reigned when the gifts were distributed. After the exercises, an inspection of the school showed the complete set of models in the sewing-class, and the season's work in the Kindergarten.

In closing the report, we specially desire to thank Major Kean, the Superintendent of the Department of Charities, for his kind co-operation in the work—particularly for his recommendation of the cases of squint to the Tamayo Dispensary—which gained for us the valuable services of Dr. Finlay.

Respectfully submitted,

HELENA K. JAMES,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX VIII.

Guanajay, Cuba, February 18, 1902.

Major J. R. Kean, Surgeon, U. S. A.,
Superintendent, Dept. of Charities,
Havana.

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Reform School for Boys of Cuba, at Guanajay.

The earliest record of the school shows its origin in an organization under the title of "Board of Apprenticeship" in the year 1839. Its purpose was to educate in the lines of trade and industry.

It was authorized by the Government to place in shops and stores orphans, destitute and other classes who, by a contract, were apprenticed to the proprietor for such a time as the contract called for.

The results of this plan were so gratifying that on November 26, 1849, the Government appointed a special delegate and a secretary, and on the 23 of March, 1851, a special Junta was appointed.

In 1856 the Junta was given greater authority, with the Governor as its President.

In 1857 a general shop of arts and trades was established, under the name of "Asilo de San José," situated in Cerro in a building called "Consulado," which was also used as a place of retention for emancipated slaves and runaway negroes.

This was also a place of refuge for orphans and destitutes, where they could learn to make an independent living. The following trades were started: cigar-making, shoe-making, and tin-smithing. The products of these shops and the hiring of the slaves supported the establishment. No estimates were recorded for the year 1859, but it is known that only $350 additional were needed to cover the general expenses.

After the apprentices had attained the rudiments of the trade they were placed-out so that the earnings from their labor would provide an income for the institution. They were under the supervision of a delegate of the Junta who had charge of the district in which they were placed.

Some time after this it fell into the hands of the municipality

and was reduced to a shoe-shop only, and degenerated into a money-making scheme between the contractors and the municipal delegates.

Commitments were made upon the recommendation of any judge upon any pretext and for such time as he might designate.

To my knowledge, the "Asilo de San José" had no definite object previous to the Civil Order of July 7th, 1900 (No. 271), whereby the "Asilo de San José" was changed to "Reform School for Boys of Cuba," which at that time occupied the old walled fortress "Reina Battery," in Havana. The school was moved from Havana, in September, 1900, to this, the old military camp of the 7th Cavalry, near Guanajay.

In location, it is all that could be desired—far enough removed from the village so that neither may, in any way, annoy the other—and yet within easy reach of railway and post-office, with which we have communication by telephone.

The school property consists of one and one-half caballerías of land suitable for agricultural purposes. Being on an elevated strip of land, easy of drainage, it is certainly healthful, as may be seen by the fact that we have so little illness among the pupils, whose average number is nearly 200.

Since assuming charge of the school on the 1st of December last, we have almost entirely eradicated the diseases of eye and scalp with which the school has been battling for a year past. Having no serious illness we were able to permit the transfer of our trained nurse, the hospital being in charge of a practicante who attends to the petty ailments of the day under the direction of a visiting physician.

I have been able, with printed rules and regulations which each employee must sign, to clearly define the duties of each, in this way securing greater harmony of action.

The play-grounds have been prescribed and the boundary well marked, so that by careful watching the number of runaways has been greatly reduced and many practices of the boys, detrimental to good conduct, have been extirpated.

The classes for the different shops have been assigned and each tradesman beign held responsible for the full attendance, there is no opportunity for truancy from the shop work.

With better equipment and facilities for teaching, in each, we hope to send out practical workmen from the classes in carpentry, shoemaking blacksmithing tinsmithing, masonry and painting, each of which is now under the instruction of a masterworkman. In the near future we will have a bakery.

I hope soon to have the schools closely graded and a regular course of study followed. The school is entirely without music. There should be some instruction in this branch. The importance of encouraging this branch cannot be over estimated. The Greeks understood the value of music in training their emotions as well as they did that the gymnasium trained them in the exercise of their limbs. That music is refining in its influence cannot be denied—it is equally true that it disciplines and controls the emotions. The teaching of some suitable songs and the addition

of a band or orchestra would be not only an added attraction, but an aid in other lines of training.

The military instruction has for some time formed a part of the training of the boys, but as yet has not attained such perfection as to make it an attractive feature.

The Department of Agriculture is not neglected and a number of boys are doing good work with the farmer. This should soon produce all the fresh vegetables needed for the school's consumption.

There are also boys receiving practical training in handling of laundry machinery and of the necessary pumps and engines for the water supply. Perhaps the near future may see an electric plant established, which will open a new field and at the same time reduce the expense of the present system of lighting by kerosene, which is not only very defective, but a constant menace to these fire-trap buildings and a constant cause of anxiety.

The question of discipline and punishments has been given due consideration, realizing that it is the great question in the problem of reform of delinquents, young and old. Corporal punishment has been abolished. One substitute which proves efficacious is the forming of a company where serious offenders are assigned. Their privileges are curtailed, their work hardened and more menial, and they are isolated from all the other boys. In the dining-room we have a "good-conduct" table, furnished with table-cloth, glasses and iron-stone china; below this are two grades to which the boy may be reduced in case of misconduct—for mild offenses to the table with the crude cloth and enameled ware, or further to the table without the cover. No difference in the food is made nor in the serving, except in the gravest cases were confinement and light diet is resorted to for a limited period.

The school buildings, which are in the same condition as when used by the 7th Cavalry for temporary barracks, are not only unsightly in appearance but are totally incapable of being rendered either convenient or suitable for the use to which they are put. I would suggest that these old barracks be gradually replaced by neat cottages, each complete in itself, with its assembling-room, dormitories, wash and clothing rooms to accommodate 50 boys. There could be a common dining room and kitchen, thereby minimizing the cost of living. This way the companies may be divided according to the moral standing of the boys, and those of pernicious influence kept from contaminating those of better impulses. They would mingle only in the common school rooms, where there would be very little opportunity for the interchange of mischievous or malicious ideas.

Towards beautifying the grounds not much has been, as yet, attempted, save a general cleaning up and gathering up of rubbish, much of which, however, we have been able to make use of, and, without additional cost, have marked an attractive entrance to the school from the main highway and have put the pumping station under cover by extending the roof and walls of the laundry building. The close of another month will see all th e

buildings in a new coat of oil paint outside, and clean walls inside, also the completion of a barbed-wire fence defining the school premises. Every boy will be fitted out with two complete uniforms of a neat dark blue, a cap of the same material, and new shoes, all of which will be the product of the tailor and shoe shops, in the making of which the labor of the boys forms the greater part.

Although the plan of this work is clearly given in Order No. 271 of 1900, this being the first institution of this kind on the Island, it has yet to be demonstrated to the people that it is the object to reform, rather than punish.

The greatest difficulty to be met with is in obtaining experienced employees to handle and to train the boys. The masters of the shops should know quickly if a boy is adapted to the work to which he is assigned, so that at the earliest possible time a change may be made in order to discover his greatest adaptability.

The professors should know if the education will be beneficial to the boy or if it will be the means to greater influence for evil. Thus in all departments there should be that study and knowledge of the individual character that will aid in grouping the boys in classes for work, so that every pernicious influence will meet an opposing element.

Thus in time, with an honest, united effort, we may help these boys to overcome their unfortunate inclinations to violate the civil and moral laws, and send them out among men useful and self-sustaining citizens, rather than criminal parasites upon society.

Repectfully submitted,

J. M. PEÑA,
Inspector, Dept. of Charities,
Acting Director, Reform School
for Boys of Cuba.

APPENDIX IX.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA, AT ALDECOA.

Havana, Cuba.

1900–1901.

On the advent of the American authorities in Cuba, the work of reform began on every side. The city of Havana as well as all the habitable parts of the Island had suffered much from the recent war; but the wretched condition of the Island was naught in comparison to the moral condition of the poor and ignorant classes of the people.

Many were the orphans and degraded poor after the cessation of hostilities, and the authorities at once established schools for every class, principal among these being the Reform School for Girls of Cuba at Aldecoa.

Appreciating the great need of such an institution, General Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the Island of Cuba, conceived the idea of entrusting this pioneer work to the religious of the Good Shepherd, whose principal object in the religious life is to labor for the reformation of poor fallen women.

Here the question may arise, Is a fallen woman ever truly reformed? "Reformations or conversions are growths of God's own planting and may spring up in the most arid soil."

Yes, assuredly; although the world unfortunately knows all too much of those who fall again, while those who return to virtue are covetous only of its oblivion, glad equally to escape its censure or its smile.

Many a reformed woman has left the secure and charitable roofs of the Houses of the Good Shepherd and won for herself a place among the more happy and useful and honored of the day; yet again to others there is no hope for them outside of those walls. For the past twenty years the Sisters of the Good Shepherd have been established in this city at No. 541 Cerro street, but as no attempt was made to stem the tide of vice and immorality, none but little children were sheltered there until the American occupation, when General Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the Island of Cuba, issued an order for the arrest of girls under eighteen leading immoral lives.

The first proposition was to send the little children sheltered at the Convento del Buen Pastor, No. 541 Cerro street, to the Compos-

tela Industrial School, and by renting the two adjoining houses, establish there the Reform School. For reasons of which the writer is not cognizant, this was not done.

The work of reformation is best accomplished in seclusion, far away from all sights and sounds which could stir the dormant passions in the hearts of those to be reformed.

Accordingly the Military Governor submitted the present site to the approbation of our Honored Mother Provincial of St. Louis, Mo., who was then in Havana, and who highly approved, because of its seclusion and most healthy surroundings.

Negotiations being completed, five sisters arrived from Saint Louis, Mo., May 14, 1900. They were joined by two Sistess from the Convento del Buen Pastor of this city; later by three more Cuban Sisters and three from St. Louis, making thirteen sisters in charge of the School.

The Sisters, accompanied by some girls whom the Government had placed at the Convento del Buen Pastor, proceeded to Aldecoa May 27th, 1900, to begin operations for the opening of the School, which took place July 15th, 1900. The work of repairing continued for many months, which prevented the opening of the school classes until January 2d, 1901.

The School was directly under the control of the Supt. of the Department of Charities, Major E. St. John Greble, until Jan. 1st, 1901, when the Board of Managers, consisting of:

Mrs. Angela de Cárdenas, President.
,, Belen Quesada de Barnet, Vice President.
Vocales. { Mrs. Pilar Radillo de Lancís.
,, Mercedes C. de Mederos.
Mr. Tomás C. de Mederos.

Mr. Ramón Franca y Lancís, Treasurer,
assumed official charge. The latter was succeeded in October by Mr. Robert S. Spencer.

SITUATION OF THE SCHOOL.

The Reform School for Girls of Cuba, distant a few miles from the city of Havana, is most pleasantly situated on one of the highest points of Aldecoa; hence commands a fine view of the picturesque country for miles around it; also of the city of Havana, which appears to be in the valley, and of that great bottomless Gulf of Mexico, which although many miles distant, seems quite near. It is about ten minutes' walk from the Ciénaga Station and twenty minutes from the terminus of the Cerro street car station.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The grounds with their fine carriage drives, shady trees, pretty lawns interspersed with flower beds and shrubbery, a glistening fountain, which supplies a fish pond containing pretty gold fish, with fresh water, strike the eye most pleasantly.

The buildings are long, moderately wide and splendidly

ventilated. The main building, besides the little chapel, sacristy and apartments of the Sisters, contains a small corridor, a public office or reception room, a pharmacy, two large school rooms, one of which is used as a school room in the morning and sewing room in the afternoon by special ward girls; the other as a chapel for all the inmates, as it adjoins the Sisters' chapel, and by closing the large folding doors it is used by the Reformatory girls in the morning and afternoon during school hours. A large dormitory for special ward girls, off of which two small rooms are partitioned; one as a sleeping apartment for the Sister who supervises the dormitory, the other as a reception room for the girls; a laboratory and clothes room, off of which there are shower baths; and two large rooms in the basement floor, one used as a store room and the other occupied by the four employees. The basement extends about half way of the building. With this exception the buildings are all on the ground floor, being situated on the highest point of the grounds, which have a considerable incline.

The second building is at right angles with the one just described and contains a hall-way which leads to the refectory of the special ward girls, two small cells in which during the occupancy of these buildings as an insane asylum, the more violent patients were placed. At this junction the apartments of the special ward cease and those of the reformatory begin. From the hall-way above named we enter the large dormitory occupied by the white reformatory girls, adjoining which is a smaller one for the colored girls in the same ward. Two smaller rooms, one of which is usedas an infirmary, the other as a laboratory for the same ward, a clothes room, a large school room, a refectory and laundry, complete the building occupied by the reformatory class. A long balcony about seven feet wide runs the entire length of this building. The kitchen is situated in the middle of the grounds, connected by an enclosed trolley way to the balcony. The trolley car running overhead conveys the food from the kitchen to the refectory of Reformatory.

Adjacent to the kitchen is an elegant refrigerator, with three compartments, and a dining-room for employees.

The dormitories are comfortably and neatly furnished with white iron bedsteads, with woven mattress. Each girl in cold weather has four blankets. Each bed a white spread. The lavatories are filled with white enamelled basins, combs, brushes, tooth-mugs and brushes. The refectories with polished tables, glasses, napkins and napkin rings; all dishes are white enamel.

To the front of the house is a pretty lawn and small vegetable garden, which supplies fresh vegetables,—tomatoes, cabbage, beets, radishes, lettuce, okra, turnips and peppers,—although in limited quantities. The girls of the special ward assist in the care of this garden, and are delighted to do so. It is greatly to be recommended that a similar privilege be procured for the reformatory girls, as nothing is more conducive to health of soul and body than vigorous out-door life. If the grounds adjoining

the school could be enclosed for the use of the girls and made into a little farm, it would certainly be most advantageous.

CLASSIFICATION.

The school is divided into two departments, viz., the reformatory class for incorrigible and depraved girls; the special ward for girls requiring reformatory discipline, but not depraved. It is greatly to be desired that the latter class should be increased at the expense of the former, which can be accomplished only by checking wayward girls in the first stages of a downward career. Many poor girls would be saved from a miserable life, were this done.

The special ward was established July 31st, 1900, when three girls were sent from the Compostela Industrial School with orders from Major E. St. John Greble, Supt. of the Dept. of Charities to keep them apart from the reformatory girls.

Great vigilance is exercised to maintain this classification. Dormitories, class and sewing rooms, refectories, bath, recreation grounds are all distinctly separated and no communication is allowed between the inmates of the two wards.

THE SCHOOL.

Most of these poor girls are very ignorant when they enter the school; hence girls fifteen and sixteen years of age are to be found in the primary classes. Those who are more fortunate in this respect are taught reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography of Cuba and of the world. Special interest is manifested in the drawing of maps with colored crayons.

The inmates of both wards go to school one half of the day and the other half is devoted to industrial training. The special ward girls are in session from nine to eleven thirty A. M. The reformatory girls being in greater numbers have three classes a day, two in the morning in session from nine to eleven thirty and one in the afternoon in session from one to three thirty.

The same system as that of the public schools of the Island is used.

The school rooms are large, splendidly ventilated, and well equipped with maps, blackboards, geometrical surfaces, etc.

DOMESTIC ARTS.

"Idleness being the mother of vice," one of the first steps in the work of reformation is to inculcate the spirit of industry. The girls who enter have usually led idle, vicious lives, hence time and great patience are indispensable instruments in this difficult task. Every effort is made to stimulate and encourage the girls to acquire a knowledge of all the domestic arts, which will assist them to lead useful and virtuous lives when they leave the school. Much has been accomplished in this respect within the past year, yet a great deal remains to be done. In the after-

noon two of the large school rooms, one in the reformatory, the other in the special ward department, are used for the sewing classes.

One hour is devoted to the method of sewing, introduced at the Training Schol for Girls; the rest of the time is devoted to the making and mending of their own clothes.

Those who have a talent for the drawn work and embroidery are given opportunities to develop this talent, not, however to the exclusion of household duties and plain sewing. The specimens of drawn work and embroidery sent to the Pan American Exposition show what has been accomplished in these arts.

To the beholders it would have appeared almost incredible had they been told that many of these poor girls could scarcely hold the needle correctly when they entered the school and that the work before them was the result of only a few months of patient, unremitting training.

All the sheets, towels, pillow cases, serviettes and clothes of the girls are marked with the cross stitch in red marking cotton.

Some of the girls assist in the kitchen in the morning and others in the afternoon. These girls are changed every month or two, so that in time they will be skilled, not only in one but in all the domestic departments, sewing, cleaning, laundry work, and cooking. The girls are usually delighted to be in the kitchen. Other girls are detailed for house work, cleaning of refectories, dormitories, class rooms, lavatories, etc., whilst others assist in keeping the gardens in order. Every few months the girls are changed in the laundry. Although most of the clothes are washed in the machine, the laundry not being equipped for hand washing, there are always a sufficient number of pieces which are too much work to admit of their being thus washed. These are washed by hand, which serves to keep the girls in practice. The uniform dresses and aprons are starched. Each girl is obliged to iron her own. In this way the inexperienced learn more quickly, the proficiency of the individual is more easily recognized, and carelessness more promptly repressed.

Besides the household washing, a few kind patrons furnish us with laundry work, which only the more experienced are permitted to do. The proceeds of this work are distributed by the Board of Managers each month to the deserving girls, not by cash, but by a receipt for the amount merited, the cash being reserved for them until they leave the school.

According to section 33 of Civil Order No. 271, there is established "a system of credits for good conduct and of demerits for bad behavior," so that a girl may earn a parole by two years of good conduct.

Marks are posted regularly. Certain faults merit so many demerits. Any girl with less than fifty demerits in the month is advanced one grade. Fifty demerits keep her in the same grade, and if they exceed that number she is put back one or two grades accordingly.

An attempt to escape would place her in the grade from which she first began.

For rewards of good conduct, neatness, sewing, laundry work, kitchen and garden work, there are silver medals and badges. Any girl may merit one or five of these medals by being on the respective rolls of honor. Each month, after the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers, the names are presented to the Board. One of the members calls out the names, each girl presenting herself before the Board, receiving a receipt for twenty-five cents (American money) each time her name is on the different rolls of honor. The ones who draw the medals receive them from the President of the Board.

It is greatly to be desired that the age for release be advanced to twenty-one, unless the girl by good conduct earns her parole. Girls on the verge of seventeen and eighteen who may be placed in the school realize that when they have attained the age of eighteen the law permits a release, irrespective of good conduct. On several occasions girls having attained that age were released, although they feared their inability to cope with the dangerous surroundings in which they would be placed. It is greatly to be feared that the labor of many months in those cases will be in vain. Reformation cannot be accomplished in a short time, except perhaps in a very few extraordinary cases. Vice or bad habits must first be uprooted from the heart. The seeds of virtue are then sown, but what devoted care and tenderness is required to make them bear fruit! not for a day, week or month, but for eternity. Each person must know from personal experience the difficulties encountered in overcoming bad habits, perhaps only one. Their many relapses after strong resolutions will cause them to realize to some extent the difficulties experienced, not only by the poor erring child of sin, but also by those engaged in the work. Often a day of trial however, bears as its fruits weeks of subsequent gentleness. Again in time of seeming calmness, a breath will raise a tempest of obstinate sulkiness which only great patience and unremitting kindness can overcome, experience having taught that severe measures are seldom productive of the best results. They are only a means to an end, and if that end can be accomplished by gentle means which may produce fruits more lasting, why resort to them unless all others fail?

In each new applicant, whose countenance perhaps may bear the impress of great moral depravity, is recognized that that soul was once beautiful with that beauty which innocence and purity alone can impart, and that the poor child of sin perhaps was once the petted child of parents although poor. With such recollections as these the Religious of the Good Shepherd receives the poor girl who presents herself, bids her call her "Mother" and from that hour endeavors by solicitude and love to reclaim the lost child. A few weeks in the school often tames the rudest.

The Sisters supervise in all the Departments and at the recreation, never permitting the inmates to be alone, yet manifesting a confidence in them which stimulates and encourages them.

The recreations are passed as far as it is practicable in the open air, during which time the girls assist in the care of the

garden, weeding, planting, watering the grass and flowers, etc. The merry laughter, the bright countenances at these times speak more eloquently than words of the spirit of contentment that exists.

Before concluding we beg to express our most sincere and heartfelt thanks to Gen. L. Wood, Military Governor of the Island; Major E. St. John Greble and his successor Major J. R. Kean, for their deep interest and noble generosity in providing the school with everything calculated to stimulate the interest of the girls and to conduce to their reformation and happiness.

What shall we say of those noble hearted gentlemen of the Central Board of Charities, of the generous self-sacrificing ladies and gentlemen of the Board of Managers of this School, who devote their time and energies to this great work? Mr. M. Suárez, Assistant Supt. of the Department of Charities; Dr. M. Peña and all the gentlemen of the Department of Charities; the attending physicians, Dr. D. Vásquez; Dr. J. B. Valdés; Dr. P. Betancourt, dentist; Mr. R. Spencer, Treas., all claim a large share of the most sincere gratitude for their kind and valuable assistance.

Although we have had many sick, owing to their impoverished condition when the girls enter the school, no death has occurred, which we attribute to the devoted and kind care of Dr. D. Vásquez, who was physician until April 1901, and of his able successor Dr. J. B. Valdés, our present physician.

The pen expresses too feebly our sincere appreciation of the great kindness of all these kind friends. May He, who has promised to reward a cup of cold water given in his name, bless them and all dear to them in time and eternity.

The year is ended; seeds of virtue have been sown into the hearts of many. May the fruits be lasting and sincere, beginning with time, ending in eternity, whilst with grateful hearts we breathe a fervent Deo Gratias for the innumerable blessings bestowed upon all, recalling to mind that "neither he that soweth or he that reapeth is anything, but God that giveth the increase."

Respectfully submitted,

THE SISTER SUPERIOR,

Superintendent.

DAILY ROUTINE.

Rising	5.30 A. M.
Bathing	5.30 to 6.30 A. M.
Morning Prayers	6.30 A. M.
Breakfast	7.00 A. M.
Household duties and garden work	.... to 9.00 A. M.
School	9.00 A. M. to 11.30 A. M.
Dinner	11.30 A. M. to 12 M.
Recreation	12 M. to 1 P. M.
School, 2d session	1. P. M. to 3.30 P. M.

Sewing class	1. P. M. to 2 P. M.
Practical sewing on their own clothes	2 P. M. to 4.30 P. M.
Marching exercises and singing	4.30 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Garden work	5 P. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Supper	5.30 P. M.
Recreation and garden work	6 P. M., 6.30 or 7 P. M.
Evening prayers	7.45 P. M.
Dormitory	8.00 P. M.

Each day a short exhortation on their duty to God, their neighbor and themselves, inculcating Gratitude, Charity, Politeness and Industry.

DIETARY.

Breakfast, Coffee and rolls.

DINNER.

Monday: Bread, soup, beef, rice, garbanzos.
Tuesday: " " " " yuca.
Wednesday: " " " sweet potatoes, white beans with cabbage.
Thursday: " " " rice, red beans.
Friday: " coffee, fresh fish, rice, black beans.
Saturday: " soup, beef, rice, fiame.
Sunday: " coffee " " sweet potatoes, white beans with cabbage.

SUPPER.

Monday: Bread, coffee, beef, rice, tomatos, prunes.
Tuesday: " " " " beans, molases.
Wednesday: " " " " black beans, pudding.
Thursday: " " " " corn meal, beans, molasses.
Friday: " " rice, stewed apples, salt fish, dressed as salad.
Saturday: " " beef, rice Potatoes, prunes.
Sunday: " " rice, garbanzos and cabbage, oranges.

Once or twice a week either lettuce, beets, tomatoes, and onion salad are served. Turnips, onions, tomatoes, garlic, olive oil, vinegar are used as flavoring.

LIST OF GARMENTS MADE IN THE SCHOOL BY THE GIRLS.

	REFORMATORY.	SPECIAL WARD.
Dresses (uniform)	370	240
Capes	80	40
Petticoats	200	120
Aprons (School)	280	120
Aprons (working)	60	35
Black Uniform Shirts	78	.....
Uniform shirt waists	78	.....
Chemises	300	170

	REFORMATORY.	SPECIAL WARD.
Night Gowns	150	80
Drawers	20 prs.	14
Veils hemmed	150	60
Caps	50	25
Clothes bags	80	40
Handkerchiefs	250	80
Towels	600	290
Sheets hemmed	530	160
Pillow cases	250	80
Napkins	250	80
Curtains	25	.....
Machine covers, 3 Table covers, 1	4	2
Pillows	50	10
Mosquito bars	30	.....

LIST OF FANCY ARTICLES IN DRAWN WORK AND EMBROIDERY.

1 Alb.
2 towels for Bishop.
1 Surplice.
2 Amices.
2½ dozen doyles.
3 tray covers.
18 handkerchiefs.
3 Altar cloths.
1 Communion cloth.
1 baby dress.
1 baby chemise.
4 ladies chemises.
3 fancy table covers.
18 Purificators.
90 Collars.

All sheets and pillow cases besides the number are marked "Aldecoa" in cross stitch.
All clothes are numbered in same manner.

Number of girls from May 27th, 1900, to January 1st, 1902. 128

Number delivered to relatives	21	
,, placed in families	8	
,, married	1	
,, sent to insane asylum	1	
,, at hospital	2	
,, escaped, not recovered	3	
,, in School, Jan. 1st, 1902	92	218

Total number of escapes		13
Girls escaped and recovered	9	
Girls escaped and not recovered	3	
Girls escaped and returned of her own accord	1	13

During the year 1901 but three escaped, one of whom returned of her own accord.

QUANTITY OF STAPLES USED PER MONTH OF 30 DAYS WITH FAMILY OF 112 PERSONS.

Meat	Lbs.	1,715	
Bread	,,	2,100	
Fresh fish	,,	300	
Salt	,,	100	
Rice	,,	550	
Sugar	,,	350	
Coffe	,,	250	
Salt Pork	,,	100	
Beans, assorted	,,	450	
Onions	,,	100	
Yellow meal	,,	50	
Salt	,,	75	
Garlic	,,	25	
Tomatoes		96	cans.
Condensed milk		350	,,
Sweet and Irish potatoes	,,	550	
Prunes	,,	240	
Evaporated apples	,,	100	
Corn starch		24	packages
Ñame		125	,,
Yuca		100	,,
Cabbage		150	375
Lard	,,	200	
Oil (olive)		1	gallon.
Vinegar		1	,,
Flour	,,	10	

Oranges, mangoes, and bananas are furnished when plentiful in market once or twice a week. On fast days Ajiaco, made of Pork and twelve vegetables. Of this the girls are very fond. For dessert, fruit of the season, guayaba jelly and cheese.

SANITARY STATEMENT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF CUBA IN ALDECOA.

In compliance with resolution of the Junta of Administration of the School, I have the pleasure to report the cases attended since I took charge of the medical service from the 1st of April to the 31st of December 1901.

DISEASES.

Miscarriage	1
Abscess, various	6
Quinsey sore throat	1
Bronchitis, asthmatic	2
Bronchitis, catarrhal	2
Blepharitis, ciliar	2
Congestion of the lungs	2
Coryza	1
Chancres of the vulva	4
Contusions	3
Dysentery	5
Dyspepsia	3
Eczema	5
Gastric disorders	2
Estomatitis phlegmonosa	1
Gastric fever	6
Typhoid fever	1
Abscess	1
Gingivitis, inflammation of the gums	1
Glossitis epithelial	1
Wounds	1
Herpes	19
Hysterics	1
Wounds, penetrating	1
Jaundice, catarrhal	1
Keratitis, flictenular	1
Kerato-conjunctivitis	1
Metritis	2
Ozena	1
Otitis	3
Malaria	18
Psoriasis	2
Rheumatism	3
Rhinitis hypertrophica	1
Itch	1
Varioloid	1
Varicella	6
Vaginitis	1
Growth of the ances and of the vulva	5
	124
Deaths	0

As can be seen, the total of cases assisted, one hundred and twenty-four in number, without having any deaths, proves the advantages obtained by having medical assistance in the asylum whenever required, with food, medicines, a good locality, etc., but above all a person especially employed for the care of the sick, although this has been completely realized in this Asylum, there being no personnel especially for this purpose.

I am pleased to present the statistics of the first year without having had one unfortunate case, and I expect in the future to obtain the same result, confiding in the support and assistance of the "Junta Administrativa," and the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, who have with so much success directed and managed this charitable institution, which is destined to produce good fruit, in view of the results already obtained.

Now that, up to the present we have obtained such flattering results with the good will of these Sisters, and the good direction of the Board, I hope that what I have so many times asked for will not be forgotten; which is, an especial and appropriate locality for an infirmary and for the separation of girls with contagious diseases, and a Sister dedicated exclusively to the assistance of the sick and the preparation of their medicines.

The idea that those attacked by contagious diseases, and those who may require an operation, must be removed to a hospital practice has shown that the result obtained is detestable.

It cannot be forgotten that a Reformatory is a especial asylum which the children should not leave until they have reached the regulation age, or until they are duly reformed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) DR. JUAN B. VALDÉS,
School Physician.

APPENDIX X.

CIRCULAR No. 16.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

OFFICE OF SUPT. DEPT. OF CHARITIES,

Havana, Cuba, July 27th 1901.

It having been decided by the Military Governor that while Municipal and other institutions receive support from the State, the conditions under which patients are admitted to hospitals will not be decided by the Municipal authorities, but by this Department; physicians in charge of hospitals assisted by the State will be governed by the following rules:

1. Free treatment in a hospital will be given only to patients who are entirely destitute. Others will pay hospital charges in accordance with rules fixed by the Junta de Patronos of the Hospital, and in accordance with their ability to pay. All money received from patients will be taken up on the next estimate of the hospital, which will be accompanied by a detailed statement showing the rate and amount paid by each patient.

2. Hospitals must not be used as poor-houses or asylums, and will not receive people who are simply destitute, helpless or incapacitated from earning a living by age or other infirmity, not being acutely ill. Municipal authorities should take proper steps to transfer old people who are destitute to the proper asylums, instead of sending them to hospitals.

3. Dispensary cases which do not require treatment in bed, but simply a prescription and medicine, should obtain these from the municipal physician and return to their homes, instead of being admitted to a hospital, where the State has to supply their medicine, treatment and board.

In general terms, the State, for the present, has undertaken to care for certain classes of destitution, viz.:

(A) In Hospitals: The acutely ill, those in need of surgical operations, and chronic cases of illness which can be improved by treatment or which need constant professional care to prevent suffering;

(B) In homes for the Aged: Those who are prevented by infirmities of age from supporting themselves and who are without relatives or any means of support;

(C) Destitute orphans;

(D) Insane;

(E) Lepers.

Cases of want, other than those mentioned above, should be looked after by the municipalities in which they reside.

It is made the duty of the Medico-Director of each hospital to see that the provisions of this order are carried out, and to this end each patient will be carefully examined and interrogated by him, or by a visiting physician or resident physician connected with the hospital under his direction, in order to determine that the applicant is a suitable one for admission. No patient will be admitted to the hospital in violation of these rules upon orders from any source, without special permission from the Department of Charities.

Approved by direction of the Military Governor, August 14, 1901.

J. R. KEAN,

Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.,

Supt. Department of Charities.

CIRCULAR 22.

CIRCULAR TO DISBURSING OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING LESS THAN $700.00 A MONTH.

The Military Governor having approved the request of the Superintendent Department of Charities, that charitable institutions receiving $70.00 or less monthly from the State be relieved from the necessity of accounting for such funds monthly to the Auditor for Cuba as heretofore, the following method of accountability will be followed:

Upon the face of the bi-monthly estimate will be written: "This allotment is a donation from the State, for the accountability of which vouchers will be kept, but accounts not rendered to the Auditor. The receipt of the official disbursing the funds shall be a sufficient accounting for the same. Authorized in 1st Endorsement, Sept. 30, 1901, Civil File 200, Dept. of Cuba, Sept. 26, 1901."

The official disbursing funds will have vouchers prepared as at present, properly certified by himself and receipted by the creditor, the disbursement to be duly entered in the cash book now provided by the State. These accounts *will not be forwarded to the Auditor*, but will be retained by the official and subject to inspection by the authorized Inspectors of this Department.

With respect to the property purchased from funds of the institution, a book will be kept in which will be entered a complete inventory of non-expendable property on hand, together with such purchases of non-expendable property as may be made from time to time. Property which becomes unserviceable through ordinary wear and tear of service will not be disposed of until authorized by the Department through its Inspector, such disposition to be noted by the Inspector upon the property book.

Property books will be provided by the Department. The records required of the institutions will thus be following:

For Money:

1. Vouchers for all expenditures;
2. Cash Book;

For Non-expendable Property:

3. Property Book.

These records will be inspected at frequent intervals by the Inspectors of this Department and other duly authorized Inspectors.

A list of all non-expendable property at the institution will be mailed to the Department of Charities on January 1st and July 1st of each year in order that the Department may be informed as to what equipment is on hand when additional equipment is estimated for. This list should show, also, what articles are unserviceable.

APPENDIX XI.

No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

Havana, January 3, 1902.

The Military Governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent, Department of Charities, directs the publication of the following Regulations for the Schools for Nurses of the Island of Cuba:

I. The Schools for Nurses are created in the Island of Cuba with power to issue diplomas to the graduates, showing their fitness to practice their profession.

II. The Schools for Nurses will be classified as State institutions and will be under the immediate supervision of the Department of Charities.

III. The Rules and Regulations published herewith will govern the establishment and management of the Schools for Nurses, and all special regulations enacted by the Boards of Managers for the interior administration of Hospitals to which such schools may be annexed will conform to these rules.

H. L. SCOTT,
Adjutant General.

PREAMBLE.

The object of these schools shall be, first, to further the best interests of the Nursing profession by establishing and maintaining a universal standard for instruction and providing students with the proper means of education in the practical care of the sick; second, to secure for the students upon graduation a degree or title which will be a protection in practicing their profession and be a recognized means of securing employment; third, to provide hospitals and institutions in the Island with skilled service in the nursing department and proper number of graded assistants, thus conferring a benefit to the mass of suffering humanity.

The Schools for Nurses are State institutions, attached to hospitals for mutual benefit, but under the direct control of the Department of Charities. The Director of the hospital shall be the immediate representative of the Department in the school, and the Treasurer of the hospitals shall be also the Treasurer of the school. Separate estimates for the schools shall be prepared and signed by the Director and the Treasurer.

General Regulations for the Schools for Nurses of the Island of Cuba.

CHAPTER I.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS.

Article 1st.—Schools for Nurses may be established in all cities of the Island where there are public hospitals containing more than one hundred beds, whatever their classification may be, subject to the provisions established in this general plan of regulations, after previous approval by the Department of Charities, and inscription in the School of Medicine of the University of Havana.

Article 2d.—The Schools will be governed by the internal regulations of the institution, except where said regulations are contrary to the rules established in this plan. The schools shall not comprise less than twenty students.

Article 3d.—The heads of the schools will be: first, the Medical Director; second, the Superintendent; and, next, the graduate nurses who may be designated to act as assistants to the Superintendent.

Article 4th.—A committee consisting of three members of the Central Board of Charities, appointed by the same; a profesor of the School of Medicine, appointed by the Dean; and a graduate nurse holding no position in any school, but having previously filled the position of Superintendent, designated by the Department of Charities, will deal with all affairs of a general character affecting the Schools. All correspondence will be transmitted through the Department of Charities. This committee will meet regularly once a month, and will hold special meetings as often as necessary.

Article 5th.—The Director of the School shall designate the professors that may be required to deliver the lectures referred to in the curriculum, employing the doctors in attendance on the hospital, and all those who may be willing to do so without receiving any remuneration whatsoever for such work.

Article 6th.—The course of instruction in each school will cover a period of three courses, of a year each, in accordance with the provisions established in the official plan of the School of Medicine. Nevertheless, any student may be admitted to examination for the first year provided she has previously completed a course of five months' study.

Article 7th.—At the expiration of the first and second courses, the examinations will take place before a Board consisting of two professors belonging to the hospital, designated by the Director, and presided over by him or his delegate. Said Board will make the students acquainted with the list of subjects of the examination fifteen days in advance.

Article 8th.—The qualifying degrees on the capacity and knowledge of the students will be: good, very good, rejected. They will be awarded by majority of votes. The Director will issue to each student a certificate of the results obtained from her examination filing, with it her personal documents.

Article 9th.—At the expiration of the third course, the examination will take place before a Board consisting of three Professors of the School of Medicine and Pharmacy, appointed by the Dean of the Faculty. The oldest Professor will preside. The degrees in this examination will be those established in the regulations of the School of Medicine and will be noted in the documents of the student, to be kept on file in the Department of Charities.

Article 10th.—The examinations corresponding to the third year will take place in the capital of each province, or in those cities where a large number of students exist, on the dates fixed by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, who will notify the director of the schools and the members of the Board designated by them in advance, in order that they may take the necessary measures. The expenses incurred by the members of the Board shall be paid by the Department of Charities and Hospitals. The amount assigned to cover said expenses will be $8.00 gold daily and free transportation.

Article 11th.—The examinations will be public and the Department of Charities will provide the building.

Article 12th.—After the examination of the third course, the Dean of the Faculty will issue a diploma to each student, whose exercises have been approved, which diploma shall state that said student is admitted to the practice of the profession of nursing. Said diploma will merit all authorities, as well from the courts, the respect and consideration due all professional titles. Without this diploma, the practice of the profession of nursing is not allowed. Each school will award a silver medal to every student who obtains the diploma of nurse.

Article 13th.—The students who may not pass the first examination shall have the right to request a repetition, but on a second failure they shall be dismissed from the school.

Article 14th.—The students whose perseverance and continued good conduct has distinguished them from their companions during the three years, will be awarded a special gold medal, if so accorded by two thirds of the number of Professors belonging to the institution assembled for the purpose by the Director of the same provided he and the Superintendent, who will be present at the meeting, deem any student worthy of said prize. The design of the medal will be determined by the Department of Charities, and will be paid for with funds of the same.

CHAPTER II.

ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL.

Article 15th.—All applicants for admission as students to the schools for nurses shall apply by writing to the Director of the hospital to which the school is annexed, filling the form of application adjoined, enclosing with it a letter from a respectable person certifying as to her moral character and antecedents, and another letter from a doctor certifying as to her good health. If she is a minor, she must also enclose written permission from her parents or guardians. If the applicant's certificate meets the approval of the director, he will endorse it with his recommendation to the Superintendent, who will admit her definitely after a month of probation, during which she shall receive nothing else at the expense of the schools but board, lodging and laundry. This admission will be notified to the Department of Charities.

Article 16th.—The age for admission shall be from eighteen to thirty-six years. The applicant may be admitted when there is only a difference of a few months before she attains the eighteen years, provided she has a strong constitution. A moderate education is indispensable for admittance into the schools. To ascertain this, the Superintendent will examine the students whenever she may deem it convenient.

Article 17th.—Applicants may be admitted any time during the year, but the course of instruction will not be considered complete until the three years of practical course have expired, counting from the date of admission and taking into account the month of probation.

Article 18th.—The students can be suspended for misdemeanor or incapacity whenever the Director and Superintendent may deem that they deserve it, notifying the Department of Charities of such action and motives thereof.

Article 19th.—The students will receive as remuneration for their services eight dollars per month during the first year; twelve dollars during the second, and twenty-five dollars gold during the third. Each student will provide all her necessary uniforms. For the acquisition of these, the school will assign for each student of the first and second years thirty-six dollars yearly, which will remain in the charge of the Treasurer to be spent when the Superintendent may deem it convenient. Should a balance remain at the end of the year, it will be given over in cash to the nurse to whom the amount is credited. The nurses who abandon the school lose all right to their uniforms. They cannot be worn on the streets, unless when rendering service. Laundry of uniforms shall be provided for all the students at the expense of the school.

CHAPTER III.

DUTIES OF THE STUDENTS.

Article 20th.—All students are obliged to reside in the schools. The hours of duty for the students will be divided between day and night. They will render their services eight hours during the day, devoting the remaining four hours to meals, study, recreation and rest, and twelve hours during the night, taking turns in such a manner that each student may be able to render her services approximately one consecutive month.

Article 21st.—During the first two years the students will not render their services out of the school. During the third year, they will be able to do so during a period which will not exceed three months, whenever the

Director, in accordance with the Superintendent, may deem it convenient. When the services are rendered to the sick poor, a special agreement will be made with the Municipal authorities. If attendance is rendered to private individuals outside, three dollars daily and cost of transportation will be charged. This amount will be paid over to the Treasurer and after deducting a certain sum which the school may deem wise to give to the nurse as gratification, the balance remaining will be kept with the object of accumulating a fund destined to be used as a prize, which in accordance with the Department of Charities will be awarded to the student who may be deemed worthy of such a distinction.

Article 22d.—Hospitals having no school for nurses in cases of emergency can apply for nurses to the school established in the locality, provided they pay the school annexed to the hospital in which they render their services the amount decided upon as gratification and the cost of transportation. The students who are employed in that capacity will figure in the pay roll of the hospital to which the school is annexed.

Article 23d.—Each student will have three weeks' vacation every year, which will be granted to them by turns by the Superintendent in accordance with the Director.

Article 24th.—In sickness, all students shall have gratuitous care; but the time lost in such manner shall be made up, provided said time exceeds one month in each year.

Article 25th.—The students will have no intercourse with the employees other than strictly a professional one. Any infraction of this order will be severely reprimanded and the Director of the school Shall be held responsible for such infringement.

CHAPTER IV.

DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND HER ASSISTANTS.

Article 26th.—The Superintendent shall be a graduated nurse of a school of established reputation and must present her credentials and satisfactory references from the school from which she proceeds. She will be appointed by the Department of Charities, in accordance with the Director.

Article 27th.—The Superintendent shall have the supervision and direct control of the school. She shall be authorized to accept the applicants after the month of probation, notifying their admission to the Department of Charities, trough the Director. She shall in like manner send a written report of the motives which prompt her to reject any applicant whom she may not deem desirable. She shall keep a record book of the admissions and rejections, which will be always at the disposal of the Director.

Article 28th.—She shall be authorized to suspend any student for misdemeanor, notifying the Director so that he may, after considering the necessary information, approve or disapprove her action.

Article 29th.—She shall send to the Department of Charities every three months a written statement of the assiduity, attendance and conduct of each student, and forward to the School of Medicine and Pharmacy a statement of the number of students inscribed in each course. Before the final examination she must send in a complete report, containing all necessary information with regard to the documents and practical work of each student.

Article 30th.—The Superintendent shall be authorized to purchase all articles necessary for the requirements of the school when it is independent of the hospital. Payments will be made by the Treausurer on approval of the Director. The purchase of wearing apparel for the nurses will be always made by the Superintendent.

Article 31st.—She shall have the general supervision of all the patients in the hospital in accordance with the Director. She shall see that the students serve in turn in the different departments, and determine those who are to render their services by night and shall be responsible to the Director of the Hospital for condition of cleanliness of floors, walls, windows, roofs and furniture of both medical and surgical wards and operating rooms, as well as the laundry and kitchen.

Article 32d.—She will receive every morning the report of the graduate

nnrses and obtain the requisitions for the daily requirements, transferring the report and requests to the Medical Director an hour in advance.

Article 33d.—She shall every night before retiring give the necessary instructions to the assistant who is to act as night superintendent, and obtain from her in the morning a written report of all the night occurrences. She shall refer all information dealing with the patients to the doctor in attendance on the ward, and those dealing with affairs in general to the Director.

Article 34th.—She shall not absent herself from the hospital during the day without notifying the Director and designating an assistant to take her place.

Article 35.—She shall attend the lectures delivered by the Professors to the students and review and correct the notes taken.

Article 36th.—She shall give weekly lectures to the students, on the practical knowledge they must possess for the proper discharge of their duties and practice of their profession.

Article 37.—She shall supervise all the assistant nurses in their Departments and will notify the Director of any fault committed. She will inspect the distribution of food to the nurses and the patients of the hospital, seeing that the instructions of the Director are complied with.

Article 38.—Whenever a case of contagious disease occurs, she shall take all proper precaution to isolate it and disinfect all the linen; soliciting from the Director any order which may be necessary.

Article 39.—To assist her in the proper discharge of all the duties mentioned, she will have under her orders at least four assistants, graduate nurses, one to have complete charge of the operating room, one to act as night superintendent and the remainder to render their services in the medical and surgical wards. The night superintendent shall receive more salary than the others, considering the kind of service which she renders. The assistants shall have charge of the instruction of the students in their respective sections and comply with all instructions received from the Superintendent. They shall not leave the building without first obtaining permission from the Superintendent, nor pass the night out of the institution. They shall enjoy a day vacation every week by turns. If sick for more than a month, the amount exceeding it will be discounted from their serviees.

The assistants will be appointed in the same manner as the Superintendent.

CHAPTER V.

THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION.

Article 40th.—The theoretical instruction will cover three terms: the school term will be from the first of October to the first of June, and the examinations will be held during the latter part of the last month.

OFFICIAL CURRICULUM.

SCHOOLS FOR NURSES.

THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE.

First Year.

PROFESSIONAL DISCIPLINE.

Anatomy:—Skeleton, Bones, Articulation and Muscles.

Hygiene and Bacteriology:—Action of the Bacteria, Disinfection and Isolation.

NOTIONS OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Materia Médica:—Metric System, Medicines and their administration; Drugs and classification.

Surgical Practice:—Asepsis and Antisepsis, Cicatrization, Accidents of penetrating and general wounds.

PREPARATION OF NOURSIHMENT FOR THE SICK.

Services to Children; State at birth, Physiological changes; Growth and Development; Morbid predisposition; Infant Mortality; Care of a Healthy Child; Nourishment to a Healthy Child, and to a Sick Child.

Second Year.

Anatomy:—Digestive Apparatus, Circulatory, Respiratory, Grandular System, Excretory and Nervous Apparatus.

NOTIONS OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Hygiene and Bacteriology:—Air, Water, Hygiene, Materia Medica, Personal, Poisons, Antidotes, Hypodermic Injections, Hydrotherapics; Medical Practice, Assistance in general observations (elementary clinics) of the patients, anotation of symptoms, temperature, pulse and respiration, diet, etc., etc.

Surgical Practice:—Care before, during, and after the operation; Care in special operations.

Third Year.

GYNECOLOGY.

Obstetrics:—Care of the woman during pregnancy, confinement, and afterwards, care of the new-born child.

Surgical Practice:—Anesthesia, application and bandages; services rendered in surgical wards.

Medical Practice:—Analysis of the urine, care of diseases of the digestive organs, circulatory, respiratory, nervous, urinary, and contagious.

Eyes, Skin, Ears, Throat, and Nose.—Anatomy, care in health and sickness, post-operatory care, special cures.

Practice of Massage.

Art. 41th.—The Superintendent will issue to each student a tri-monthly statement of her services in accordance with the following form:

Name,.....
Date of admission to School,.....
Wards in which they have served during the three months, ...
Behavoir,.....
Interest Manifested,.....
Apathy for observation,.....
Punctuality,.....
Application, ...
Disposition, ...
Cleanliness,.....
Order, ...
Amiability, ...
Peculiarites, ...
Distinction in Character, ...
Distinction in Work.....
Faults Commited in Work,.....
.....
Faults in Character,.....
Improvement, ...
Remarks,.....

Date.....

(Signature).....

FORM OF APPLICATION.

The answers to the questions shal be written in the applicant's own handwriting.

Name, surname, and address of applicant.....
.....
Civil condition.....
What has been your occupation?.....
Height ..... Weight.....
What education have yon received, and where?.....
.....
Age..... .....—Date and place of birth.....
Have you been in any other school for nurses?.....
Are you strong and healthy?.....
Is your sight and hearing perfect?.....
Have you any physical imperfections or defects.....
Have you a vaccination certificate?.....
What acute diseases or surgical operations have you suffered, and on what date?.....
Have you read and clearly understood the regulations of the school?.....
.....
Date.....

(Signature). .....

APPENDIX XII.

TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GRADUATES, NURSES AND ALUMNAE AT THE DIFFERENT TRAINING SCHOOLS.

NAME OF TRAINING SCHOOL.	Number of Graduates Alumnae Total on July 31st, 1901.			Number of Graduates and Alumnae gained by admission from July 1st, 1901, to December 31st, 1901.			Number of Graduates and Alumnae lost by Resignation and discharge during the six months.			Number of Graduates and Alumnae remaining on December 31st, 1901.		
	Grad.	Alumnae.	TOTAL.	Grad.	Alumnae.	TOTAL.	Grad.	Alumnae.	TOTAL.	Grad.	Alumnae.	TOTAL.
Training School, Municipol Hospital No. 1	7	21	28	4	11	15	2	5	7	9	27	36
Training School, "Mercedes Hospital."	5	23	28	.....	8	8	2	3	5	3	28	31
Training School "Santa Isabel" and Hospital, Matanzas	5	14	19	3	11	14	3	7	10	5	18	23
Training School Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos	1	19	20	5	3	8	1	6	7	5	16	21
Training School, General Hospital Puerto Príncipe	7	25	32	4	15	19	4	10	14	7	30	37
Training School, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba	5	3	8	5	11	16	4	1	5	6	13	17
Training School, General Hospital, Remedios	2	1	3	1	11	12	2	2	4	1	10	11
Special Duty at Santiago de las Vegas.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Grand Total	33	106	139	22	70	92	18	34	52	37	142	379

Respetfully submitted,

G. J. DE QUESADA, M. D.,

Special Inspector, Department of Charities.

LIST OF GRADUATE NURSES.

Abel, Rose E. Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas.
Alberti, Dagmar, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Boulton, Adeline M., General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Bowden, Clara L., General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Brakemier, Louise, *Superintendent*, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Bryans, Etta Bruce, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Byers, M. Jeannette, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Cooke, Minnie, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Doyle, Marcella, Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas.
Emerick, Mae, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Gieseman, Wilhemina, Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas.
Grafing, Adelaide F., General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Hannon, Nellie, T., Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Haupt, Lydia L., Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Henry, S. *Special Inspector and Acting Superintendent*, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Hibbard, Mary E., *Superintendent*, Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas.
Hoge, Mollie A., Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Kay, Jean J., General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Lantz, Anna M. K., Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Lee, Annie Edith, Training School for Boys, Santiago de las Vegas.
Macdonell, Cristine, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
McCoy, Emily D., Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Meech, Marietta L., Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Mitchell, M. A., *Superintendent*, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
O'Donnell, Anna E., "Mercedes Hospital," Havana.
O'Donnell M. A., *Superintendent*, General Hospital, Havana.
Osler, Julia C., Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Partridge, Nellie G., General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Pearson, Mary E., Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas.
Pursey, Jean, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Robertson, M. Ainslie, *Superintendent*, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Robinson, Edna W., Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Russell, Genevieve, "Mercedes Hospital," Havana.
Townshend, Lena G., Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Turner, Anna R., *Superintendent*, General Hospital, Remedios.
Tweed, Rose A., Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Walker, Elizabeth J., Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.

LIST OF PUPIL NURSES AT THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS ON DECEMBER 31, 1901.

Alvarez, Isolina	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Principe.
Alvarez y Valdés, Celia	Training School, Santa Isabel Hosp. Matanzas.
Alvarez, Josefa	Training School, Municipal Hosp. No. 1, Havana.
Anido, María	Training School, Municipal Hosp. No. 1, Havana.
Barbas, Pura	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Principe.
Badaille, Amalia	Training School, Santa Isabel Hosp. Matanzas.
Barreras, Manuela	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Principe.
Bassolo, Caridad	Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Benavides, Clemencia	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Principe.
Bermudas, Josefa	Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Bermudis, Gertrudis	Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Bode, Josefina	Training School, General Hospital, Remedios.
Bode, Rosa	Training School, General Hospital, Remedios.
Bohorgues, Teresa	Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Briel, Cecilia	Training School, Municipal Hospital, No. 1, Havana.
Brito, Carmen	Training School, Mercedes Hpspital, Havana.
Brito, Consuelo	Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Brito y Gomez, Rosalía	Training School, Santa Isabel Hosp. Matanzas.
Brito y Macho, Guadalupe	Training School, Santa Isabel Hosp. Matanzas.
Bujan, Agustina	Training School, Municipal Hospital, No. 1, Havana.
Cabre, Mercedes	Training School, Municipal Hospital, No. 1, Havana.
Cambril, Bienvenida	Training School, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Canton, Bienvenida	Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Cantero, Trinidad	Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.

Casanova, María.....	Training School, General Hospi Puerto Principe.
Carrió, Pastora.....	Training School, General Hospi Puerto Principe.
Capella, Candida.....	Training School, Civil Hospital, S tiago de Cuba.
Cepero, Pilar.....	Training School, Santa Isabel H Matanzas.
Costa, Pilar	Training School, Civil Hospita Cienfuegos.
Díaz, Concepción.....	Training School, Santa Isabel H Matanzas.
Díaz, Leonor.....	Training School, General Hospi Puerto Principe.
Díaz, Teresa.....	Training School, Mercedes Hospi Havana.
Dirú, María.....	Training School, Civil Hospital, S tiago de Cuba.
Domínguez, Evangelina....	Training School, Municipal No Havana.
Ducongal, Mariana.....	Training School, Santa Isabel H pital, Matanzas.
Estevez, Catalina	Training School, General Hospi Puerto Príncipe.
Facenda, Tomasa.....	Training School, Mercedes Hospi Havana.
Feijoo, Teresa.....	Training School, Mercedes Hospi Havana.
Fernández, Generosa.....	Training School, Municipal Hosp No. 1, Havana.
Fernández, Edelmira	Training School, Mercedes Hospi Havana.
Fernández, Celia.....	Training School, Mercedes Hospi Havana.
Ferreiro, Leonor.....	Training School, Mercedes Hospi Havana.
Fuentes, Encarnación.....	Training School, Santa Isabel, H pital, Matanzas.
Fuentes, Paula	Training School, Santa Isabel, H pital, Matanzas.
García, Josefa.....	Training School, General Hospi Puerto Príncipe.
Gallardo, Rosa.....	Training School, Mercedes Hospi Havana.
Galiano, Francisca.....	Training School, Civil Hospital, S tiago de Cuba.
Galiano, Clotilde.....	Training School, Civil Hospital, S tiago de Cuba.
Gómez, Herminia.....	Training School, Civil Hospi Cienfuegos.
González, Inés.....	Training School, General Hospi Puerto Príncipe.

nzález, María T.....	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
nzález, Perfecta	Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
nzález, Teresa.....	Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
nzález, Victoria	Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
nzález, Milagro.....	Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
nzález, Mercedes.....	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
nzález, Aurora	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
yos. Catalina.....	Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
evara, Porfiria	Training School, General Hospital, Remedios.
evara, Martina.....	Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
rnández, Blanca Rosa...	Training School, Municipal Hospital, No. 1, Havana.
rnández, Rosalía	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
rnández, Juana.....	Training School, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
rnández, Rosario.....	Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
dalgo, Dolores.....	Training School, General Hospital, Remedios.
s, Isabel.....	Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
ménez, Caridad.....	Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
ménez, Antonia.....	Training School, General Hospital, Remedios.
ver, Verena.....	Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
pez, Mercedes.....	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
pez, Caridad.....	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
ys, Eloisa.....	Training School, General Hospital, Remedios.
era, América.....	Training School, General Hospital, Remedios.
artini, Luz María.....	Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
artínez, Segunda.....	Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
artini, Clara.....	Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.

Casanova, María..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Principe.
Carrió, Pastora..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Principe.
Capella, Candida..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Cepero, Pilar..... Training School, Santa Isabel Hosp. Matanzas.
Costa, Pilar..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Díaz, Concepción..... Training School, Santa Isabel Hosp. Matanzas.
Díaz, Leonor..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Principe.
Díaz, Teresa..... Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Dirú, María..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Domínguez, Evangelina.... Training School, Municipal No. 1, Havana.
Ducongal, Mariana..... Training School, Santa Isabel Hospital, Matanzas.
Estevez, Catalina..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Facenda, Tomasa..... Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Feijoo, Teresa..... Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Fernández, Generosa..... Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Fernández, Edelmira..... Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Fernández, Celia..... Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Ferreiro, Leonor..... Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Fuentes, Encarnación..... Training School, Santa Isabel, Hospital, Matanzas.
Fuentes, Paula..... Training School, Santa Isabel, Hospital, Matanzas.
García, Josefa..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Gallardo, Rosa..... Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Galiano, Francisca..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Galiano, Clotilde..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Gómez, Herminia..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
González, Inés..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.

González, María T..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
González, Perfecta ..... Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
González, Teresa..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
González, Victoria ..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
González, Milagro..... Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
González, Mercedes..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
González, Aurora ..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Goyos. Catalina..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Guevara, Porfiria ..... Training School, General Hospital, Remedios.
Guevara, Martina..... Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Hernández, Blanca Rosa... Training School, Municipal Hospital, No. 1, Havana.
Hernández, Rosalía ..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Hernández, Juana..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Hernández, Rosario..... Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Hidalgo, Dolores..... Training School, General Hospital, Remedios.
Jas, Isabel..... Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Jiménez, Caridad..... Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Jiménez, Antonia..... Training School, General Hospital, Remedios.
Jover, Verena..... Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
López, Mercedes..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
López, Caridad..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Loys, Eloisa..... Training School, General Hospital, Remedios.
Llera, América..... Training School, General Hospital, Remedios.
Martini. Luz María..... Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Martínez, Segunda..... Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Martini, Clara..... Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.

Marquez, Etelvina..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Medero, Luz..... Training School, Santa Isabel Hospital, Matanzas.
Merelles, María..... Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Mendoza, Balbina..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Millares, Esperanza..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Monteagudo, Mercedes..... Training School, Municipal Hospital No 1, Havana.
Moronta, América..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Muñoz, Mercedes..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Muñoz, Aurora..... Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Núñez, María Luisa..... Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Núñez, Margarita..... Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Ochoa, Carmen..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Ochoa, Manuela..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Ortega, Dolores V..... Training School, Santa Isabel Hospital, Matanzas.
Padura, Dominga..... Training School, General Hospital, Remedios.
Paez y Reyes, Manuela..... Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Pérez, Laudelina..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Pérez, Aurelia..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Pérez, Blanca..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Pérez, María..... Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Pérez, Caridad..... Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Pérez y González, Carmen. Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Peña, Antonia..... Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Pino, Mercedes del..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Portal, Felicia..... Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Pujol, Juana..... Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.

Ramirez, Adela.....	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Ramirez, Eloisa.....	Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Rendos, Adelaida.....	Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Redonda, Amparo.....	Training School, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Rodríguez, Domitila.....	Training School, Municipal Hospital, No. 1, Havana.
Rodríguez, María.....	Training School, Municipal Hospital, No. 1, Havana.
Rodríguez, Francisca.....	Training School, Municipal Hospital, No. 1, Havana.
Rodríguez y Pratz, Irmenia	Training School, Santa Isabel Hospital, Matanzas.
Rodríguez, Caridad.....	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Rodríguez, María.....	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Rodríguez, Rubina.....	Traininh School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Ruíz y Martínez Sebastiana	Training School, Santa Isabel Hospital, Matanzas.
Ruíz, Sebastiana	Training School, Santa Isabel Hospital, Matanzas.
Sabis, Rogelia	Training School, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Sabis, Matilde.....	Training School, Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.
Santana, Basilia	Training School, Santa Isabel Hospital, Matanzas.
Sánchez, María.....	Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Seiglie, María.....	Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Seigle, Rosa..	Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Suárez, Regla.....	Training School, Santa Isabel Hospital, Matanzas.
Tápia, Juana.....	Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Taule, Iluminada.....	Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Taupier, Juana.....	Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Tejedor, Antonia.....	Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Torres, Luisa.....	Training School, Mercedes Hospital, Havana.
Torres, Adelaida.....	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.

Tuduris, Caridad.....	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Usatorres, Consuelo.....	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Val, del Carmen	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Valdés, y Brito, Enriqueta.	Training School, "Santa Isabel" Hospital, Matanzas,
Valdés, y Brito, Celia.....	Training School, "Santa Isabel" Hospital, Matanzas.
Valdés, Susana.....	Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.
Vallabrigas, Margarita.....	Training School, General Hospital, Remedios.
Veles, Aurora.....	Training School, General Hospital, Remedios.
Viera, Luisa.....	Training School, General Hospital, Remedios.
Vidal, Valentina.....	Training School, Santa Isabel Hospital, Matanzas.
Vilato, Eva.....	Training School, General Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.
Yanes, Gloria	Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Yanes, Luisa.....	Training School, Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.
Yncomino, Juana.....	Training School, Municipal Hospital No. 1, Havana.

APDENDIX XIII.

LIST OF PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CUBA NOT RECEIVING SUBSIDIES FROM THE STATE.

IN CIENFUEGOS.

(1) "La Providencia." Asylum for girls, administered by Hermanitas Dominicas. Private Institution.
(2) Hospital "San Rafael." Private sanatorium of an Association known as "San Rafael."
(3) Hospital "Quinta de la Colonia Española." Private hospital of Spanish Casino.
(4) Servants of Mary Association. For the care of sick in their homes.

IN SANTA CLARA.

(5) "San Felix." Orphan Asylum. No property. Is supported by voluntary contributions.
(6) "San Pedro and Santa Rosalía." Private orphan asylum for children controlled by the Abreu family.
(7) "San Vicente de Paul." Religious Association for the care and education of children.
(8) "Casa de Salud." Private hospital of Clerks' and Business Men's Association.

IN TRINIDAD.

(9) "Hospital "San Juan de Dios y Paula." Closed. Has considerable property.
(10) Casa de Beneficencia, orphan asylum; closed. Has considerable property.

IN SANCTI SPIRITUS.

(11) "Marte." Civil Hospital for males. Has some property. Was merged into San Juan de Dios on January 1, 1900.
(12) Hospital "San Juan de Dios," for males. Has considerable property. "Marte" Hospital was merged into this institution January 1, 1900. Closed.
(13) Civil Hospital "Paula." Female Hospital. Has some property. Closed.

(14) Casa de Beneficencia, orphan asylum. Has some property. The property of San Juan de Dios, Marte, Paula and la Beneficencia are administered by the same Junta.

The Municipal Civil Hospital has its own proper Junta.

IN MATANZAS.

(15) "Palmira Duarte" Orphan asylum for girls. Supported by Episcopal Missionary Society of United States, and managed by Mr. Pedro Duarte.

(16) "San Vicente de Paul" Orphan Asylum for girls. Religious Association for care and education of these children.

(17) "Industrial Home" Asylum for Boys and Girls. Supported partially by the Methodist Missionary Sociaty of the United States, and managed by Mr. Elmer E. Hubbard. Occupies three houses situated in different parts of the city, two for boys and one for girls.

(18) Firemen's Station Dispensary, and Casa de Socorro. Dispensary for the poor, treatment and medicine free. Supported by private contributions.

(19) Sisters of Mary Association; for the care of patients in their homes.

(20) "Quinta de Salud" Private Hospital of the Spanish Casino.

IN MARIEL.

(21) Asylum for Girls (Miss Jennie Edwards, Directress) Partially supported by the Baptist Missionary Society of U. S.

IN CÁRDENAS.

(22) "Industrial Home" Asylum for boys. Supported partially by the Methodist Missionary Society of the United States, and managed by Mr. Elmer E. Hubbard.

IN BEJUCAL.

(23) Hospital "Santa Susana" Private Hospital. Has some property administered by the Alcaldia of Bejucal. Institution managed by Sisters of Charity.

IN PUERTO PRINCIPE.

(24) "San Juan Nepomuceno" Orphan Asylum for girls. Owns building and is supported by voluntary contributions. Managod by Sisters of Charity.

IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

(25) "Hijas de María" Private asylum for orphan children.

(26) Servants of Mary Association. Religious Asso. for care of sick in their own homes.

IN THE CITY OF HAVANA.

Private Hospitals:

(27) "La Purísima Concepción." Owned by the Society "Centro de Dependientes."
(28) "La Benéfica." Owned by the Society "Centro Gallego."
(29) "Covadonga." Owned by the Society "Centro Gallego."
(30) "Quinta del Rey." Owned by the Society "Centro de Naturales de Cataluña."
(31) San Francisco de Paula.
(32) Clínica del Dr. Casuso.

Private Charitable Institutions:

(33) "La Domiciliaria." Almshouse.
(34) "El Buen Pastor." Convent Sisters of Good Shepherd.
(35) "San Vicente de Paula," Religious Association for care and education of children.
(36) "Asilo de Ancianos Desamparados." Asylum for destitute old people.
(37) Convent "Hermanas de la Caridad del Sagrado Corazón de Jesús." for the care and education of poor children.
(38) "Cruz Blanca Cubana." Private Society for care of sick poor.

APPENDIX XIV.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Office of Superintendent, Department of Charities, July 1st to December 31st, 1901.

Balances on hand June 30th, 1901		$ 9,306.12
Receipts:		
July		4,068,01
August		3,818,01
September		6,167.17
October		5,841.34
November		6,288.23
December		5,744.33
Total to be accounted for		$ 41,233.21
Amount expended	$ 28,225.80	
To Treasurer	7,414.08	
		$ 35,639.88
Balance on hand December 31st		$ 5,593.33

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

Personnel	$ 20,274.66
Shoeing Public Animals	48.22
Forage	236.56
Repairs to Harness and Wagons	307.72
Department Bulletin	35.00
Expenses of Inspectors	2,755.65
Stationery and Printing	545.97
Carpenter making boxes	24.00
Incidentals	515.15
Pay of Contract Nurses	1,498.00
Salary of Priest	525.00
Expenses of Central Board of Charities	531.15
Cook at Punta (Nurses Quarters)	60.00
Clerks for Central Board of Charities	392.84
Surgical treatment to Geredo Domenisch	100.00
Carpenter making files for office	108.88
Repairs to buildings (Widows' Home)	15.00
For services rendered by Dr. Agramonte and Dr. Robelin for verifying diagnoses of patients at San Lázaro Hospital, Havana	252.00
Total	$ 28,225.80

FUNDS RETURNED TO INSULAR TREASURER.

Personnel	$	349.08
Customs Duties		35.77
Shoeing Public Animals		32.83
Repairs to Wagons and Harness		250.00
Pay of Seamstresses		139.67
Lodging to Destitute		30.00
Expenses of Inspectors		399.81
Printing, Advertising and Stationery		963.94
Carpenter making boxes		000.50
Incidentals		567.87
Cleaning material for transportation		29.20
Pay of Contract Nurses		286.23
Fuel (wood)		9.00
Expenses of Central Board of Charities		1,812.42
Salary due Ruiz y Sombrera, ex-employee San José		144.00
To pay Mr. Anderson, for instructing employees at Reform School for Girls, in operating laundry machinery		40.00
Destitute chopping wood		1.86
To pay translator for putting Annual Report into Spanish		1.00
School Supplies		1.301.21
Cash received from Mr. Suarez		175.56
Repairing Ranges		53.23
Land, Guanajay		790.90
Total	$	7,414.08

Ludlow Fund:

On hand July 1st, 1901	$	1,428.35
Expended for inmates of Casa de las Viudas (Widows' Home)		80.00
Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1901	$	1,348.35

INFORME SEMI-ANUAL

DEL

DEPARTAMENTO DE BENEFICENCIA

DURANTE EL PERIODO DE JULIO 1º Á DICIEMBRE 31 DE 1901

PRESENTADO POR EL COMANDANTE

J. R. KEAN, CIRUJANO DEL EJERCITO DE LOS E. U. DE AMERICA,

Y

SUPERINTENDENTE DE BENEFICENCIA.

CUARTEL GENERAL DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUBA.

DEPARTAMENTO DE BENEFICENCIA.

Habana, Cuba, 10 de Abril de 1902.

Al Jefe de Estado Mayor del Cuartel General del Departamento de Cuba.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de presentar á Vd. el siguiente informe de los trabajos realizados por el Departamento de Beneficencia durante el semestre vencido en 31 de Diciembre de 1901.

La Ley de Beneficencia promulgada en 1900 señala, en términos generales, la verdadera línea divisoria entre los trabajos benéficos correspondientes al Estado, á los Municipios y á las corporaciones particulares. Los asumidos por el Estado, con arreglo á dicha ley, son:

(1) El cuidado de los niños desvalidos que deban serle confiados;

(2) La custodia de los niños delincuentes, de 10 á 16 años de edad, que han sido convictos de delitos ó faltas;

(3) El establecimiento de Instituciones del Estado para el cuidado é instrucción de los niños sordos, ciegos ó que adolezcan de cualquier otra imperfección, cuando dichas Instituciones se estimen necesarias;

(4) El cuidado de los dementes, ó la vigilancia del tratamiento que se les dé si están recluidos en asilos privados;

(5) La debida inspección de toda clase de instituciones benéficas, y la compilación de informes y datos estadísticos concernientes á las mismas;

(6) El sostenimiento de escuelas preparatorias de enfermeras en conexión con los principales hospitales de la Isla.

Es de la competencia de los Municipios el sostenimiento de hospitales y dispensarios para los enfermos desvalidos, y de asilos para inválidos y ancianos desvalidos. Se deja á las instituciones privadas y á las particulares el ejercicio de las obras benéficas que no están á cargo del Estado ó de los Municipios. La investigación de casos individuales de destitución y el modo de remediarlos, cuando no están comprendidos en las clases inheren-

tes á la beneficencia pública, constituye la esfera peculiar de la beneficencia privada. El Departamento, sin embargo, se vió obligado al organizarse á traspasar los límites de su esfera de acción, para responder á las urgentes necesidades de la situación. Durante el semestre á que se contrae este informe, el Departamento observó el sistema de apartarse del campo de la beneficencia privada, y también, tanto como le fué posible, del Municipal. A pesar de ello, no ha sido posible dejar en manos de los Ayuntamientos los hospitales y asilos para ancianos, á causa del malestar económico de los municipios y no haber éstos consignado en sus presupuestos cantidad alguna para tales instituciones.

Las siguientes cantidades se han recibido y pagado por el Departamento durante el semestre á que se contrae este informe:

Cantidad recibida del Estado...	$ 677,982.66	
Id. id. de otras procedencias....	73,800.91	
Total.....	.....	$ 751,783.57
Para el sostenimiento de instituciones del Estado, incluso hospitales generales.....	$ 361,114.09	
Para el sostenimiento de instituciones Municipales.....	245,013.29	
Para subvenciones á asilos é instituciones privadas	90,764.21	
Para gastos de administración del Departamento.....	26,433.76	
Saldo devuelto á la Tesorería..	28,458.22	
Total.....	.....	$ 751,783.57

I.

NIÑOS DESVALIDOS.

El número de niños desvalidos al abrigo del Departamento en Diciembre 31 de 1901, sin contar los niños de las escuelas correccionales, era como sigue:

En instituciones del Estado.....	493
En instituciones privadas, subvencionadas por el Estado.....	482
Colocados en familias.....	363
Total:.....	1,338

El número de niños en instituciones privadas subvencionadas por el Estado en Julio 1 de 1901, era de 1,236, repartidos entre once instituciones. De éstas han sido clausuradas las siguientes:

En Julio 31 de 1901, el Asilo de Huérfanos de Cienfuegos, con 127 niños y 26 empleados.

En Agosto 31 de 1901, el Asilo de Huérfanos de Sancti-Spíritus, con 50 niños y 4 empleados.

En Octubre 31 de 1901, la Escuela Industrial para Varones de Matanzas, con 97 niños y 20 empleados.

En Agosto 31 de 1901, el Asilo de Huérfanos de Manzanillo, con 32 niños (9 varones y 23 hembras) y 8 empleados.

En Noviembre 30 de 1901, el Asilo de Huérfanos "San Juan de Nepomuceno," de Puerto Príncipe, con 34 niños y 3 empleados. Más tarde se concedió autorización á esta institución para que continuara como un asilo particular sin pensión alguna, con 15 niños.

En Diciembre 31 de 1901, el asilo "Huérfanos de Patriotas Cubanos," de Santiago de Cuba, con 123 niños y 31 empleados.

Las razones que se tuvieron para clausurar las citadas instituciones fueron las siguientes: La creencia de que muchos de los asilados no eran legalmente desvalidos, por tener parientes que podían sostenerlos, y el haber desaparecido las circunstancias que hicieron temporalmente necesario el cuidado de ellos. Esta creencia se confirmó por el hecho de que, al clausurarse dichas instituciones, los niños, á excepción de muy pocos de ellos, fueron recogidos por sus parientes y amigos. El resto, que eran 16, fueron trasladados á las Escuelas Industriales del Estado. La Administración de aquellas instituciones no llegó nunca á ser satisfactoria, y la instrucción que en ellas se daba era deficiente. La economía que obtuvo el Estado con la clausura de las mismas fué considerable, habiendo ascendido á $47,463.56 la suma total de las cantidades asignadas para ellas durante el semestre anterior.

Los asilos de huérfanos subvencionados aún por el Estado son: la Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad de la Habana; el Asilo de Huérfanos de la Habana; la Casa de Beneficencia de Matanzas; la Casa de Beneficencia de Santiago de Cuba, y el Asilo-Escuela de la Sra. de Brooks en Guantánamo. El total de las subvenciones para estas instituciones durante el semestre fué de $31,831.46, y el total de sus ingresos privados fué, aproximadamente, de $33,421.08. (Véase el Apéndice IV.)

El Departamento se propone retirar las subvenciones á todas estas instituciones antes de la terminación del presente año fiscal, y hacerse cargo de todos los niños desvalidos que se le confíen, de acuerdo con la ley de Beneficencia de 1900, bien enviándolos á las Escuelas Industriales del Estado ó colocándolos en casas de familia.

Las Escuelas Industriales del Estado son las siguientes:

ESCUELA INDUSTRIAL PARA VARONES DE CUBA.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, no hay.

Superintendente y Pagador Oficial, Capitán Robert Crawford, de la Marina de los E. U. (Retirado.)

Número de empleados, 41.

Movimiento de asilados:

Número de niños en la institución, en Julio 1, 1901	113
Ingresados durante el semestre	321
Salidos durante el semestre	95
Fallecidos durante el semestre	1
Numero de niños en la institución en Dic. 31, 1901.	338

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado intervenidos durante el semestre.	$ 65,178.52
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,,	.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,,	.....
Total de gastos.....	$ 65,178.52

Situación y Organización.—La Escuela Industrial para Varones de Cuba está situada en Santiago de las Vegas, á 12 millas al Sur de la Habana. En Julio 1 estaba en su período de organización y contaba con 100 niños, habiéndose desde entonces hecho grandes trabajos en ella hasta completarla y organizarla.

Material, Instrucción, etc.—Esta Escuela está provista de un material completo para la educación industrial de los niños, incluso talleres de carpintería, zapatería, herrería y sastrería. También se está instalando una máquina motriz para un bien montado taller de maquinaria, y otras, para la producción de la luz eléctrica y el hielo. Estas últimas no tan sólo suministrarán luz eléctrica y hielo á la institución, sino que proveerán de estos adelantos, previo pago, al pueblo de Santiago de las Vegas. Los zapatos y trajes usados por los niños, son hechos en la misma Escuela. Esta institución posee cerca de 200 acres de tierra agrícola, de los cuales 50 se cultivan en la actualidad. A medida que el trabajo de organización de la Escuela se complete, se irá cultivando mayor cantidad de terreno, y el Departamento tiene la idea de hacer el curso de Agricultura lo más completo posible. Se instruye, además, á los niños en la horticultura y cría de animales domésticos y aves de corral.

Es de lamentarse que haciendo tanta falta la educación industrial en Cuba, una institución tan completa se dedique solamente para el uso de los niños desvalidos, pues podría llevarse á cabo un plan para establecer una escuela para niños de pensión en dicha institución, conservando á la vez en ella el Asilo de Huérfanos: máxime cuando muchos de los niños son de corta edad y tendrán que permanecer largos años en dicha Institución para poder aprovecharse de las oportunidades que se les ofrecen. Una retención larga de los niños en las instituciones es, además, contrario al sistema del Departamento.

Administración.—Los niños reciben también la instrucción primaria, y asisten á las clases literarias é industriales todos los días. El capitán Robert Crawford, Superintendente de esta Escuela, es un oficial de gran experiencia y valer. Para detalles completos de la institución, véase su informe, que va adjunto. En 31 de Diciembre no había sido entregada aún esta institución

á la Junta administrativa, por hallarse todavía en su período de organización.

ESCUELA INDUSTRIAL PARA NIÑAS DE CUBA.

Presidenta, Junta de Patronos, Sra. Dolores M. de Fonts.
Superintendenta, Sra. Helena K. James.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. Alfredo García.
Número de empleados, 41.

Movimiento de Asiladas:

Número de niñas en la institución, en Julio 1º	172
Ingresadas durante el semestre	33
Salidas (colocadas en casas de familia)	60
Número de niñas en la institución en Diciembre 31, 1901	155

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre	$ 16,709.17
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	.....
Total de gastos	$ 16,709.17

La Escuela Industrial para Niñas, situada en el Cuartel de Compostela, Habana, es una institución muy bien dirigida y de gran utilidad. La instrucción literaria que en ella se dá es excelente, y también se enseñan á las niñas, según sus edades, las labores industriales propias de su sexo, desde el trabajo de "Kindergarten" hasta los de costura, bordado, cocina, quehaceres de la casa y otrás ocupaciones domésticas. A las pupilas de este establecimiento se les coloca por lo general en casas de familia cuando cumplen los catorce años. Para más detalles, véase el informe de la Superintendenta, que va adjunto.

OFICINA DE COLOCACIÓN DE NIÑOS EN FAMILIA.

Cuando se suscitó por primera vez la idea de colocar niños en casas de familia, la mayoría de las personas relacionadas con el Departamento ó interesadas en asuntos benéficos, opinaron que dicha idea no tendría éxito en Cuba en las actuales circunstancias. Esta creencia no ha sido, sin embargo, justificada por los hechos, y este sistema, por su extensión durante el semestre, ha venido á resolver el problema de lo que debería hacerse con los huérfanos de la reconcentración. Se ha visto que á pesar de la general pobreza en Cuba, el cariño del pueblo hacia los niños y su bondad para con ellos, así como el reducido costo de su sostenimiento, ha hecho el sistema de fácil adopción y felices resultados. El número de niños colocados durante el semestre fué de 180, y el total de los que están al presente en casas de familia asciende á 363. Los trabajos realizados en este sentido, pueden verse mejor en el informe del Jefe de la Oficina de Colocación de Niños, Sr. Jerome B. Clark.

Es de notarse el hecho de que hasta el presente el Departamento no ha pagado nada á las familias por la manutención de los niños que éstos reciben. Este método puede llegar á hacerse necesario cuando se trate de colocar niños de muy tierna edad ó que adolezcan de alguna imperfección física ó moral. Las excesivas restricciones que á la adopción de niños impone el Código Civil, han limitado mucho la viabilidad de este admirable sistema.

II.

NIÑOS DELINCUENTES.

Los niños delincuentes y criminales que han sido confiados á la custodia del Departamento, de acuerdo con la Ley de Beneficencia de 1900, están recogidos en las Escuelas Correccionales de Guanajay y Aldecoa, de niños y niñas respectivamente.

ESCUELA CORRECCIONAL PARA VARONES DE CUBA.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Dr. Julio San Martín.
Director, Dr. J. M. Peña.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. José V. Canales.
Número de empleados, 41.

Movimiento de asilados:

Número de niños en la institución en Julio 1, 1901.....	332
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	101
Puestos en libertad condicional y colocados, ...	49
Trasladados, ...	128
Puestos en libertad,.....	77
Número de niños en la institución en Dic. 31, 1901,.....	179

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre ...	$ 26,923.34
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ...	.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ...	78.00
Total de gastos.....	$ 27,001.34

Historia y organización.—La Escuela Correccional para Varones tenía en Julio 1 de 1901, además de los niños criminales que le habían sido enviados, un gran número de huérfanos desvalidos que le fueron remitidos temporalmente á falta de otro lugar donde pudiera atendérseles. El número total de asilados en dicha institución en esa fecha era de 332. Tan pronto como se pudo conseguir alojamiento en Santiago de las Vegas para aquellos niños que eran desvalidos pero no criminales, se les trasladó á dicho punto, habiéndose terminado este trabajo el 30 de Agosto de 1901.

Administración.—El Superintendente de esta escuela era el señor George L. Todd, quien fué sustituído en Diciembre 1 de 1901

por el Dr. J. M. Peña, un Inspector de este Departamento, que ha sido nombrado Superintendente en propiedad.

Instrucción.—La instrucción que se da en esta escuela es literaria é industrial, pero con preferencia la última, pues la idea es tener á los niños constantemente ocupados, excepto durante las horas necesarias para el recreo. A los niños se les enseñan también los oficios de carpintero, zapatero, albañil y pintor, el arte de herrar, y se les ocupa asimismo en las faenas agrícolas. Los detalles de la administración de esta institución se dan en el informe del Superintendente, que va adjunto.

III.

NIÑOS DEGENERADOS.

En Cuba no existe institución alguna dedicada á la enseñanza de ciegos y mudos. El número de niños en Cuba que adolecen de estas imperfecciones parece ser muy limitado, pues el Departamento no tiene conocimiento más que de una docena de casos, habiendo tomado nota de los nombres y direcciones de estos niños. El Departamento tiene idea de establecer en Mazorra, á cierta distancia del Asilo de Dementes, un edificio para los niños idiotas é imbéciles y degenerados, y otro para los niños enagenados.

IV.

DEMENTES.

HOSPITAL PARA DEMENTES DE CUBA.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Dr. Juan Plá.
Médico Director, Dr. Lucas Alvarez Cerice.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. Adriano Silva.
Número de empleados, 133.

Movimiento de asilados:

Número de asilados en la institución en Julio 1, 1901..	772
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	271
Dados de alta ,, ,, ,, ...	123
Fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	61
Número de asilados en la institución en Dic. 31, 1901...	861

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre....	$ 78,000.92
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	1,904.86
Total de gastos	$ 79,905.78

El Hospital de Dementes de Mazorra es la única institución pública de su clase en Cuba, por más que también se reciba á éstos en las distintas Quintas de Salud.

El Departamento ha tratado por todos los medios de limitar el tiempo de observación á que, de acuerdo con la ley, están sometidos los presuntos enagenados en los hospitales, antes de su envío á Mazorra. Se ha tropezado con la dificultad de hacer comprender á los médicos encargados de practicar dichas observaciones que el plazo de 30 días prescrito por la Sección 50 de la ley de Beneficencia de 1900, es el máximo, y que están obligados á extender el certificado tan pronto como puedan precisar el diagnóstico. Después que los certificados médicos se envían á los juzgados, se sufren grandes demoras para dictar los autos de reclusión, y el Departamento se ve obligado á estar en constante comunicación con los juzgados á fin de expeditar su acción. Las causas de estas demoras son, en la mayoría de los casos, *fútiles*, pues á menudo se demora el auto por estar pendientes de trámites que podrían cumplirse después del envío del demente *al* Asilo.

Administración.—Se ha notado una constante mejora en la administración del hospital de dementes durante el semestre. Los empleados han sido debidamente uniformados, y se ha procurado dar á los asilados ocupación adecuada á sus costumbres. El Superintendente del hospital, Dr. Lucas Alvarez Cerice, es un hombre capaz y enérgico. La administración del establecimiento es *buena*.

Edificios.—Las principales deficiencias que se advierten en el Asilo, son las siguientes, que el que subscribe hizo notar en *su* informe al Sr. Gobernador Militar en Diciembre 5 de 1901: El hacinamiento de los asilados; el perjudicial contacto entre los de diferente tipo de demencia, y la falta de una clasificación apropiada por escasez de local. Existe el propósito de ensanchar la institución, construyendo pequeños edificios separados, que al mismo tiempo que harán viable una clasificación más completa, ofrecerán mejores comodidades á los asilados. Como el hacinamiento era mayor en el departamento de mujeres, se pidieron asignaciones para construir casas para el Superintendente y Tesorero, á fin de que éstos pudieran desalojar los espaciosos locales que ocupaban en el mismo departamento. Si esto se llegara á efectuar, se calcula que podría proporcionarse alojamiento á acerca de 75 enfermas más. Un edificio ocupado por empleados del hospital se ha arreglado también para este objeto. Se pidió además, y fué concedida, una asignación para organizar una colonia á alguna distancia de los edificios principales para alojar *en* ella la mayoría de los enfermos tranquilos, hombres robustos, acostumbrados á las faenas agrícolas. Estos asilados se emplearán en labrar la tierra, ocupación adecuada á sus costumbres y que será de beneficio para la institución. En esta colonia se piensa acomodar sesenta enfermos, en dos departamentos, con las habitaciones necesarias para los empleados y oficinas de administración.

Se hizo notar la necesidad de un edificio para niños, con departamentos separados para niños epilépticos, idiotas y dementes.

Servicio de agua.—El servicio de agua era muy deficiente, y el Departamento de Ingenieros emprendió su mejora durante el mes de Diciembre.

Se hace preciso instalar comedores generales para todos los enfermos, á excepción de los más peligrosos, tanto por conveniencia administrativa como por vía de valiosa disciplina para los asilados, cuya mejoría se aumenta á medida que el medio en que viven se asimila más á las condiciones normales de la vida doméstica. También se necesitan comedores para los empleados. El lavadero y la instalación mecánica no reunen buenas condiciones. Opinamos que en vez de haber tres diversas séries de calderas en la cocina, lavadero y bomba, podrían reunirse todas, formando una instalación completa que suministrara el vapor de agua á todos los departamentos de la institución que lo necesitaren. También se hace necesario un nuevo departamento en el hospital para casos agudos de enfermos varones.

V.

HOSPITALES.

A pesar de que la ley de Beneficencia de 1900 asigna á los Ayuntamientos el sostenimiento de los Hospitales Municipales, no ha podido llevarse á cabo á causa del malestar económico de aquellos. Los siguientes Hospitales han sido clasificados por el Departamento como de carácter general: Hospital Mercedes, Habana; Hospital Santa Isabel y San Nicolás, Matanzas; Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe, y Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba; á cada uno de los cuales se le ha agregado una escuela preparatoria de enfermeras. Además de los citados, el Gobierno ha administrado treinta hospitales municipales, de distintas clases, desde el de Victoria de las Tunas, con 10 enfermos, hasta el Hospital número 1, de la Habana, con 450. El total de fondos invertidos por el Estado en el sostenimiento de hospitales durante el semestre, fué de $478,021.12.

Desde el 1º de Julio el Estado retiró su apoyo á los hospitales de Campechuela, Jaruco, Limonar, Nueva Paz y Marianao, los cuales, á excepción del último, tuvieron que clausurarse por no poder sostenerlos sus Ayuntamientos.

La siguiente es una relación, por orden alfabético, de los hospitales sostenidos total ó parcialmente por el Estado, con expresión de sus detalles más esenciales:

ALQUIZAR (PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS).

Hospital Municipal.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Dr. Rafael Piña.
Médico Director, Dr. Agustín Ferrer.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. José L. Garrido.
Número de empleados, 50.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en Julio 1, 1901.....	17
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	11
Dados de alta ,, ,, ,, ...	16
Fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	4
Número de enfermos en el hospital en Diciembre 31, 1901.	8

tes á la beneficencia pública, constituye la esfera peculiar de la beneficencia privada. El Departamento, sin embargo, se vió obligado al organizarse á traspasar los límites de su esfera de acción, para responder á las urgentes necesidades de la situación. Durante el semestre á que se contrae este informe, el Departamento observó el sistema de apartarse del campo de la beneficencia privada, y también, tanto como le fué posible, del Municipal. A pesar de ello, no ha sido posible dejar en manos de los Ayuntamientos los hospitales y asilos para ancianos, á causa del malestar económico de los municipios y no haber éstos consignado en sus presupuestos cantidad alguna para tales instituciones.

Las siguientes cantidades se han recibido y pagado por el Departamento durante el semestre á que se contrae este informe:

Cantidad recibida del Estado...	$ 677,982.66	
Id. id. de otras procedencias....	73,800.91	
Total.....	.....	$ 751,783.57
Para el sostenimiento de instituciones del Estado, incluso hospitales generales.....	$ 361,114.09	
Para el sostenimiento de instituciones Municipales.....	245,013.29	
Para subvenciones á asilos é instituciones privadas	90,764.21	
Para gastos de administración del Departamento.....	26,433.76	
Saldo devuelto á la Tesorería..	28,458.22	
Total.....	.....	$ 751,783.57

I.

NIÑOS DESVALIDOS.

El número de niños desvalidos al abrigo del Departamento en Diciembre 31 de 1901, sin contar los niños de las escuelas correccionales, era como sigue:

En instituciones del Estado.....	493
En instituciones privadas, subvencionadas por el Estado.....	482
Colocados en familias.....	363
Total:.....	1,338

El número de niños en instituciones privadas subvencionadas por el Estado en Julio 1 de 1901, era de 1,236, repartidos entre once instituciones. De éstas han sido clausuradas las siguientes:

En Julio 31 de 1901, el Asilo de Huérfanos de Cienfuegos, con 127 niños y 26 empleados.

En Agosto 31 de 1901, el Asilo de Huérfanos de Sancti-Spíritus, con 50 niños y 4 empleados.

En Octubre 31 de 1901, la Escuela Industrial para Varones de Matanzas, con 97 niños y 20 empleados.

En Agosto 31 de 1901, el Asilo de Huérfanos de Manzanillo, con 32 niños (9 varones y 23 hembras) y 8 empleados.

En Noviembre 30 de 1901, el Asilo de Huérfanos "San Juan de Nepomuceno," de Puerto Príncipe, con 34 niños y 3 empleados. Más tarde se concedió autorización á esta institución para que continuara como un asilo particular sin pensión alguna, con 15 niños.

En Diciembre 31 de 1901, el asilo "Huérfanos de Patriotas Cubanos," de Santiago de Cuba, con 123 niños y 31 empleados.

Las razones que se tuvieron para clausurar las citadas instituciones fueron las siguientes: La creencia de que muchos de los asilados no eran legalmente desvalidos, por tener parientes que podían sostenerlos, y el haber desaparecido las circunstancias que hicieron temporalmente necesario el cuidado de ellos. Esta creencia se confirmó por el hecho de que, al clausurarse dichas instituciones, los niños, á excepción de muy pocos de ellos, fueron recogidos por sus parientes y amigos. El resto, que eran 16, fueron trasladados á las Escuelas Industriales del Estado. La Administración de aquellas instituciones no llegó nunca á ser satisfactoria, y la instrucción que en ellas se daba era deficiente. La economía que obtuvo el Estado con la clausura de las mismas fué considerable, habiendo ascendido á $47,463.56 la suma total de las cantidades asignadas para ellas durante el semestre anterior.

Los asilos de huérfanos subvencionados aún por el Estado son: la Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad de la Habana; el Asilo de Huérfanos de la Habana; la Casa de Beneficencia de Matanzas; la Casa de Beneficencia de Santiago de Cuba, y el Asilo-Escuela de la Sra. de Brooks en Guantánamo. El total de las subvenciones para estas instituciones durante el semestre fué de $31,831.46, y el total de sus ingresos privados fué, aproximadamente, de $33,421.08. (Véase el Apéndice IV.)

El Departamento se propone retirar las subvenciones á todas estas instituciones antes de la terminación del presente año fiscal, y hacerse cargo de todos los niños desvalidos que se le confíen, de acuerdo con la ley de Beneficencia de 1900, bien enviándolos á las Escuelas Industriales del Estado ó colocándolos en casas de familia.

Las Escuelas Industriales del Estado son las siguientes:

ESCUELA INDUSTRIAL PARA VARONES DE CUBA.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, no hay.

Superintendente y Pagador Oficial, Capitán Robert Crawford, de la Marina de los E. U. (Retirado.)

Número de empleados, 41.

Servicio de agua, baños, excusados y lavado:

El acueducto de la ciudad lo surte de agua, y el desagüe se efectúa por medio de cloacas que tienen salida á un río que corre subterráneo por la ciudad á unos 30 pies.

El servicio de baños y excusados es bueno, y el lavado se hace á mano fuera del establecimiento.

Nueva Hermanas de la Caridad están empleadas en el hospital para la administración del mismo y cuidado de los enfermos.

COLÓN (PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS).

Hospital Municipal "San Fernando."

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Enrique Pascual.
Médico Director, Dr. Filomeno Conde.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. Ramón Aedo.
Número de empleados, 16.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en Julio 1, 1901....	100
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	532
Dados de alta " " "	457
Fallecidos " " "	83
Número de enfermos en el hospital en Diciembre 31, 1901	92

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre....	$ 9,480.74
" Municipales " " " "	.....
" Particulares " " " "	.....
Total de gastos	$ 9,480.74

Historia, situación, edificios, servicio de agua, etc.—El hospital está bien situado en una plaza pública, y es un edificio de madera. Posee un buen material de servicio y por lo general tiene en sus departamentos más enfermos de los que puede alojar cómodamente. La sala de operaciones necesita arreglo y que se le provea de instrumentos.

El agua se toma de un pozo que hay en el patio, á corta distancia de los departamentos.

Los excusados desagüan en un foso situado cerca del pozo. El servicio de baños es bueno, y el lavado se hace á mano en el mismo hospital.

CIENFUEGOS (PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA).

Hospital Civil.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Dr. José A. Frías.
Médico Director, Dr. O. Alcalde.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. Antonio Benet.
Número de empleados, 68.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en Julio 1, 1901.....	243
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	1267
Dados de alta ,, ,, ,, ...	1186
Fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	93
Número de enfermos en el hospital en Diciembre 31, 1901	231

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre..	$ 23,017.99
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	1,350.00
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	975.75
Total de gastos.....	$ 25,343.74

Historia, situación, edificios, etc.—Este hospital, situado en la calle del Padre las Casas, fué organizado en 1853. Los edificios son de un solo piso y hechos de mampostería, á excepción de algunos departamentos recién construidos, que son de madera, habiéndose incurrido en grandes gastos para mejorar el estado de aquellos. El material de servicio, así como los instrumentos de cirugía, no dejan nada que desear. La Junta de Patronos se ocupa poco de los asuntos del hospital, reuniéndose raras veces.

Servicio de agua, etc.—El acueducto de la ciudad suministra el agua, que es escasa. El servicio de excusados y baños es satisfactorio, y el lavado se hace á mano en el mismo hospital.

Anexa al hospital hay una Escuela Preparatoria de Enfermeras de la que es Superintendenta la Srta. S. Henry, que tiene á sus órdenes cuatro ayudantas graduadas. El número de alumnas en dicha Escuela en Diciembre 31 era de 18. Las enfermeras han sido alojadas en el hospital, pero las habitaciones que se les han destinado no son adecuadas y se necesitan, además, para usos particulares del mismo, por lo cual se ha concedido autorización para alquilar una casa á corta distancia del hospital, á un costo mensual de $80.00, donde puedan estar las enfermeras más cómodamente alojadas.

Para los casos de malaria y fiebre amarilla se han destinado dos departamentos, protegidos por telas metálicas con objeto de impedir el acceso de los mosquitos.

CIEGO DE ÁVILA (PROVINCIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE).

Hospital Municipal.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Santiago Obregón.
Médico Director, Dr. Santiago García.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. Rafael Sánchez.
Número de empleados, 9.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en Julio 1º, 1901....	13
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	101
Dados de alta ,, ,, ,, ...	94
Fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	7
Número de enfermos en el hospital en Diciembre 31, 1901.	13

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre,						$ 2,141.25
,,	Municipales	,,	,,	,,	,,	.....
,,	Particulares	,,	,,	,,	,,	.....
					Total de gastos.....	$ 2,141.25

Edificios, administración:

El hospital está situado en un antiguo cuartel español y necesita reparación. Los informes no se rinden con puntualidad, y la administración es deficiente.

GUANAJAY (PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RÍO).

Hospital Municipal.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Antonio Abín.
Médico Director, Dr. Luis Galiano.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. Félix Codina.
Número de empleados, 14.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el Hospital en Julio 1, 1901.....	47
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	214
Dados de alta ,, ,, ,, ...	188
Fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	35
Número de enfermos en el hospital en Diciembre 1º 1901	38

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre,						$ 6,265.26
,,	Municipales	,,	,,	,,	,,	....
,,	Particulares	,,	,,	,,	,,	$ 114.25
					Total de gastos.....	$ 6,379.51

Historia, situación, edificios, etc. Este hospital fué fundado por el Obispo de la Habana en 1810, y era al principio sostenido por ingresos de la renta decimal é impuestos religiosos; pero al abolirse este impuesto, el Ayuntamiento se hizo cargo de su sostenimiento. No posee más propiedades que los edificios que ocupa. Está provisto de un buen servicio de material é instrumentos quirúrgicos. El servicio de baños y excusados es deficiente, y el lavado se hace á mano. El agua potable se toma de un manantial cercano.

GUANABACOA (PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA).

Hospital Municipal.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Antonio Espino.
Médico Director, Dr. Francisco M. Héctor.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. Victoriano Agostini.
Número de empleados, 20.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en Julio 1, 1901.	67
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	215
Dados de alta ,, ,, ,, ...	210
Fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	28
Número de enfermos en el hospital en Dic. 31, 1901..	44

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre...	$	5,956.25
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...		.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	$	1,873.74
Total de gastos.....	$	7,829.99

Historia, situación, edificios, etc.—Este hospital fué organizado en 1855 por la fusión de otros dos, uno de mujeres y otro de hombres. El edificio en que está situado es de mampostería, de un piso y propio para ese objeto.

El agua se toma de un manantial cercano existente en terrenos arrendados por la Junta de Patronos. El servicio de baños y excusados es bueno, pero éstos están instalados dentro de los departamentos. El lavado se hace á mano en el mismo hospital, en un departamento dedicado exclusivamente á ese objeto.

Seis Hermanas de la Caridad están empleadas en el hospital para la administración del mismo y cuidado de los enfermos.

GUINES (PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA).

Hospital Municipal.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Francisco Sánchez.
Médico Director, Dr. Alberto Mendoza.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. Federico Zervignon.

Número de empleados, 18.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en Julio 1, 1901..	47
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	290
Dados de alta ,, ,, ,, ...	246
Fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	29
Número de enfermos en el hospital en Dic. 31, 1901..	61

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre...	$	7,442.12
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ...		.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ...		117.19
Total de gastos.....	$	7,559.31

Este hospital está situado en un edificio de mampostería, de un piso, al Este de la Ciudad. En la época de la ocupación militar

se encontraba en mal estado, pero merced á la ayuda que le ha prestado el Gobierno, hoy se halla en perfectas condiciones. Fué fundado en 1880 por el Sr. José Díaz Curbelo como una institución privada, pero más tarde pasó á ser hospital del distrito. El edificio que ocupa es de su propiedad y reconoce censos en otras propiedades valuados on $6,000.00 aproximadamente. Está debidamente equipado y dispone de un material suficiente de instrumentos médicos y quirúrgicos, gozando asímismo de una administración excelente. El agua potable se toma de un pozo, y la que se emplea para otros usos, de una acéquia que corre al fondo del hospital. El servicio de excusados y baños es satisfactorio, y el lavado se hace á mano en el mismo hospital.

GUANTÁNAMO (PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA).

Hospital Municipal.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Pbtro. M. M. Espino.
Médico Director, Dr. Joaquín Ros.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. Ramón de León.

Número de empleados, 26.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en Julio 1º de 1901.	49
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	441
Dados de alta ,, ,, ,, ...	413
Fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	31
Número de enfermos en el hospital en Diciembre 31 de 1901.....	46

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre	$ 9,667.22
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ...	.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ...	15.00
Total de gastos.....	$ 9,682.22

Historia, situación, etc.—Este hospital ocupa un edificio de un piso, de ladrillo, en la calle de Martí, cerca del centro de la ciudad. El terreno en que está situado es bajo y cenagoso, impropio para ese objeto, en vista de lo cual, la Junta ha solicitado su traslación al Cuartel situado en la parte norte de la ciudad, ocupado en la actualidad por tropas americanas, el que reúne excelentes condiciones para el caso. Dicho cambio sería, por tanto, de gran provecho.

Servicio de agua, baños, etc.—El acueducto de la ciudad, construido por el Gobierno Militar, lo surte de agua. El hospital carece de cloacas, y el desagüe se efectúa por medio de canales, sistema que resulta antihigiénico. El servicio de baños es satisfactorio, y el lavado se hace á mano en un colgadizo al extremo del patio, vertiéndose sobre el suelo el agua que se ha empleado para ese objeto. Los excusados están construidos sobre fosos, lo que es también antihigiénico.

HABANA (PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA).

Hospital Municipal Nº 1.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Sr. A. Nuño.
Médico Director, Dr. Enrique Diago.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. Julio Lopez.
Número de empleados, 121.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en Julio 1, 1901..	438
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	2,459
Dados de alta ,, ,, ...	2,202
Fallecidos ,, ,, ...	303
Número de enfermos en el hospital en Diciembre 31 de 1901.....	392

Gastos:

Fondos del estado invertidos durante el semestre..	$ 65,256.91
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	.....
Total de gastos...	$ 65,256.91

Historia, situación, etc.—Esta institución fué durante el dominio español el Hospital Militar "Alfonso XIII," y después el Gobierno Interventor lo utilizó como hospital militar, habiéndose gastado en él cerca de $80,000.00, principalmente en la construcción de baños, excusados, salas de operaciones y cloacas. Su situación es magnífica, pues está colocado cerca de la cima de una loma al Oeste de la Habana, entre la Pirotecnia y el Castillo del Príncipe. Los edificios son todos de madera y de un solo piso, y apesar de que su contrucción data solamente del año 1895 y de las contínuas reparaciones que se les hacen, se les vé desgastarse rápidamente.

Servicio de Agua, lavado, etc.—El servicio de agua es excelente, del acueducto de la ciudad, y los baños y excusados están en buenas condiciones. El lavado se hace al vapor, en un taller anexo al hospital, y también se cocina por este medio. El servicio de alumbrado es eléctrico.

El cuidado de los enfermos está casi todo á cargo de las alumnas de la Escuela Preparatoria de Enfermas anexas al hospital, de la que es Superintendenta la Srita. Luisa Brakemier, que tiene á sus órdenes siete enfermeras graduadas. El número de alumnas en la Escuela es de 27.

Material, capacidad.—El hospital está preparado para dar alojamiento á 500 enfermos, y cuenta con una gran sala de operaciones y un surtido completo de instrumentos de cirugía. La asistencia médica es muy activa, y está á cargo de los siguientes doctores:

Cuerpo Médico:

Dr. Enrique Fortún,	Cirujano.	
Dr. Joaquín Albarrán,	,,	
Dr. Ernesto Aragón,	,,	
Dr. Julio Carrerá,	,,	
Dr. Arturo Tomville,	,,	
Dr. Francisco Domínguez,	,,	
Dr. Jorge Dehogues,	,,	(Oculista.)
Dr. Joaquín Jacobsen,	Médico.	
Dr. Joaquín Dueñas,	,,	
Dr. Enrique Saladrigas,	,,	
Dr. Arístides Agramonte,	,,	

El hospital está protegido por telas metálicas que impiden el acceso de los mosquitos, á fin de evitar la propagación de la malaria y la fiebre amarilla.

HABANA (PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA).

Hospital "Mercedes." (Institución del Estado.)

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Dr. Leopoldo Berriel.
Médico Director, Dr. Emiliano Núñez.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. Jaime Grauperá.
Número de empleados, 104.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en Julio 1, 1901,	176
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	950
Dados de alta ,, ,, ,, ...	892
Fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	76
Número de enfermos en el hospital en Diciembre 31, 1901	156

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre.....	$ 31,420.93
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	9,656.49
Total de gastos.....	$ 41,077.42

Historia, situación, edificios, etc.—Este hospital, situado en una loma á espaldas de la batería de Santa Clara, al Oeste de la Habana y próximo al Vedado, fué primeramente una institución privada. Los actuales edificios, construídos de piedra, se empezaron en 1880, concluyéndose en 1885. Dicho hospital tiene grandes bienes procedentes de cuantiosos legados, algunos de los cuales provienen del antiguo Hospital de San Juan de Dios, que existió hace 300 años en la plaza de ese nombre en esta ciudad.

Clasificación, legados y deuda.—El Hospital Mercedes fué clasificado como de carácter público general por la Orden Civil Nº 94 de 1900.

El valor de los bienes de esta institución asciende á $777,737, oro español, de cuya cantidad $350,572 es el capital productivo, que devenga un interés anual de $17,500 en oro español. Reconoce una deuda desde el tiempo del gobierno de España que asciende á la cantidad de $106,304 en oro español.

Servicio de agua, baños, etc.—El acueducto de la ciudad lo surte de agua, y el servicio de baños y excusados es excelente. El lavado se hace al vapor en un taller anexo al hospital. El sistema de alumbrado es eléctrico, y se cocina por medio del vapor.

Administración.—El Hospital Mercedes sirve de Clínica á los alumnos de la Universidad de la Habana, y la asistencia médica está á cargo de profesores de dicha Universidad. Su administración es excelente.

Enfermeras y sus Escuelas.—La Escuela Preparatoria de Enfermeras anexa al hospital es la primera que se estableció en Cuba, debido á la iniciativa del Comandante C. L. Furbush, del Departamento Médico de Voluntarios de los E. U. La Superintendenta de esta Escuela lo es la Srta. María Agnes O'Donnell, existiendo, además, cuatro enfermeras graduadas; pero en la actualidad hay dos plazas vacantes. El número de alumnas en la Escuela es de 28. Esta Escuela fué organizada en Septiembre de 1899, y siendo de tres años el curso de estudios, sus primeras alumnas se graduarán, por consiguiente, en 1902. Las habitaciones destinadas á las enfermeras están en el segundo piso del departamento de administración del hospital. Sería conveniente que las enfermeras, tanto en este caso como en otros análagos, fueran alojadas en una casa completamente separada del hospital, y es de esperarse que dicha idea se lleve á vías de hecho más adelante.

El hospital está protegido por telas metálicas que impiden el acceso de los mosquitos, á fin de evitar la propagación de la malaria y la fiebre amarilla.

HABANA (PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA).

Dispensario Tamayo.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Dr. Carlos Finlay.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Dr. E. Sánchez Agramonte.
Número de empleados, 6.

Movimiento de enfermos:

El informe de este hospital no expresa el número de enfermos en asistencia durante los primeros y últimos días del semestre. Su informe anual es como sigue:

Número de enfermos asistidos durante 1901.....	7841
Número de consultas evacuadas.....	21279
Número de operaciones realizadas	241

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre...	$ 2,031.36
" Particulares " " " "	844.73
Total de gastos.....	$ 2,876.09

Historia, situación, etc.—El Dispensario Tamayo se organizó de acuerdo con la Orden No. 271 de 1900, y lleva ese nombre en honor del señor Diego Tamayo, Secretario de Estado de esta Isla. Empezó á funcionar el 1º de Noviembre de 1900. El Dispensario ocupa habitaciones alquiladas en la calzada del Monte, número 74, las cuales no son adecuadas para ese objeto, por cuyo motivo el Departamento ha aconsejado su traslación al segundo piso de la actual Escuela de Medicina, cuando ésta sea trasladada á la Pirotecnia. El Dispensario se sostiene en parte por sí mismo, cobrándose diez centavos por cada receta que se prepara. Dos de las alumnas enfermeras de la Escuela Preparatoria del Hospital Mercedes están diariamente de servicio en esta institución. Su cuerpo médico no recibe retribución alguna. El Dispensario está bien administrado y está prestando un gran servicio. Sin embargo, es contrario al sistema del Departamento que el Estado contribuya á la asistencia domiciliaria, aunque sea facultativa, toda vez que esta atención cae de lleno dentro de la esfera de la beneficencia municipal. Si el Municipio no puede sostener esta Institución, podría agregarse á la Universidad como una Escuela de Instrucción clínica para un grupo de casos que se presentan raras veces en los hospitales y que corresponden precisamente á los consultorios médicos.

HOLGUIN (PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA).

Hospital Municipal.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Vicente Gómez.
Médico Director, Dr. Rodolfo Socarrás.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. Francisco Fernández.
Número de empleados, 10.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en Julio 1, 1901..	38
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	213
Dados de alta " " "	199
Fallecidos " " "	7
Número de enfermos en el hospital en Dic. 31, 1901..	45

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre...	$ 4,176.88
" Municipales " " " " ...	.....
" Particulares " " " " ...	182.30
Total de gastos.....	$ 4,359.18

Historia, situación, etc.—El hospital está situado en un antiguo edificio de piedra, en la calle de la Libertad. Tiene capacidad para 40 camas, pero por lo general tiene más enfermos de los que puede alojar con comodidad. Carece por completo de comedores, sirviéndose las comidas en las habitaciones, y en el tiempo en que los enfermos están bajo asistencia, en un portal cubierto por un toldo de lona. El equipo del hospital es bueno, á excepción de las camas, que son deficientes.

JOVELLANOS (PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS).

Hospital Municipal.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Antonio Díaz.
Médico Director, Dr. Leonardo Esperón.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. C. Gómez.
Número de empleados, 6.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en Julio 1, 1901..	23
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	74
Dados de alta ,, ,, ,, ...	64
Fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	13
Número de enfermos en el hospital en Dic. 31, 1901.	20

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre..	$2,436.72
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	.....
Total de gastos.....	$2,436.72

Historia, situación, etc.—Este hospital fué fundado en 1701, y los edificios que ocupa son de mampostería y se hallan en buen estado, siendo éstos propiedad del Municipio. El material de servicio es escaso. En el hospital se observa un gran aseo, y la administración es acertada.

Servicio de agua, baños, etc.—El acueducto de la ciudad lo surte de agua, y el servicio de baños y excusados es satisfactorio. El lavado se hace á mano en el mismo hospital.

JARUCO (PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA).

Hospital Municipal.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Juan R. Vivó.
Médico-Director, Dr. Luis Navarro.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. Luis Navarro.
Número de empleados, ...

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante un mes....	$380.60
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	.....
Total de gastos	$380.60

Historia, edificios, etc.—El Estado le retiró la subvención en Julio 31 de 1901, desde cuya época permanece en realidad cerrado, por más que en Septiembre hubiera un enfermo en él.

El edificio que ocupa es de piedra, de un piso, con tres grandes departamentos y habitaciones amplias para las oficinas de administración. Es propiedad del Municipio, y durante el gobierno de España se utilizó como hospital de distrito. Posee algunas propiedades, que le producen muy poco.

LIMONAR.

El Estado le retiró la subvención á este hospital en Julio 1º de 1901, y fué entonces clausurado, á causa de no poder ó no querer el Ayuntamiento hacerse cargo de él.

Fondos del Estado invertidos.....	$ 336.65

MANZANILLO (PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA).

Hospital Municipal.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Francisco Codina.
Director Médico, Dr. Augusto Aguilera.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. Fernando F. de Córdova.
Número de empleados, 12.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en Julio 1º, 1901....	34
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	202
Dados de alta ,, ,, ,, ...	178
Fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	18
Número de enfermos en el hospital en Dbre. 31, 1901...	40

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre...	$ 6,196.04
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	377.00
Total de gastos.....	$ 6,573.04

Historia, situación, etc.—Este hospital, situado en una loma que domina la ciudad, consta de varios edificios de un piso, y fué construido por las autoridades militares españolas para servir de hospital militar. El terreno pertenece á un particular, que ha interpuesto pleito por alquileres desde Enero 1º de 1899. El

hospital posee un edificio llamado Fuerte "Gerona," que en la actualidad está ocupado por oficiales del Ejército de los Estados Unidos, por el que paga el Gobierno Militar una renta de $50.00 mensuales. Un particular de Manzanillo ha donado una fortuna de cerca de $195,000.00 para la creación de un hospital, y si se consiguiera agregar este legado al hospital municipal, se contribuiría mucho á que dicha institución se sostuviera de por sí. El hospital se considera también con derecho á la propiedad de un teatro de la ciudad; pero éste está en tan mal estado que no le produciría nada.

Material, sala de operaciones.—El hospital está bien provisto de camas y mobiliario, así como de un buen surtido de medicinas é instrumentos quirúrgicos. La sala de operaciones, situada en un pequeño edificio aparte, está en buenas condiciones y bien surtida de material.

Servicio de agua, etc.—El agua potable se toma en una cisterna que hay en el hospital, y la que se emplea para otros usos, de un gran pozo situado en el campamento militar. El lavado se hace al vapor en el mismo hospital.

MATANZAS (PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS).

Hospital San Nicolás (para mujeres y niños solamente).

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Sr. M. C. de Verones.
Médico Director, Dr. Florencio Hernández.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. Eduardo Alvarez.
Número de empleados, 15.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en Julio 1º, 1901.....	62
Ingresados durante el semestre	152
Dados de alta.....	146
Fallecidos.....	21
Número de enfermos en el hospital en Diciembre 31 1901.	47

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre,	$ 4,133.39
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,,	.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,,	978.43
Total de gastos.....	$ 5,110.82

Historia, situación, etc.—El edificio del hospital es grande, pero en mal estado, y está situado en una parte importante de la ciudad. Posee una gran propiedad privada, pero está mal administrada y le produce bien poco. Algunas casas pertenecientes á esta institución han estado ocupadas durante muchos años por familias acomodadas de Matanzas, sin haber pagado alquiler alguno.

Servicio de agua, etc.—El acueducto de la ciudad lo surte de agua, y el servicio de baños y excusados es deficiente. El lavado

se hace á mano en el hospital militar. El equipo del hospital es deficiente, y su dirección poco satisfactoria.

Este hospital se funcionará con el de Santa Isabel en Enero 1º de 1902, habiéndose ya traslado todos los enfermos á éste.

MATANZAS (PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS).

Hospital General "Santa Isabel."

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Juan A. González.
Médico Director, Dr. Julio Ortiz.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. Ignacio Fonts.
Número de empleados, 69.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en Julio 1, 1901.....	108
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	576
Dados de alta ,, ,, ,, ...	499
Fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	63
Número de enfermos en el hospital en Diciembre 31, 1901	122

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre....	$ 16,965.21
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	
Total de gastos.....	$ 16,965.21

Historia, etc.—El Departamento, en virtud del Protectorado conferido al Gobierno por el Real Decreto de Madrid de 1875, clausuró el Hospital de San Nicolás de Matanzas funcionándolo con el de Santa Isabel de esa misma ciudad. El primero tenía grandes legados, pero sus ingresos no eran proporcionados y su administración deficiente, y el edificio que ocupaba no reunía tan buenas condiciones para el caso como el del hospital Santa Isabel.

Situación.—Este hospital está situado en el suburbio conocido por Versalles, sobre una loma que domina la bahía. El sitio no puede ser más apropósito para el caso.

Servicio de agua, etc.—El acueducto de la ciudad lo surte de agua, mediante un precio estipulado. El desagüe se hace por medio de cloacas que tienen salida á la bahía. El lavado se hace al vapor, en Matanzas, y por contrata, sistema que es caro y poco satisfactorio, pues el precio estipulado es de $160.00 mensuales.

El hospital está protegido por telas metálicas que impiden el acceso de los mosquitos, á fin de evitar la propagación de la malaria y la fiebre amarilla.

Anexa al hospital hay una Escuela Preparatoria de Enfermeras, de la que es Superintendenta la Srta. M. E. Hibbard, enfermera de gran experiencia, que tiene á sus órdenes cuatro enfermeras graduadas. En Diciembre 31, había en esta Escuela 18 alumnas.

NUEVA PAZ (PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA).

Hospital Municipal.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Lázaro Fraga.
Médico Director, Dr. Ricardo Molines.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial, Sr. José Camejo.
Número de empleados.....

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante un mes..... $ 242.86

El Estado le retiró la subvención en 1º de Julio de 1901, y fué entonces clausurado por no poder sostenerlo el Ayuntamiento.

El hospital era un edificio de un piso, rodeado de galerías, y su administración nunca dejó de ser buena. El edificio, y los terrenos que lo rodean que tienen una extensión de 900 metros, son propiedad del Municipio. Fué fundado en 1899, y desdé esa fecha hasta su clausura fué sostenido por el Estado. Su conservación no era, sin embargo, necesaria, á causa de la disminución del número de enfermos en Nueva Paz, y porque el hospital de Güines podía facilmente encargarse de la atención de los enfermos de ese punto.

PUERTO PADRE (PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA).

Hospital Municipal.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Francisco Pla.
Médico Director, Dr. José N. Maceo.
Tesorero y Pagador Oficial.....
Número de empleados, 10.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Núm. de enfermos en el hospital en Julio 1º de 1901...	32
Ingresados durante el semestre.....	197
Dados de alta ,, ,, ,, ...	179
Fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	8
Número de enfermos en el hospital en Dicbre. 31 de 1901	42

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos durante el semestre..	$4,152.60
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	600.00
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	.....
Total de gastos.....	$4,752.60

El edificio es antiguo y de mampostería, con techo de tejas. El agua se toma de un pozo, extrayéndose por medio de un molino de viento. El hospital está bien equipado, contando con un buen surtido de material médico y quirúrgico.

PUERTO PRÍNCIPE.

Hospital General, Provincia de Puerto Príncipe.
(Institución del Estado.)

Hasta la fecha no se ha nombrado Junta para este Hospital.

Director Facultativo, Dr. J. M. Delgado.
Tesorero y Pagador, Sr. Juan Izquierdo.
Número de empleados, 72.

Movimiento de Enfermos:

Número	en el hospital en Julio 1, 1901	139
"	admitido en el semestre	576
"	dados de alta en el "	564
"	en el hospital en 31 de Diciembre, 1901	120

Gastos:

Fondos	del Estado en el semestre	$ 23,577.33
"	Municipales " " "	.....
"	Particulares " " "	9.00
	Costo total de la institución	$ 23,586.33

Historia, situación, edificios, etc.; suministro de agua, desagüe.— Este hospital se estableció en Noviembre de 1900 por el Gobierno de la Intervención, el cual lo ha sostenido solo. El edificio es una gran estructura de mampostería, construída en forma rectangular, con patio central, teniendo dos pisos en la fachada y uno en el resto. Anteriormente fué un hospital español; después lo utilizaron como cuartel de las tropas de los Estados Unidos, que lo desocuparon al desarrollarse la fiebre amarilla, y entonces se convirtió en hospital civil. Se han invertido cuantiosas sumas en este edificio durante su ocupación por las tropas americanas y desde que se convirtió en hospital, se encuentra en excelentes condiciones y sus habilitaciones médicas y quirúrgicas son las más abundantes de cualquier hospital en Cuba. Tiene abundante suministro de agua buena de un pozo artesiano, con baños, duchas y retretes para los pacientes y empleados. Todo el desagüe corre por una gran bóveda al fondo del hospital; de allí se bombea diariamente en carros que lo transportan á gran distancia.

Enfermeras y escuela para idem.—Unida á este hospital existe una excelente y floreciente escuela de enfermeras, dirigida por Miss M. A. Mitchell que estaba auxiliada por siete enfermeras recibidas, cuyo número se rebajó á cuatro recientemente; y hoy cuenta la escuela con 32 educandas. La administración de este hospital es excelente; pero la parte quirúrgica no es tan activa como en otros establecimientos de igual importancia. Existe la tendencia de tener los pacientes mucho tiempo en el hospital, tendencia alentada probablemente por el buen orden que allí reina y las comodidades de que se ven rodeados.

Necesidades del hospital.—La necesidad principal del hospital es la de un sistema adecuado para la disposición de los desagües y el Departamento medita la construcción de un tanque séptico con un filtro para la purificación de aquéllos á fin de que no puedan causarse perjuicios virtiéndolos en un arroyuelo que corre detrás del hospital.

PINAR DEL RIO.

Hospital Municipal.—Provincia de Pinar del Rio.

Presidente de la Junta de Patronos, Sr. Eugenio Cuesta.
Director Facultativo, Dr. Andrés A. Cuní.
Tesorero Pagador, Sr. Leopoldo Galiano.
Número de empleados, 15.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número en el hospital en 1º de Julio de 1901.....	45
,, admitido en el semestre...	200
,, dados de alta en el ,, ...	147
,, fallecidos en el ,, ...	47
,, en el hospital en 31 Dic., 1901.....	51

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado en el semestre.....	$ 5,689.75
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ...	900.01
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ...	284.95
Costo total de la institución.....	$ 6,874.71

Historia, instalación, edificios, etc.—Fundóse este hospital en 1855, pero no se terminaron los edificios hasta 1863; y hasta 1876 derivó sus principales ingresos del alquiler de esclavos. Entonces se declaró hospital del partido y lo sostenían los municipios circunyacientes. Situado en la parte más elevada de la ciudad el edificio da frente á tres lados de un triángulo con un patio central y es propiedad del hospital que también posee 6,655 metros cuadrados del terreno contiguo. También tiene dos caballerías de tierra en el municipio de Guane, de las cuales no percibe renta alguna. El hospital se encuentra en perfecto estado de conservación y está bien dotado habiéndose empleado en él grandes sumas de los fondos insulares desde la ocupación militar de la isla.

Agua, instalación, etc.—El suministro de agua está empalmado con el acueducto del puesto militar y se surte del río como á una milla arriba de la ciudad. Las instalaciones sanitarias son de fecha reciente y desaguan en un sumidero; pero los retretes son de modelo defectuoso y estan mal dispuestas. El trabajo de lavado se hace á mano en el hospital.

Administración.—La administración del hospital no es metódica ni enérgica, y deja mucho que desear el servicio profesional siendo de señalarse especialmente en la parte quirúrgica.

REMEDIOS (PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA).

Hospital Municipal.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Modesto A. Ruíz.
Director Facultativo. Dr. Domingo Lagomasino.
Tesorero y Pagador, Sr. Eliseo Pando.
Número de empleados, 16.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número	en el hospital en Julio 1, 1901.....	59
,,	admitidos en el semestre.....	506
,,	dados de baja en el ,, ...	465
,,	defunciones en el ,, ...	43
,,	en hospital en 31 de Diciembre, 1901.....	57

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos en el semestre.....		$ 9,623.56
,,	Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	.....
,,	Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	76.46
	Costo total de la institución...	$ 9,700.02

Historia, situación, edificios.—El hospital se organizó en 1860 para enfermos pobres de ambos sexos; está situado en la calle Antonio Maceo, en las afueras de la ciudad y está construido de mampostería. Es de un piso, tiene la forma corriente de un rectángulo con patio central y los suelos son de ladrillos en mal estado.

Agua, etc.—El suministro de agua procede de un pozo en el patio. Los desperdicios del hospital se vierten en un sumidero en el patio. El trabajo de lavado se hace á mano en el hospital.

Enfermeras de escuelas de id.—Unida á este hospital existe una pequeña escuela para niñas huérfanas bajo la dirección de la enfermera recibida Miss Anna R. Turner. Estas niñas practican en el hospital y constituyen una escuela elemental para la enseñanza de enfermeras; y de allí, según vayan creciendo, se propone el Departamento trasladarlas á las escuelas de enfermeras mayores. Parece ser bueno el sistema médico y quirúrgico de este hospital pero su administración es defectuosa pues aparece que el personal inferior es descuidado y desaseado. Se han aprobado proyectos para echar nuevos suelos de cemento en las salas y para enlosar de ladrillo el portal interior que rodea el patio.

SAN ANTONIO DE LOS BAÑOS.

Hospital Municipal, Provincia de la Habana.

Presidente de la Junta de Patronos, Sr. José S. Hernández.
Director Facultativo, Dr. Félix S. Gorro.
Tesorero Pagador, Sr. Antonio Vivanco.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número en el hospital en 1º de Julio de 1901.....	21
" admitidos en el semestre.....	34
" dados de alta en el "	32
" de fallecimientos " " "	8
" en el hospital en 31 de Diciembre de 1901.....	15

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos en el semestre.....	$ 2,270.28
" Municipales " " " "	.....
" Particulares " " " "	.....
Costo total de la institución.....	$ 2,270.28

Historia, situación, edificios.—Este hospital se fundó con un legado de $5,000 y una casa de José Inocencio, que falleció en 1822; en 1831 se recibieron en él los primeros pacientes, y durante el régimen español fué hospital de partido para los municipios contiguos. El edificio es una extructura de un piso en mal estado, á pesar de haberse gastado en el más de $2,000, desde la ocupación americana. El hospital posee el edificio en que está situado y varios censos improductivos en la actualidad. Poco interés se toma el Municipio en el hospital, lo que, desde luego, perjudica su administración.

Suministro de agua y retretes.—El suministro de agua procede de los depósitos de la ciudad y entre las reparaciones hechas en el último año figuran los retretes modernos. El trabajo de lavado se hace á mano en el hospital.

SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS.

Hospital Municipal, Provincia de la Habana.

Presidente de la Junta de Patronos, Sr. José S. de Peña.
Tesorero y Pagador, Sr. José F. de Cossío.
Director facultativo, Dr. Bernardo Gallol.
Número de empleados, 9.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en 1º de Julio, 1901	21
,, admitidos en el semestre.....	231
,, dados de alta en el ,, ...	206
,, fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	10
,, de enfermos en el hospital en Diciembre 31, 1901	36

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos en el semestre	$ 2,827.93
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	.....
Costo total de la institución.....	$ 2,827.92

Historia, situación, edificio.—El edificio del hospital cuenta más de cien años y está construido de cantería; los tejados están en mal estado, pero será imposible repararlos sin emprender una reconstrucción por completo. El edificio tiene un piso y está construido en tres costados de un patio. Se han hecho varias consignaciones para reparaciones, pero aún necesita el hospital suelos y tejados nuevos para que sean satisfactorias sus condiciones. El hospital posee propiedades ascendentes á unos treinta mil pesos, que están al presente en poder del cura de la parroquia y todas las rentas de las mismas se distraen para fines eclesiásticos. Se ha iniciado un pleito que, según se cree, devolverá estos bienes al hospital. Está bien equipado y tiene una buena habilitación de instrumentos quirúrgicos y drogas. El alcalde de la población se interesa mucho por la institución, pero hasta hace poco ha sido muy defectuosa su administración.

Suministro de agua, etc.—Se suministra el agua de un pozo artesiano construido por las autoridades militares para la escuela industrial para varones. Hay retretes modernos que desagüan en un sumidero y el trabajo de lavado se hace á mano en el hospital.

SANTA CLARA.

Hospital de "San Juan de Dios."—Hospital Municipal, Provincia de Santa Clara.

Presidente de la Junta de Patronos, Sr. Ricardo Juste.
Director facultativo, Dr. Arturo Ledón.
Tesorero y Pagador, Sr. Miguel G. Cristo.
Número de empleados, 23.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número en el hospital en Julio 1º, 1901.....	69
,, admitidos en el semestre.....	713
,, dados de alta en el ,, ...	662
,, fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	29
,, en el hospital en 31 de Diciembre, 1901.....	91

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos en el semestre.....	$ 7,625.79
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	1,687.65
Costo total de la institución.....	$ 9,313.44

Historia, situación, edificio.—El edificio es el que anteriormente ocupó un cuartel español situado en posición elevada en los suburbios de la ciudad. Es un gran cuartel construido por los cuatro costados con un patio en el centro. El hospital se halla en buen estado de conservación y tiene una sala de operaciones perfectamente montada.

Suministro de agua.—El agua que se consume procede de un

pozo artesiano y un algibe. Existen allí retretes modernos que desaguan en un sumidero y el trabajo de lavado se hace á mano en el hospital.

Administración.—El hospital tiene considerables propiedades y la Junta de Patronos se interesa mucho en los asuntos de la institución que se administra de una manera excelente, para crédito de la ciudad.

SAGUA LA GRANDE.

Hospital "Poeurull," Provincia de Santa Clara.—Hospital Municipal.

Presidente de la Junta de Patronos, Sr. Antonio M. Buscas.
Director facultativo, Dr. Antonio Bustillo.
Tesorero y Pagador, Sr. Sixto Delgado.
Número de empleados, 24.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número en el hospital en Julio 1, 1901.	137
,, admitidos en el semestre	667
,, dados de alta en el ,,	658
,, fallecidos ,, ,, ,,	53
,, en el hospital en Diciembre 31, 1901	93

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos en el semestre	$ 12,046.11
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,,	.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,,	2,465.88
Costo total de la institución	$ 14,511.99

Historia, situación, edificios.—Este hospital se organizó en 1864; el edificio principal es de mampostería, de un piso y de la acostumbrada forma rectangular, con patio en el centro. Hay, además, dos salas de madera que se construyeron desde la ocupación militar. Los edificios están en buen estado de conservación y su norma de limpieza es regular. Una de las construcciones de madera se utiliza para sala de tuberculosis, pero se observó que se tenían cerradas muchas de las ventanas y que no se daba á los pacientes la abundancia de aire fresco que es tan esencial para su restablecimiento.

Suministro de agua y desagüe.—El suministro de agua procede del acueducto de la ciudad y se efectúa el desagüe por cloacas en el alcantarillado de la ciudad; hay duchas para las salas; el trabajo de lavado se hace á mano en el establecimiento, y el hospital está bien montado y tiene buena habilitación de instrumentos quirúrgicos y drogas, estando bien administrado.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Hospital Civil, Institución del Estado, Provincia de Santiago.

Presidente de la Junta de Patronos, Sr. Manuel Arango.
Director facultativo, Dr. G. D. Castillo.
Tesorero y Pagador, Sr. Luis M. Garzón.
Número de empleados, 100.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número	en el hospital en 1º de Julio, 1901.....	223
"	admitidos en el semestre.....	2131
"	dados de alta en el "	1979
"	fallecidos " " "	150
"	en el hospital en 31 de Diciembre, 1901..	225

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos en el semestre.....		$ 37,644.41
"	Municipales " " " "	.....
"	Particulares " " " "	3,585.64
	Costo total de la institución.....	$ 41,230.05

Historia, situación, edificios.—Este hospital está hermosamente situado en el sitio más elevado que domina la ciudad y la bahía y á 184 piés de altura sobre ésta. Es un gran edificio rectangular de 145 por 150 metros, de un piso, construído de piedra y ladrillo y techado en parte con teja y en parte con hierro corrugado. El hospital se fundó en 1840 y anteriormente ocupaba otro edificio en la ciudad, que aún le pertenece. El edificio actual se utilizaba por los españoles como hospital militar en la época del sitio y toma de Santiago de Cuba, y entonces se reparó y habilitó con gran costo como hospital militar para las fuerzas americanas. Después de la epidemia de fiebre amarilla de 1899, se retiraron de la ciudad las tropas americanas y se entregó el edificio al hospital civil. Se encuentra en buen estado, exceptuando los tejados que hace un año se vienen reparando gradualmente, reparaciones que no se han terminado aún. El hospital tiene un eficaz servicio médico-quirúrgico y está muy bien administrado. En él reciben tratamiento gran número de pacientes pensionistas más que en ningún otro hospital en Cuba. La habilitación del hospital es amplia, de igual manera que lo son las habilitaciones de instrumentos quirúrgicos y drogas.

Suministro de agua y retrete.—El agua se suministra del nuevo acueducto que se construyó por las autoridades militares y también de algibes. Los retretes son modernos y satisfactorios y el trabajo de lavado se realiza por un lavadero al vapor situado en el establecimiento.

Enfermeras y escuelas para idem.—Unida á este hospital existe una escuela de enfermeras, pero hasta hace poco se venía tropezando con grandes dificultades para conseguir educandas y hasta Octubre el número de éstas solo ascendía á seis. El Departamento envió allí en Septiembre á la señora L. W. Quintard para reorganizar la escuela cuyo porvenir parece estar ya asegurado. La directora es Miss M. A. Robertson y está auxiliada por cuatro enfermeras graduadas. En 31 de Diciembre había 19 discípulas en la escuela. Las enfermeras ocupan un edificio aparte usado anteriormente para enfermedades contagiosas.

Hospital de niños.—Los niños reciben tratamiento, no en el hospital propio, sino en el Hospital de Niños, posesión distinta, si-

tuada á unas 300 yardas de distancia. El Hospital de niños ocupa dos edificios y tiene una parcela de terreno considerable. Se adquirió y construyó por medio de subscripciones populares, auxiliadas por una donación del Estado de cinco mil pesos; el Municipio de Santiago tambien contribuyó con quinientos pesos, y con motivo de esta donación el Municipio ha reclamado recientemente la posesión de la propiedad, pero resolvió el Gobernador Militar que el Hospital de Niños es propiedad del Estado y que pertenece al Hospital Civil.

SANCTI SPÍRITUS.

Hospital Municipal, Provincia de Santa Clara.

Presidente de la Junta de Patronos, Sr. Angel Ortiz Cabana.
Director facultativo, Dr. Wenceslao Calzada.
Tesorero y Pagador, Sr. Luis M. Ramirez.
Número de empleados, 21.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número	en el hospital en Julio 1º, 1901	84
,,	admitidos en el semestre	195
,,	dados de alta en el ,,	196
,,	fallecidos ,, ,, ,,	21
,,	en el hospital en 31 de Diciembre, 1901	62

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos en el semestre		$ 10,241.36
,, Municipales	,, ,, ,, ,,	.....
,, Particulares	,, ,, ,, ,,	5.89
	Costo total de la institución	$ 10,247.25

Historia, situación, edificios, etc.—El hospital es un gran edificio de ladrillo de un piso, de forma rectángular, de 75 metros por costado y con un patio en el centro. Tendrá unos cuarenta años y se construyó primitivamente para cuartel de caballería. No obstante, se utilizaba como hospital militar en la época de la guerra hispano-americana, y después de la ocupación americana se usó como cuartel para las tropas de infantería hasta el verano de 1900 cuando se retiraron estas. En Diciembre de 1900 se convirtió en hospital trasladándose allí los pacientes de los hospitales de Paula y San Juan de Dios que fueron clausurados. El Departamento se propone suprimir estas dos últimas instituciones, asegurando sus propiedades al sostenimiento del hospital. Contiene comodidades para un número de pacientes mucho mayor del necesario para la población de Sancti Spíritus; pero se necesitan algunas subdivisiones en las salas mayores. La institución no posee bienes en la actualidad y el edificio pertenece al Estado.

Agua, desagües, retretes.—El suministro de agua es del acueduc-

to de la ciudad y es bueno. Se ha instalado recientemente un sistema de cloacas que conduce á un tanque séptico á alguna distancia del hospital; recientemente se han instalado retretes, pero están situados en las salas y sin la conveniente protección para resguardar la decencia.

No existen las oportunas divisiones para el cuidado y la observación de los dementes pero se ha autorizado la construcción de cuartos con este objeto. Hay buenas disposiciones para los baños, existiendo duchas para ambos sexos. La dotación es buena incluyendo instrumentos quirúrgicos; y de suficiente cantidad con pocas excepciones. El servicio de lavado se verifica por contrato.

TRINIDAD.

Hospital "General Wood."—Provincia de Santa Clara.
Hospital Municipal.

Presidente de la Junta de Patronos, (no hay.)
Director facultativo, Dr. Manuel Aparicio.
Tesorero y Pagador, Sr. Fernando A. de Porras.
Número de empleados, 17.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en 1º de Julio 1901..		50
,,	admitidos en el semestre.....	113
,,	dados de alta en el semestre.....	124
,,	fallecidos en el semestre.....	12
,,	en el hospital en 31 de Diciembre 1901.....	27

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos en el semestre.....		$ 7,943.70
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...		7.59
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...		.....
Costo total de la institución.....		$ 7,951.29

Historia, situación, edificios.—El edificio es de dos pisos, de mampostería en forma de una L. Hay tres salas en el piso bajo y dos en el superior; hay también dos construcciones de madera en el patio, uno de los cuales se utiliza para dormitorio del personal subalterno y el otro como comedor de enfermeras y criados. El hospital se estableció en 1900, llevando á él los pacientes y efectos del hospital de "San Juan de Dios," y "Paula," y llamándosele "Hospital Civil, General Wood." Hallándose clausuradas las Instituciones de San Juan de Dios y Cármen y la Beneficencia, se propone el Departamento aplicar sus propiedades al sostenimiento del hospital civil.

Surtido de agua, retretes y desagüe.—Se surte de agua del acueducto de la ciudad, y tiene un tanque en el tejado á donde se sube el agua por bombas de mano. Existen buenas disposiciones para los baños; no hay retretes pero se utiliza el sistema de

vasijas que se vierten todos los días, pagándoseles $40 mensuales al contratista á cargo de este servicio, y el agua que se desecha del lavadero y los baños se vierte en un solar detrás del establecimiento.

Administración.—El Departamento se ha preocupado mucho con la administración de este hospital. Se encontró que la Junta descuidaba por completo las propiedades del hospital y del Estado y se abolió durante el mes de Julio. Desde esa fecha el hospital ha estado mejor administrado directamente por el Departamento con gran provecho en economía y buen orden. Existe en este establecimiento una constante tendencia para retener allí á los pacientes cuyos males no son de carácter agudo y que no debían retenerse allí según las disposiciones de la Circular número 16.

La habilitación basta para las necesidades del hospital y no es activo el servicio quirúrgico.

Se estableció una escuela práctica para enfermeras relacionada con esta institución; pero como no se pudieron obtener las enfermeras educadas apropiadas, y como el servicio del hospital no se adaptaba manifiestamente á su instrucción se clausuró. En la actualidad es mucho más satisfactoria la administración del hospital.

VICTORIA DE LAS TUNAS.

Hospital Municipal, Provincia de Santiago de Cuba.

Presidente de la Junta de Patronos, Sr. Nestor Peña.
Director facultativo, Dr. Emilio González.
Tesorero y Pagador, Sacramento Bello.
Número de empleados, 6.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número en hospital en 1º de Julio de 1901		10
,,	admitidos en el semestre.....	31
,,	dados de alta en el semestre.....	28
,,	fallecidos en el semestre.....	13
,,	en hospital en 31 Diciembre de 1901.....	10

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos en el semestre....		$ 1,200.00
,,	Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	.....
,,	Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	67.50
	Costo total de la institución..	$ 1,267.50

El edificio del hospital es de piedra cubierta de teja y está situado en el centro de la población. Tiene capacidad para diez camas.

REMEDIOS (PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA).

Hospital Municipal.

Presidente, Junta de Patronos, Sr. Modesto A. Ruíz.
Director Facultativo. Dr. Domingo Lagomasino.
Tesorero y Pagador, Sr. Eliseo Pando.
Número de empleados, 16.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número	en el hospital en Julio 1, 1901.....	59
,,	admitidos en el semestre.....	506
,,	dados de baja en el ,, ...	465
,,	defunciones en el ,, ...	43
,,	en hospital en 31 de Diciembre, 1901.....	57

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos en el semestre.....		$ 9,623.56
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...		.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...		76.46
	Costo total de la institución...	$ 9,700.02

Historia, situación, edificios.—El hospital se organizó en 1860 para enfermos pobres de ambos sexos; está situado en la calle Antonio Maceo, en las afueras de la ciudad y está construido de mampostería. Es de un piso, tiene la forma corriente de un rectángulo con patio central y los suelos son de ladrillos en mal estado.

Agua, etc.—El suministro de agua procede de un pozo en el patio. Los desperdicios del hospital se vierten en un sumidero en el patio. El trabajo de lavado se hace á mano en el hospital.

Enfermeras de escuelas de id.—Unida á este hospital existe una pequeña escuela para niñas huérfanas bajo la dirección de la enfermera recibida Miss Anna R. Turner. Estas niñas practican en el hospital y constituyen una escuela elemental para la enseñanza de enfermeras; y de allí, según vayan creciendo, se propone el Departamento trasladarlas á las escuelas de enfermeras mayores. Parece ser bueno el sistema médico y quirúrgico de este hospital pero su administración es defectuosa pues aparece que el personal inferior es descuidado y desaseado. Se han aprobado proyectos para echar nuevos suelos de cemento en las salas y para enlosar de ladrillo el portal interior que rodea el patio.

SAN ANTONIO DE LOS BAÑOS.

Hospital Municipal, Provincia de la Habana.

Presidente de la Junta de Patronos, Sr. José S. Hernández.
Director Facultativo, Dr. Félix S. Gorro.
Tesorero Pagador, Sr. Antonio Vivanco.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número en el hospital en 1º de Julio de 1901.....	21
" admitidos en el semestre.....	34
" dados de alta en el "	32
" de fallecimientos " " "	8
" en el hospital en 31 de Diciembre de 1901.....	15

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos en el semestre.....	$ 2,270.28
" Municipales " " " "	.....
" Particulares " " " "	.....
Costo total de la institución.....	$ 2,270.28

Historia, situación, edificios.—Este hospital se fundó con un legado de $5,000 y una casa de José Inocencio, que falleció en 1822; en 1831 se recibieron en él los primeros pacientes, y durante el régimen español fué hospital de partido para los municipios contiguos. El edificio es una extructura de un piso en mal estado, á pesar de haberse gastado en el más de $2,000, desde la ocupación americana. El hospital posee el edificio en que está situado y varios censos improductivos en la actualidad. Poco interés se toma el Municipio en el hospital, lo que, desde luego, perjudica su administración.

Suministro de agua y retretes.—El suministro de agua procede de los depósitos de la ciudad y entre las reparaciones hechas en el último año figuran los retretes modernos. El trabajo de lavado se hace á mano en el hospital.

SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS.

Hospital Municipal, Provincia de la Habana.

Presidente de la Junta de Patronos, Sr. José S. de Peña.
Tesorero y Pagador, Sr. José F. de Cossío.
Director facultativo, Dr. Bernardo Gallol.
Número de empleados, 9.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número de enfermos en el hospital en 1º de Julio, 1901	21
,, admitidos en el semestre.....	231
,, dados de alta en el ,, ...	206
,, fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	10
,, de enfermos en el hospital en Diciembre 31, 1901	36

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos en el semestre	$ 2,827.93
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	.....
Costo total de la institución.....	$ 2,827.92

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número en el hospital en 1º de Julio de 1901.....	110
,, admitidos en el semestre.....	22
,, dados de alta ,, ,, ,, ...	12
,, fallecidos ,, ,, ,, ...	1
,, en el hospital en 31 de Diciembre de 1901.	119

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos en el semestre....	$ 5,353.58
,, Municipales ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	60.00
,, Particulares ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	12,408.37
Costo total de la institución.....	$ 17,831.95

Historia, situación, edificios.—Este hospital se fundó en 1681 por don Pedro Alegre, jesuita mexicano cuyo hijo padecía de lepra; recibió cuantiosos legados de particulares durante los siglos diez y ocho y diez y nueve y grandes sumas del Ayuntamiento de la Habana, siendo hoy una de las más ricas instituciones de beneficencia de la Isla de Cuba. En 1861 se construyó un edificio grande y hermoso á la salida de la calle de San Lázaro en la parte occidental de la Habana y cerca del Vedado, que hoy ocupa el hospital. El Gobierno Militar ha gastado considerables sumas en las reparaciones de este edificio, siendo la última una consignación de $3,345.81, aprobada por el Gobernador Militar en 4 de Enero 1902, para distintas reparaciones, suma que se va distribuyendo por el Departamento de Ingenieros, que ejecuta las obras.

Administración.—La institución se gobierna por una Junta de Patronos de diez y seis miembros de ambos sexos. Si bien ésta comprende muchas personas distinguidas, se toma poco interés activo en los asuntos de la institución y es difícil conseguir la asistencia de la mayoría en las juntas.

Rentas.—Se entiende que ésta institución, reteniendo como lo hace á prisioneros perpetuos—infelices que no han cometido ningún delito—debe ser institución del Estado y formar parte de un plan legal, racional y comprensivo para la segregación de los leprosos en Cuba. El hecho de que teniendo un capital productivo de seiscientos á setecientos mil pesos que incluye muchas propiedades valiosas y solo tenga una renta anual de menos de diez y siete mil pesos, viene á ser una razón más para que la institución se ponga bajo la dirección del Estado. Este hospital no es ninguna excepción de la regla casi general de que las propiedades de las instituciones benéficas en Cuba están muy mal administradas por las Juntas de Patronos.

Se surte de agua de las cañerías maestras de la ciudad.

SANTA CLARA.

Hospital San Lázaro; Institución del Estado.

Presidente de la Junta de Patronos, Sr. Vicente Espino.
Director facultativo, Dr. Gabriel Pichardo.
Tesorero y Pagador, Sr. Manuel Martínez.
Número de empleados, 6.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número en el Hospital en 1º de Julio, 1901.....	27
" admitidos en el semestre.....	7
" dados de alta en el "	2
" fallecidos " " "	3
" en el hospital en 31 de Diciembre, 1901....	29

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos en el semestre	$ 4,329.58
" Municipales " " " "	.....
" Particulares " " " "	22.65
Costo total de la institución.....	$ 4,352.27

Historia, situación y edificio.—El edificio del hospital corona una elevada colina cerca del cementerio, tiene un piso, es de mampostería y teja, de forma rectangular con un patio central, solo el edificio de la administración que está al frente tiene dos pisos. Se fundó en 1842 y era una institución particular en aquella época. Está en buen estado de conservación y es satisfactoria la administración. El establecimiento posee algunos bienes particulares que rinden una pequeña renta.

Surtido de agua y baños.—Recientemente se ha introducido un nuevo suministro de agua, pero aún son inadecuadas las comodidades existentes para los baños. Las letrinas están situadas fuera del recinto y son del tipo más primitivo y molesto. El trabajo de lavado se hace á mano en el hospital.

HOSPITALES ADMINISTRADOS POR LAS AUTORIDADES SANITARIAS

HABANA.

Hospital Las Animas, Institución del Estado.

No tiene Junta de Patronos.

Director facultativo, Dr. John W. Ross, M. de los E. U. (retirado.)

Tesorero y Pagador, Sr. Inocente Ayala.

Número de empleados, 39.

Movimiento de enfermos:

Número en el hospital en 1º de Julio de 1901.....	11
" admitidos en el semestre.....	239
" dados de alta en el "	213
" fallecidos " " "	20
" en el hospital en 31 de Diciembre de 1901.	

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos en el semestre....		$ 13,518.62
" municipales	" " " "	.....
" particulares	" " " "	.....
Costo total de la institución.....		$ 13,518.62

Historia, situación, edificio, administración.—El Departamento de Sanidad de la ciudad de la Habana administra este hospital y se dedica al tratamiento de las enfermedades contagiosas. Está situado en el suburbio Sur de la ciudad, más allá de la calzada de la Infanta y cerca del Paseo de Tacón. Anteriormente se utilizaba el edificio para pabellones de los Oficiales del Cuerpo de Ingenieros del Ejército español; se estableció como hospital en Enero de 1900, poniéndose su administración en manos del Jefe de Sanidad en Agosto de este año. Los enfermos están al cuidado de enfermeras americanas recibidas y disfrutan de los hábiles cuidados y comodidades de que goza en los hospitales particulares de primera clase en los hospitales de los Estados Unidos. La institución tiene un laboratorio bien abastecido en el cual se han llevado á cabo muchas de las investigaciones relacionadas con el brillante descubrimiento de la transmisión de la fiebre amarilla por los mosquitos infectados.

El agua se suministra de las cañerías maestras de la ciudad.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Hospital de fiebre amarilla.

Las autoridades sanitarias administran este hospital bajo la inmediata dirección del Comandante Militar del Distrito. Está á cargo del 1er. Teniente Ira A. Shimer, cirujano del Ejército de los Estados Unidos. No han ingresado pacientes en el último semestre y se reserva enteramente para casos de fiebre amarilla y no han ocurrido casos de esta enfermedad en Santiago de Cuba en el pasado período de año y medio. El hospital está situado en una pequeña isla en la bahía de Santiago, frente á la ciudad, con la cual se comunica por una lancha de vapor. El costo total de esta institución en el semestre pasado fué de $456.00.

LOS ANCIANOS POBRES Y DESVALIDOS.

Hasta ahora no se ha encontrado la viabilidad de inducir los municipios á que asuman la responsabilidad del cuidado de los ancianos desvalidos, deber que se les impone por la Ley de Beneficencia de 1900 y todavía reciben auxilios del Estado un número de instituciones de esa clase. Espérase, no obstante, que puedan hacerse consignaciones para el sostenimiento de estas personas, al redactarse los presupuestos municipales para el próximo ejercicio económico, á fin de que no pese más esa carga sobre el Estado.

CARDENAS.

Asilo para ancianos pobres.

Administrado por la orden española de "Hermanitas de los Ancianos Desamparados."

Existen en esta institución:

	Hermanas	8
Asilados ...	Varones	40
	Hembras	17

Gastos.—Recibe del Estado una consignación fija de $180.00 mensuales y el saldo necesario para su sostenimiento se obtiene por las Hermanas impetrando donativos.

No se conoce el costo total de la institución en el pasado semestre.

Edificios.—El edificio es antiguo y necesita reparaciones estando algo recargado de asilados, pero se administra con la admirable economía y limpieza que caracteriza todas las instituciones de esta sociedad.

CIENFUEGOS.

Asilo para ancianos pobres.

Administrado por la orden religiosa española de "Hermanitas de los Ancianos Desamparados."

Existen en esta institución:

	Hermanas	8
Asilados ...	Varones	11
	Hembras	20

Gastos.—Esta institución recibe del Estado una consignación fija mensual de $180.71 cubriéndose el resto de sus gastos por las donaciones voluntarias que solicitan las Hermanas.

Edificio, etc.—El edificio que ocupó hasta una fecha reciente estaba ruinoso y era demasiado reducido y las Hermanas habían emprendido la construcción de una hermosa y grande estructura propia de piedra, pero no pudieron completarla lo suficiente para ocuparla. De consiguiente, el Gobernador Militar les concedió una donación de $1,500.00 en el mes de Septiembre de 1901, y $1,000.00 en el mes de Octubre lo que les permitió ultimar el edificio de suerte que en Noviembre estaba en condiciones de ocuparse.

No se ha dado cuenta de las entradas y gastos de esta institución en el semestre y se ignoran. La administración es económica pero excelente.

HABANA.

Asilo "La Misericordia."—Institución particular.

Presidente de la Junta de Patronos, Sr. Juan Soler y Morell.
Director y Administrador, Sr. Antonio Conejo.
Número de empleados, 14.

Número enviado por el Departamento.....	5
,, ,, ,, el Municipio de la Habana...	1
,, ,, ,, otros Municipios.....	
,, sostenidos por la caridad particular.....	3
Total.....	10

Gastos.—El Departamento recibe una relación nominal asilados con cada pedido de esta institución, y la asisten Estado tiene la forma de una consignación de $7.50 mer por cabeza. La Junta se interesa mucho por esta institucio lo esencial está bien administrada, si bien sus recursos no consonancia alguna abundantes y es forzoso ejercer la más economía.

Este establecimiento no está á cargo de las Hermanitas Pobres, siendo enteramente secular su administración. En Julio de 1901 se celebró un convenio con el Alcalde de la na, y según el mismo todas las personas desvalidas que se sen al Asilo después de esa fecha se sostendrían por los M pios respectivos, y el Estado continuaría sosteniendo las necientes al Municipio de la Habana que se habían ingres la institución por el Departamento con anterioridad á esa

Historia, situación y edificios.—El asilo está situado en la C de Buenes Aires números 3 y 5, barrio de Villanueva, Ce la ciudad de la Habana. El edificio es bastante amplio y buen estado de conservación; tiene un espacioso jardín, y un patio de buen tamaño. La institución se fundó en 18 mo sucursal de la Sociedad Protectora de Animales y Plan

Surtido de agua.—Se surte de agua de las cañerías maes la ciudad; hay un gran cuarto de baño que se utiliza por sexos; no hay retretes sino un vertidero y una letrina situ bre una bóveda que se conserva en la mayor limpieza. E cio de lavado se hace á mano en el establecimiento.

HABANA.

Quinta de Santo Venia.—Institución particular.

Administrada por la Orden Religiosa española "Herman los Pobres."

Existen en esta institución:

	Hermanitas.....	17
	Empleados	1
Asilados...	Varones.....	38
	Hembras.....	68

Gastos.—Esta institución recibe del Estado una subv mensual de $63.00 que es á razón de $7.00 mensuales p uno de los nueve asilados enviados allí por el Departa La Sra. Susana Benítez, (fundadora del Hospital de Santa na de Bejucal) dejó un legado de $100,000 para este Asi él se compró la Quinta de Santo Venia; el saldo de este leg

cendente á £7,050 estaba en bonos ingleses consolidados cuyos valores se invirtieron en el Banco de España. El establecimiento también posee una propiedad llamada "Loma de Joaquín" en Jesús del Monte que no produce renta en la actualidad. También arrienda parte de la finca Santo Venia por $45.00 mensuales. La Directora Sra. María Santa Francisca, manifiesta que no lleva libros y no conoce la ascendencia de sus gastos. Se permite que los asilados, tanto varones como hembras, salgan á mendigar á la calle y los productos de esto se entregan para pagar los gastos del establecimiento.

Edificios, surtido de agua y baños.—Los edificios y terrenos están en buena condición y se guarda en ellos mucha limpieza. Se surte de agua de las cañerías de la ciudad. Hay tres duchas y un tanque para los varones y una ducha para las hembras, y hay tres retretes para varones y cuatro para hembras. Son modernas y están en buenas condiciones, habiéndose instalado por el Gobierno Militar.

MANZANILLO.

Asilo para ancianos pobres.—Institución particular.

Administrado por la Orden Religiosa española de "Hermanitas de los Ancianos Desamparados."

No se ha recibido informe alguno de esta institución y por tanto no puede expresarse el movimiento de asilados y otros detalles.

El costo total de la institución en el semestre fué de $6,573.04, de los cuales se consignaron $6,196.04 por el Estado y $377.00 de otras fuentes.

MATANZAS.

Asilo para ancianos pobres.

Administrado por la Orden Religiosa española de "Hermanitas de los Ancianos Desamparados."

Existen en esta institución:

Hermanas		11
Asilados	Varones	31
	Hembras	23
Empleados		1

Gastos.—La institución recibe del Estado una consignación por cabeza de $6.00 mensuales. No se ha dado cuenta del montante de sus ingresos y la ascendencia total de sus gastos se desconocen:

Edificio, etc.— El Asilo se organizó en 1892; su edificio, construido al efecto, está deliciosamente situado en el suburbio de Versalles, y una de sus alas no se ha terminado aún por falta de fondos. Admira la administración de este establecimiento por su economía y aseo y por la paciente solicitud con que se trata á los asilados.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Asilo "Nuestra Señora del Carmen."

Asilo para Ancianos.—Institución particular.
Presidente de la Junta de Patronos, Sr. Javier Batista;
Médico de Visita, Dr. Gaspar Pichardo.
Administrador, Sr. Enrique Nogueras.
Han sido irregulares los informes recibidos de esta institución, pero el último estado mensual del semestre—el de Noviembre—arroja lo siguiente:

Movimiento en el Asilo:

Empleados		11
Asilados	Varones	49
	Hembras	47

No se hace mención en este estado, de cuatro pequeños huérfanos que se encontraron en el Asilo en una visita de inspección hecha por el Superintendente de Beneficencia, en 11 de Diciembre de 1901.

Gastos:

Fondos del Estado invertidos en el semestre.....	$ 3,600.00
,, Municipales ,, ,, ...	.....
,, Particulares ,, ,, ...	1.208.48
Costo total de la institución.....	$ 4,808.47

Historia, situación y edificio.—Este asilo se fundó en 1830, y el edificio actual se terminó bajo la dirección y con el auxilio del padre Valencia (José de la Cruz Espí.) Se usó como hospital y asilo hasta Noviembre de 1900, pero en este mes los casos agudos se trasladaron al Hospital General, y entonces se convirtió la institución en Casa de Ancianos. El edificio está situado cerca del centro de la población y no está muy adaptado á sus fines; varios de los dormitorios están mal ventilados, debido á que las ventanas están muy altas y son muy pequeñas y los suelos en algunas de las habitaciones están muy quebrados y húmedos.

Servicio de agua.—El agua se suministra de unos algibes, y también hay un pozo en el patio cuya agua se utiliza para la limpieza. Son primitivas é insuficientes las disposiciones para los baños, y las letrinas anticuadas y perjudiciales. Manifiesta el Departamento de Sanidad que se arrojan á las bóvedas los desperdicios de la cocina y que es imposible evitar el mal olor. No hay allí retretes modernos; están desascadas las camas y las habitaciones y no se hacen esfuerzos inteligentes para imponer los hábitos de órden y limpieza á los asilados, y la cocina es el departamento más limpio y ordenado del establecimiento. La administración de la institución es defectuosa en extremo y es muy deficiente su habilitación, siendo las camas en su mayor parte unos catres del tipo antiguo español. Se han dado pasos para proveerlos de

camas nuevas de hierro y bastidores metálicos con una habilitación de ropa de cama. Parecería que se pudiera tener en buenas condiciones á está institución que recibe una subvención del Estado de $600 mensuales y la entrada particular que debían rendir sus propiedades si se ejercieran cuidado y economía. Sin embargo, las cuentas están en el mayor desórden y parece que los deberes y responsabilidades de la Tesorería se han dividido entre el tesorero, el administrador y el alcalde municipal que desembolsaba los fondos del Estado. El Administrador Sr. Nogueras llevaba las cuentas del establecimiento.

El Departamento se propone reorganizar la institución, asegurándole para su sostenimiento las propiedades de los extinguidos establecimientos de San Lázaro y San Juan de Dios á fin de que se sostenga en lo posible de sus fondos propios.

El contraste ofrecido por este Asilo y los que se administran por las Hermanitas de los Pobres que no tienen mayores entradas en ningún sentido, es un poderoso argumento á favor de la administración de todos los asilos de ancianos por esta orden.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Asilo San José (Asilo para Ancianos.)

Administrado por la Orden Religiosa española de "Hermanitas de los Ancianos Desamparados," siendo algunas de las Hermanas españolas y otras cubanas.

El número de personas que habitan en el asilo, según el Estado Mensual de Diciembre es como sigue:

Movimiento en el Asilo:

Hermanas		10
Criados		1
Asilados	Varones	20
	Hembras	19

No obstante el número calculado fué de 42 en $7.00 mensuales por asilado.

Gastos.

El asilo no tiene otros bienes que la casa y el solar que ocupa. Recibe una consignación mensual del Estado de $7.00 por cabeza, y las Hermanas recaudan unos $30.00 mensuales de la caridad particular.

Historia, situación, edificio.—El edificio contará unos cuarenta años y se construyó con dinero recolectado por las Hermanas que recorrieron toda la Isla de Cuba y Puerto Rico para reunirlo. Está situado en la loma de Santa Ana, cerca del Hospital Civil, en buen lugar, y construído de ladrillo y teja con suelos de baldosas. Solo tiene un piso en su mayor parte; pero hay otro piso sobre la parte del fondo ocupado por las Hermanas. El patio

interior está dividido en dos por una cerca, una división
cada sexo, y la división de los sexos se sostiene aquí co
cuidado que en la mayor parte de las otras instituciones de

Servicio de agua.—Se surte de agua de las cañerías de la ci
pero aquella solo corre de dia. También tienen algibes.
letrinas y los retretes están construídos sobre bóvedas,
biendo retretes modernos. No obstante, se conservan ba
limpios; siendo menos molestos de lo que generalmente suc
disposiciones de este género. En materia de baños se nota
ficiencia y escaséz, habiendo solo un tanque antiguo de pie
el lado de las mujeres y una vieja bañadera de lata en el
hombres, comunicándose ambos con caños que desagüa
calle. El trabajo de lavado se hace á mano en un Asilo p
Hermanas; son satisfactorios el vestuario y ropa de cam
como la alimentación.

Administración.—Obsérvase en este Asilo el mismo asec
nomía y buen orden que caracteriza todos los Asilos de Cub
se administran por esta orden. Como sucede en los otros A
parece que se ha dispuesto poco en materia de entretenir
de los asilados en forma de lectura, juegos, etc.

CASA DE LAS VIUDAS.

En la esquina de las calles de Belascoaín y Estrella, Habana

Directora, Sra. Josefa Sánchez.

Historia, situación, edificio.—Este espacioso y hermoso ed
que ocupa toda una manzana, se construyó por el Gobierno
ñol á un costo de $167,033.00 habiéndose comenzado en 18
usaba anteriormente para pabellones de oficiales y como c
para los cadetes en sus estudios preparatorios para ingre
la Academia Militar de Toledo, España. En Noviembre
ciembre de 1898, el General Arolas, Jefe de la guarnición
ñola de la Habana, permitió que las viudas de ciertos of
españoles ocupasen el edificio; y todavía están allí algu
estas viudas, aunque muchas fueron repatriadas á España
pués de la ocupación americana. De tiempo en tiempo se l
asignado habitaciones en este edificio á otras viudas con fa
que se ven obligadas á sostenerse con la costura. En la ac
dad abriga á 50 familias con un total de 291 individuos. A
les admite por orden del Superintendente de Beneficencia,
exije pruebas de su respetabilidad de carácter y de que est
cesitadas y se proporcionan el sustento.

Dirección.—La Casa está bajo la dirección de una directo
Sra. Josefa Sánchez, auxiliada por un portero y un mensaj
el Estado cuida de las reparaciones del edificio.

El gasto total de esta institución en el semestre fué de $8

En las habitaciones delanteras del primer piso están sit
el salón de ventas y restaurant de la Sociedad de Labores
nas, que proporciona trabajo á las mujeres necesitadas q
sostienen por la costura.

VII.

INSTITUCIONES PARTICULARES QUE RECIBEN AUXILIO DEL ESTADO.

Seis de las instituciones particulares que reciben auxilio del Estado se han clausurado durante el semestre, según se ha dicho, á saber: los asilos de huérfanos de Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Sancti Spíritus, Puerto Príncipe y Santiago de Cuba (Asilo de Huérfanos de Patriotas Cubanos). En el caso de las que aún subsisten, es de opinarse sería practicable retirarles pronto la subvención, reduciendo el número de asilados en ellas, si necesario fuere trasladándolos á las escuelas de artes y oficios del Estado para que puedan aquéllas sostenerse de sus recursos particulares.

Estas son las siguientes:

GUANTÁNAMO.

Asilo de Huérfanos.—(Asilo de la Sra. Theodore Brooks, particular).

Directora, Mrs. Theodore Brooks.
Auxiliar, Miss Anna M. Doolittle.
Maestra, Miss Call.

Número de empleados, 3.

Movimiento de asilados:

Número en el asilo en 1º de Julio, 1901.....	37
Idem admitidos en el semestre.....	...
Idem dados de baja id.	4
Idem fallecidos id.	...
Idem en el asilo en 31 Dbre., 1901.....	33

Gastos:

Gastado de fondos del Estado en el semestre.....	$ 2,312.15
Idem id. municipales id.	.....
Idem id. particulares id.	2,227.80
Costo total de la institución.....	$ 4,539.95

Este asilo se administra enteramente por Mrs. Brooks, no habiendo Junta de Patronos. Recibe del Estado una subvención de quince centavos diarios por cada asilado y cinco centavos diarios por cada alumno externo. Los asilados—29 niñas y 4 niños—son todos niños desamparados reunidos por la Sra. Brooks después de la reconcentración, y la mayor parte de ellos hubieran perecido víctimas del hambre á no ser por su caritativo auxilio.

Historia, situación, edificio.—El asilo ocupa una casa vivienda de dos pisos alquilada, situada en la Plaza en el centro de la población de Guantánamo. El edificio se encuentra en buen estado de conservación y se conserva muy aseado.

Servicio de agua, etc.—Se surte de agua del acueducto de la ciudad, los desagües se vierten al sumidero. Los retretes excu-

sados son asientos de madera sobre una bóveda; se conservan excesivamente aseados, pero es imposible impedir que haya algún mal olor y las bóvedas se limpian dos veces al año. La casa-escuela es una pequeña construcción como á una cuadra del asilo y es excelente la enseñanza que se da en este asilo y en la escuela, tanto en los ramos de Kindergarten y literarios, como en los ramos corrientes de ciencia doméstica. Se obliga á las niñas á prestar su asistencia en todos los departamentos de trabajo doméstico y se pone gran cuidado en que todo el trabajo que realicen sea conveniente en método y esté bien hecho. Se evidencia mucha economía y habilidad administrativa en la dirección de la casa y se alimenta bien á los niños, tanto en cantidad como en variedad, de la modesta suma puesta á disposición de la Directora.

HABANA.

Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad; Asilo particular de huérfanos.

Presidente de la Junta de Patronos, ex-oficio, General Emilio Núñez, (Gobernador Civil, Provincia de la Habana.)
Director y Tesorero, Dr. E. Sánchez Agramonte.

Número de empleados, 92, de los cuales 28 son Hermanas de la Orden Religiosa de San Vicente de Paúl.

Movimiento de Asilados:

Número	en la institución en 1º de Julio de 1901...	324
Idem	admitidos en el semestre.....	20
Idem	dados de alta en el id.	22
Idem	fallecidos id. id.	4
Idem	en la institución en 31 de Diciembre, 1901.	318

Gastos:

Gastado	de fondos del Estado en el semestre.....				$ 9,083.95
Idem	id.	id. municipales	id.	id.	282.83
Idem	id.	id. particulares	id.	id.	21,182.73
		Costo total de la institución.....			$ 30,549.51

Recursos.—En 1º de Agosto de 1901 se redujo á $3.50 la consignación de $7.50 por cabeza que el Estado concedía á esta institución. Este es uno de los establecimientos mayores y que cuenta con más recursos entre los sostenidos por la beneficencia particular en Cuba, calculándose en unos $2,000,000 la ascendencia de sus capitales, de los cuales puede considerarse que unos $700,000 son capital productivo. Posee el bello y espacioso edificio que ocupa y que cubre toda una manzana en la esquina de San Lázaro y Belascoain.

Historia, situación, edificio.—La Casa de Beneficencia se organizó en 1792 y en 1861 fué incorporada á la Casa de Maternidad un Asilo de niños expósitos que había existido bajo ese nombre y el de "Casa de Cuba" desde 1685. Los edificios son de dos pisos

de buena construcción, en buena conservación y con capacidad para unos 800 asilados. Los baños, lavatorios, retretes, instalaciones sanitarias y desagües de este establecimiento son todos nuevos habiéndose instalado hace un año á expensas del Gobierno Insular y son los mejores en su clase.

La institución consiste de los siguientes departamentos: el de los recién nacidos en que se crian 49 varones y 31 hembras; el de las niñas con 123 de estas y el de los varones con 128 niños; y el departamento de mendigos con 13 varones y 21 hembras—total 365 asilados. Esta última clase de asilados tan fuera de lugar y poco aceptables en un asilo de huérfanos, se retiene allí, según se alega, para cumplir las condiciones de un legado. Admítense á los recién nacidos ya por medio de un torno fijo en una pared de tal manera que la persona que recibe el niño no pueda ver á la que lo deja, ó se reciben por la puerta. En cualquiera de los dos casos no se hacen preguntas ni se toma nota del nombre de los padres. Los niños recibidos de esta manera quedan en la institución hasta que alcanzan la edad de veinte y tres años. También se admiten niños menores de ocho años mediante solicitud y cuando se justifica que están desamparados.

Instrucción.—La instrucción que dispensa la Institución es literaria y manual, y la instrucción manual y literaria de las niñas está en manos de las Hermanas de San Vicente de Paul. A las niñas se les enseña costura, bordado, etc., y á los varones se les instruye en los oficios de zapatería, sastrería y carpintería.

Servicio de Agua, Lavadero.—Se surte de agua del acueducto de la ciudad; el trabajo del lavado se lleva á cabo en un lavadero al vapor en el local, y también se lleva á cabo allí el lavado para el Asilo de Huérfanos de la Patria y el Dispensario Tamayo.

El rasgo más apreciable de esta Institución es su reducida mortalidad, pues sólo cinco fallecimientos ocurrieron allí en el pasado año, y todos entre recien nacidos. Atribúyese esta reducida mortalidad entre los niños y es de creerse que con razón, al hecho de que las crianderas les dan el pecho en el primer año.

Asilo "Huérfanos de la Patria" (Institución Particular.)

Presidente de la Junta de Patronos: Sra. López de Dihigo;
Secretaria, Sra. Angela Barrera de Cosculluela.
Tesorera, Srta. María R. de Aguiar.
Directora, Sra. Carmen Tijero de Saavedra.

Movimiento de asilados:

Número en el Asilo en Julio 1º, 1901	94
Id. admitidos en el semestre	3
Id. dados de alta	17
Id. fallecidos	00
Id. en el Asilo en 31 de Diciembre de 1901	80

Gastos:

Gastado de fondos del Estado en el semestre.....	$ 4,200.00
Id. de id. municipales en el id.....	71.64
Id. de id. particulares en el id.....	2,004.46
Costo total de la institución.....	$ 6,276.10

Historia, situación, etc.—Este asilo ocupa una casa alquilada en la Calzada de San Lázaro y se estableció después de la guerra hispano-americana por el Sr. Eladio Fabián Jorrín y la Sra. Alicia Betancourt con el objeto de buscar y hacerse cargo del cuidado de los niños huérfanos y desvalidos dejados por las víctimas de la reconcentración. Los niños asisten á una escuela en el edificio la cual forma parte del sistema escolar de la Habana. El asilo está aseado y bien administrado. Como muchos de los niños ya no están desvalidos, y puesto que los otros pueden colocarse en las Escuelas del Estado, no existe ya razón alguna que aconseje la continuación de la subvención del Estado y el Departamento se propone retirarla en breve.

Servicio de agua.—El suministro de agua es del acueducto de la ciudad y hay buenas disposiciones para los baños.

MATANZAS.

Casa de Beneficencia.—Asilo particular.

Presidente de la Junta de Patronos, Sr. A. Beracierto.
Directora, Sra. Hortensia de Lamar.
Tesorero y Pagador, Sr. Domingo Cartaya.
Número de empleados, 23.

Movimiento de asilados:

Número en el asilo en Julio 1 de 1901.....	100
Id. admitidos en el semestre.....	2
Id. dados de alta en el id.....	35
Id. fallecidos en el id.....	0
Id. en el asilo en 31 de Diciembre de 1901	67

Gastos.

Gastado de fondos del Estado en el semestre.	$ 7,434.14
Id. de id. municipales en el id.....	.....
Id. de id. particulares en el id.....	160.03
Costo total de la institución.....	$ 7,594.17
Saldo efectivo de fondos particulares 31 Diciembre de 1901	$ 700.25

Historia, situación, edificio.—Esta institución se organizó en Febrero de 1847 y posee bienes considerables, de los cuales, no obstante, recibe en la actualidad una renta mucho menor de la que debiera. Posee el edificio y terreno que ahora ocupa; está bien situada en la parte superior de la ciudad que domina el puerto y

á en buen estado de conservación habiéndose empleado sumas
nsiderables en su entretenimiento por el Gobierno Militar.
Instrucción.—En el establecimiento se instruye á los niños en
ramos ordinarios que se enseñan en las escuelas públicas,
ndose los mismos textos de aquellos. La escuela está á cargo
un maestro director y dos auxiliares; las niñas mayores ayu-
n en las faenas domésticas y el lavado de ropa y á todas se les
eñan labores de costura. Los niños tienen un aspecto sano y
ado y visten con limpieza.
Servicio de agua, etc.—Son regulares las condiciones sanitarias
edificio, y se surte de agua del acueducto de la ciudad. El
rete está en buenas condiciones y vierte en un sumidero.
o hay un baño—un gran tanque que sólo se llena una vez al
y en que se bañan todos los niños, y el lavado se hace á mano
el local con el auxilio de las niñas mayores. El agua del la-
ero y del baño se vierte á la calle. El Departamento se pro-
e retirarle la subvención á este establecimiento y trasladar
ntos niños sea menester á la escuela práctica de niñas de la
bana, á fin de que pueda sufragar sus propios gastos. De este
do se cuidará de los niños trasladados y la Junta se verá obli-
a á tomar medidas más enérgicas que hasta el presente para
mentar las rentas que recibe de los bienes pertenecientes á la
itución.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Casa de Beneficencia.—Asilo particular para niñas.

residente de la Junta de Patronos, Lcdo. Manuel Yero Sagol.
esorero y pagador, Sr. Francisco León.
Empleados 14, comprendiendo 4 hermanas.
a institución se administra por las hermanas de la órden
giosa de "San Vicente de Paul," fungiendo de Directora la
dre superiora.

imiento de asilados:

Número en el asilo en 1º de Julio, 1901	.....	90
Id. admitidos en el semestre	.....	8
Id. dados de alta en el idem	.....	47
Id. de fallecidos en el idem	.....	...
Id. en el asilo en 31 Diciembre, 1901	.....	51

tos:

tado de fondos del Estado en el semestre	.....	$	5,722.24
l. Id. municipales en el idem	.....		.....
d. Id. particulares en el idem	.....		1,968.29
Costo total de la institución	.....	$	7,690.53

Historia, situación, edificio.—Esta institución se organizó en 1846
cupaba anteriormente el edificio que hoy utilizan los Huérfa-
de Patriotas Cubanos, que pertenece á la Beneficencia. La
actual de la Beneficencia es un edificio en una cuesta en la

esquina de las calles de Santa Rita y Hospital. Se utilizaba anteriormente como Hospital civil y se entiende que pertenece al municipio. La Casa de Beneficencia posee varias casas en la ciudad de Santiago de Cuba, y hace algunos años que se amplió el establecimiento uniéndolo al antiguo convento de Belén, al lado opuesto de la calle de Hospital, por medio de un puente sobre ésta. Esta adición contiene la capilla, las habitaciones de las Hermanas, dormitorios para las niñas y diversos edificios administrativos.

Servicio de agua, etc.—Se surte de agua de las cañerías de la ciudad, que sólo corre un breve espacio de tiempo durante el día y también de algibes. No existen allí retretes, siendo las letrinas del antiguo sistema sobre bóvedas, y si bien se tienen aseadas, no deja de haber mal olor. La institución está aseada y bien administrada; los niños carecen de espacio para jugar y de la influencia expansiva del contacto con gente agena al establecimiento: en otras palabras, revelan los efectos de la existencia demasiado apegada á los moldes de una institución. El Departamento se propone retirarle al establecimiento la subvención del Estado, trasladando todos los asilados que sean menester para reducir los gastos a la escuela práctica del Estado en la Habana, con el objeto de que se sostenga de sus propios recursos.

Instrucción. La instrucción que se dá en este asilo versa sobre los mismos estudios de la escuelas públicas, fungiendo las Hermanas de instructoras. Las niñas mayores ayudan en el lavadero y en las faenas domésticas.

VIII.

El apendice XIII contiene una relación de las instituciones particulares en Cuba, tan completa como ha sido posible hacerla con los antecedentes de esta oficina. Ha sido muy dificil conseguir los informes de estas instituciones exigidos por las secciones 62 y 63 de la Ley de Beneficencia de 1900 y es muy reducido el número de informes é inspecciones para dar cuenta circunstanciada de las mismas. El Departamento se propone tratar este tema con la debida extensión en informe venidero.

Los hospitales particulares que sostienen las sociedades españolas para auxilio mútuo en todas las poblaciones importantes de Cuba, constituyen un importante ramo de las instituciones benéficas, que están por regla general bien dirigidas y son muy útiles. Indudablemente también ejercen una buena influencia moral para desalentar la indigencia médica. Aparece que muchos de los asilos de huerfanos particulares están mal administrados y no ofrecen valor real alguno para la comunidad; y algunos de ellos, principalmente las instituciones religiosas enseñan la mendicidad, tanto por las inscripciones en sus puertas como por la práctica efectiva de permitir que las personas de la institución imploren la caridad pública. Si bien esta costumbre hace poco daño en el caso de instituciones para el sostenimiento de ancianos pobres, es de reprobarse ciertamente en instituciones para la juventud.

IX.

Fondos, cuentas de material.—En el informe del semestre precedente se llamó la atención hacia el sistema de cuentas de material excesivamente complicado y su poca adaptabilidad para hospitales é instituciones caritativas, y más especialmente para las pequeñas. La gran mayoría de las instituciones benéficas de Cuba nunca habían dado cuenta del material desde el establecimiento del Gobierno Militar, y en Septiembre el Auditor de Cuba solicitó el auxilio de este Departamento para conseguir esas cuentas. Se emprendió la obra al momento y se lleva adelante desde entonces. Se enviaron inspectores á las distintas instituciones con órdenes de comenzar en 1º de Enero de 1899 y formular hasta la fecha todas las cuentas de material y del efectivo donde no fueren estas últimas perfectas y completas. Esto se ha hecho desde luego en el caso de la mayor parte de las instituciones de la Isla y se habrá ultimado la obra al terminar la ocupación militar. No obstante, la dificultad ha sido muy grande á causa del gran número de indivíduos que han sido responsables de los fondos y materiales en distintas épocas y en cada institución. En lo referente á las instituciones más pequeñas, que recibían subvenciones de menos de $700.00 mensuales del Estado, no ha consentido tesoreros el Gobernador Militar y los Alcaldes Municipales han sido generalmente sus pagadores. Como estos funcionarios tenían otros muchos deberes, era natural que dejaran de rendir las cuentas correspondientes de esas instituciones y era evidente que se imponía la necesidad de otro sistema de contabilidad. Bajo estas circunstancias el Gobernador Militar autorizó á esas instituciones una subvención que habría de considerarse como donación y que no se diese cuenta de esta al Auditor sino solo á este Departamento bajo el sistema que dispusiere. El sistema adoptado fué el de abolir todas las cuentas y exijir á cada institución que llevara los siguientes antecedentes: 1º Un archivo de comprobantes para todos los gastos. 2º Un libro de caja, y 3º Un libro de material para los efectos que no se gastan. Estos antecedentes se inspeccionan á intervalos de cuatro á seis meses por los Inspectores del Departamento y dos veces al año se remite á este una relación de los efectos que no se gastan para referencia en consideración con los pedidos. Se cree que si bien este sistema se reduce á la última expresión en materia de simplicidad, bastará, no obstante, en unión de los pedidos para asegurar una contabilidad por todos los gastos y ya se practica en 22 instituciones.

Negociado de Archivos.—De conformidad con el Decreto del Gobernador Militar, número 207, fecha 30 de Septiembre de 1901, en el mes de Octubre se trasladaron á este Departamento los antecedentes y documentos del Negociado de Beneficencia en el Departamento de Estado y Gobernación junto con el personal de dicho Negociado. Entonces se creó en este Departamento un Negociado de Archivos, encargándosele de todos lo asuntos relacionados con el material de las instituciones de beneficencia y caridad. El Sr. Teodoro Alvarez es el jefe de este importante ne-

gociado, y una de las funciones del mismo será asegurar el mejor cuidado del material de las instituciones caritativas que el obtenido en lo pasado por las Juntas que lo han tenido á su cargo.

Escuelas prácticas de enfermeras.—No se ha tratado separadamente de las escuelas prácticas de enfermeras por haberse dado cuenta de cada una de ellas relacionada con el hospital á que pertenece. Se ha señalado el último semestre por el aumento en el número de discípulas y el perfeccionamiento de su labor, mientras va creciendo el interés público en estas importantes instituciones. Habiéndose aprobado por el Gobernador Militar y promulgado por medio de órdenes el reglamento redactado por la Junta mencionada en el informe del semestre precedente se asegura plenamente el estado legal de estas escuelas como instituciones del Estado, cuyas alumnas graduadas recibirán un diploma de la Universidad.

Cambios en la Junta Central.—Los señores Salomé M. González, miembro provincial de la Junta Central de Beneficencia de la Provincia de Puerto Príncipe, y Leopoldo Ruiz Tamayo, miembro provincial de la Junta Central de Beneficencia de la Provincia de Santiago de Cuba, presentaron sus renuncias en Octubre 24 y Noviembre 15 de 1901, respectivamente, posiciones que no se han cubierto al expirar el período que comprende este informe.

Se presenta respetuosamente,

J. R. KEAN.

Comandante y Cirujano del Ejército de los E. U.,

Superintendente del Departamento de Beneficencia.

APENDICE I.

OFICIALES DEL DEPARTAMENTO.

JUNTA CENTRAL DE BENEFICENCIA.

Presidente, Sr. Perfecto Lacoste.
Vicepresidente, Sr. Dr. Manuel Delfín.

Miembros del libre nombramiento.

Sr. Perfecto Lacoste, Habana.
Sr. Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante, Habana.
Sr. Dionisio Velazco, "
Sr. José Mª Berriz, "
Sr. T. C. Culmell, "

Miembros provinciales.

Por la provincia de la Habana, Dr. Manuel Delfín.
" " " " Matanzas, Dr. Antonio B. Zanetti.
" " " " Santa Clara, General Francisco Carrillo.
" " " " Pinar del Río, Sr. José A. Blanco.

(Cada miembro provincial se le autoriza un empleado.)

MIEMBROS DEL DEPARTAMENTO.

Superintendente, Major J. R. Kean.
Vice-Superintendente, Sr. Miguel R. Suárez.

Letrado consultor.

Licenciado José Bruzón.

Inspectores.

Dr. José M. Peña, de la ciudad de la Habana y Guanabacoa, Superintendente interino de la Escuela Correccional para varones de Cuba.
Sr. George W. Hyatt, provincias de Matanzas y Santa Clara.
Sr. William H. Morales, provincias de Puerto Príncipe y Santiago de Cuba.
Dr. Carlos H. Kohly, de hospitales y asilos de las provincias de la Habana y Pinar del Río, excluyendo la ciudad de la Habana y Guanabacoa.

Inspectora especial.

Mrs. L. W. Quintard.

Sección encargada de colocar menores en casas de familia:

Jefe: Sr. Jerome B. Clark.
Auxiliar: Sra. Elsa Trotzig Clark.
,, ,, Adela Huard.
,, Srita. Luisa de Arrangoiz.
,, Dr. Miguel Ortíz.
,, Sr. José Martínez.

Sección de Archivo:

Jefe: Sr. Teodoro Alvarez.
Auxiliar: Sr. Carlos G. Autrán.
,, ,, Alfredo Chacón.

Sección de enfermeras graduadas:

Dr. Gregorio G. de Quesada.

Empleados:

Jefe de Escritorio: Sr. Charles R. Morales
Contador encargado del mobiliario y enseres de oficina: señor John S. Morris.
Archivo de oficina: Sr. William Bulzing.
Auditor: Sr. J. L. Stuart.
Taquígrafo: Srita. Mary R. Donnelly.
,, Sr. Earle C. McFarland.
Tenedor de libros: Sr. L. H. Harris.
Contador especial: Sr. M. K. Weil.
,, ,, ,, Henry A. Barling.
Intérprete: Sr. José Estraviz.

APENDICE II.

Nº 271.

CUARTEL GENERAL DE LA DIVISIÓN DE CUBA.

Habana, 7 de Julio de 1900.

El Gobernador General de Cuba, á propuesta del Secretario de Estado y Gobernación, ha tenido á bien disponer la publicación del siguiente Reglamento para el Departamento de Beneficencia de la Isla de Cuba:

Departamento de Beneficencia de la Isla de Cuba.

ARTICULO I.

ORGANIZACIÓN DEL DEPARTAMENTO.

SEC. 1. Se establece por el presente decreto un Departamento de Beneficencia en la Isla de Cuba, que estará bajo la Superintendencia general de la Secretaría de Estado y Gobernación. En este sentido se empleará en todo este Decreto la palabra "Departamento."

SEC. 2. Habrá en la Isla de Cuba una Junta de Beneficencia compuesta de once (11) miembros nombrados por el Gobernador General de la manera siguiente: uno de cada una de las seis provincias y los cinco restantes de la Isla en general. Los miembros de dicha Junta desempeñarán sus funciones durante seis (6) años. Los primeros nombramientos de los miembros representantes de las seis provincias serán hechos por el período de uno (1), dos (2), tres (3), cuatro (4), cinco (5) y (6) seis años, respectivamente. Los primeros nombramientos de los cinco miembros restantes tomados indistintamente de cualquier provincia de la isla serán por períodos de dos (2), tres (3), cuatro (4), cinco (5) y seis (6) años. Todos los nombramientos hechos posteriormente, excepto para llenar vacantes tendrán una duración de seis (6) años. Los nombramientos de los miembros de esta Junta y los de otras establecidas por este Decreto hechos por un tiempo mayor del que puede durar la ocupación militar de Cuba por los Estados Unidos, estarán sujetos, al terminarse dicha ocupación militar, á la aprobación del Gobierno que se establezca. Los nombramientos que se hicieren para llenar vacantes ocasionadas por muerte; renuncia ú otra causa serán por el tiempo que al propietario faltare cumplir. La Junta de Beneficencia será nombrada el 31 de Julio de 1900, ó antes, y celebrará su primera sesión entre esa fecha y el 30 de Septiembre del mismo año, bajo la Presidencia del Superintendente de Instrucciones Benéficas y Hospitales. La Junta de Beneficencia celebrará sesiones regularmente una vez cada tres meses en la ciudad de la Habana en las fechas que ella fijará pudiendo además celebrar otras sesiones especiales si lo estimare necesario. Seis miembros formarán *quorum*, pero para que un acuerdo tenga validez será preciso que halla tenido por lo menos, cinco votos en pró. La Junta nombrará anualmente un Comité Ejecutivo, compuesto de cinco miembros y podrá, si así lo acordare, delegar en este Comité ó en cualquier otro de carácter permanente ó especial ó en uno ó más miembros de la Junta, la facultad de ejercer tales ó cuales de sus poderes, que el acuerdo especificará durante el período que mediará de una á otra sesión y anulará, á voluntad, tal delegación de autoridad.

SEC. 3. A todo miembro de la Junta de Beneficencia le está prohibido:

1º, Ser al mismo tiempo patrono (Director) ó empleado de cualquiera institución sujeta ál inspección de la Junta; 2º, Vender ó comprar, ni directa ni indirectamente, propiedad alguna, mueble ó inmueble á cualquiera institución sujeta á dicha inspección; 3º, Tener participación pecuniaria en cualquiera venta ó compra que se efectuare.

Los miembros de la Junta de Beneficencia no percibirán sueldo, pero los gastos en que incurrieren, de viaje, etc., en el desempeño de funciones oficiales les serán reembolsados, debiendo los gastos personales, aparte de los de transportación de cualquier miembro no exceder de la suma de quinientos (500) pesos por año. Se nombra á los miembros de la Junta de Beneficencia por un término de seis años y no se le asigna sueldo con la idea de obtener el resultado de que siempre estos nombramientes sean hechos sin entrar en consideraciones políticas y de que los pobres y desvalidos protegidos por la caridad pública reciban los beneficios de los servicios de ciud á danos distinguidos que posean conocimientos y aptitudes especiales para prestar en tales puestos útil ayuda. Cada miembro de la Junta hará, en cuanto le sea posible, una inspección anual de las instituciones benéficas existentes en su provincia y se informará de las medidas que en auxilio de los pobres hayan sido tomadas en Cuba y en el extranjero.

SEC. 4. La Junta de Beneficencia asumirá los deberes impuestos al Departamento según estime oportuno el Departamento de Beneficencia y Hospitales, irlas transfiriendo por escrito á dicha Junta y podrá dictar el reglamento y disposiciones que crea convenientes para el buen régimen de sus asuntos, sujetándose al espíritu y letra de este Decreto.

SEC. 5. Durante el período de organización el Superintendente de Beneficencia y Hospitales asumirá y ejercerá todos los poderes conferidos al Departamento, exceptuando aquellos que, por razón de lo expresado *en la* Sección 4, ya haya tranferido por escrito á la Junta de Beneficencia. Cuando á juicio del Gobernador General los diversos trabajos del Departamento hayan sido debidamente organizados se lo informará así por escrito á la Junta de Beneficencia, pasando desde aquel momento el Superintendente de Beneficencia y Hospitales á ser el Secretario de dicha Junta, y su principal funcionario ejecutivo. La Junta entonces tendrá la dirección del "Departamento" y asumirá y ejercerá desde luego los poderes á él conferidos. En lo sucesivo cuando vacare el puesto de Secretario de la Junta de Beneficencia ella nombrará el sucesor que no podrá ser un miembro de la misma. El Secretario percibirá sueldo que la Junta fijará con aprobación del Gobernador General. El Secretario permanecerá en su puesto á voluntad de la Junta, pero nunca podrá ser destituido sino por causa especificada por escrito de la cual se tomará nota en las actas y hasta que no haya tenido tiempo y oportunidad suficientes para defenderse ante la Junta de los cargos que contra él aparezcan. El "Departamento" podrá, dentro de los límites de la cantidad á él asignada para ese objeto, emplear los ayudantes, inspectores, escribientes y demás subalternos que crea necesarios, fijándoles sus respectivos sueldos; podrá además declarar cesante, si así lo estimare conveniente, á cualquiera de estos empleados, especificando el motivo por escrito y despues de otorgarle al empleado oportunidad de defenderse.

ARTICULO II.

SOBRE NIÑOS DESVALIDOS Y QUE HAN COMETIDO FALTAS

Disposiciones generales.

SECCION 6. Se declara por la presente que el objeto que se propone conseguir el Gobierno de la Isla de Cuba tan pronto como las circunstancias lo permitan, es que los niños desvalidos y delincuentes que hoy son, y los que mañana podrán ser, mantenidos con fondos públicos, sean cuidados por el Estado por medio de las autoridades insulares respectivas. Estos niños serán cuidados según fuere necesario, en casas de familia, escuelas de oficios y casas de corrección.

SEC. 7. En lo sucesivo no podrán establecerse instituciones en ningún distrito, municipio ó provincia para cuidar niños desvalidos ó delincuentes, pero esto no impide el establecimiento de hospitales municipales para esos niños enfermos. Toda institución municipal que con el objeto antes referi-

do exista hoy podrá ser clausurada á voluntad del Ayuntamiento respectivo ó por orden del "Departamento" pudiendo el Alcalde hacer cargo á dicho "Departamento" de los ocupantes de ella. Toda institución municipal de esta clase mientras no se clausure estará bajo la dirección de una Junta Administrativa nombrada por el Alcalde y de la cual este funcionario será un miembro *ex-officio*.

Tan pronto como el "Departamento" pueda atender debidamente á las necesidades de estos niños, cesará el Tesoro de la Isla de satisfacer los gastos que ocasiona el sostenimiento de las instituciones municipales ó particulares que con este objeto existen.

Desde el 1º de Septiembre, 1900, en adelante, los créditos pagados por el Tesoro de la Isla de Cuba á favor de asilos para huérfanos y demás instituciones para niños desvalidos, excepto las del Estado, serán hechos bajo la base de una suma per capita para cuidar y mantener á cada uno de los ocupantes de dichas instituciones que en concepto del "Departamento" merezcan ser atendidas por el Estado.

Los diversos asilos de huérfanos establecidos por la Cruz Roja y otras sociedades que han sido, ó puedan ser, entregados á las autoridades del país por haber ya cumplido el objeto provisional para que fueron creados, serán clausurados tan pronto como fuere posible á menos que el "Departamento," por razones especiales, resuelva conservar uno ó más de esas instituciones como asilos provisionales para niños hasta que puedan estos ser colocados en casas de familias ó trasladados á una escuela de oficios.

Sec. 8. Se declara por la presente como niño desvalido el huérfano de padre, madre y abuelos que esté falto de recursos necesarios para su propio sostén, ó cuyos padres y abuelos, si los tuviere, no puedan mantenerle ó lo hayan abandonado sin ocuparse sistemáticamente de su bienestar personal ó si éstos estuvieren habitualmente ebrios ó fueren públicamente inmorales ó se encontraren presos en una cárcel ó encerrados en un asilo de dementes. Este Decreto no modifica ó cambia en manera alguna los deberes establecidos por el título VI del Código Civil cuando trata de "alimentos entre parientes."

Cualquier Alcalde, si tuviere pruebas satisfactorias de que dentro de los límites del municipio á su cargo hay un niño desvalido según se acaba de explicar, podrá ponerlo á disposición del Departamento de Beneficencia, á cuyo cuidado permanecerá hasta que cumpla 16 años, á menos que alguna persona de moralidad reconocida y que posea recursos para mantenerlo ó una institución benéfica se quiera hacer cargo de él á su costa.

Antes de poner un niño á la disposición del "Departamento" hará el Alcalde una investigación minuciosa acerca del paradero, recursos y reputación de sus padres y abuelos, si existieren. El resultado de ella se archivará, escrito, en la oficina del Alcalde y se remitirá una copia al "Departamento" si el niño pasare á su poder. Un niño sólo podrá ser puesto á la disposición del "Departamento" en el caso y forma siguiente: Cuando así lo pidiere uno de sus padres ó abuelos, ó si es la autoridad municipal quien lo dispone, deberán ser sus padres ó abuelos, si los primeros no vivieren, notificados de este propósito con tres días de anticipación por lo menos para que puedan manifestar ante el Alcalde su parecer sobre el particular. Se tomará nota de lo que declaren, que se guardará en la oficina del Alcalde, y se remitirá una copia de ella al "Departamento" si el niño pasare á su poder.

No podrá adoptarse esta medida con un niño que tenga padre ó abuelos de buenas costumbres y con recursos suficientes para mantenerlo, ó un pariente ó amigo que reúna estas mismas condiciones y esté dispuesto á hacerse cargo de él, ó á quien voluntariamente quiera mantener á su costa una institución benéfica.

Las autoridades de la Isla, si lo estimaren conveniente, podrán hacer que cada municipio contribuya con una suma que no excederá de treinta centavos diarios para el sostenimiento de cada niño desvalido remitido por el Alcalde respectivo durante el tiempo en que dicho niño sea mantenido en una institución del Estado. Si el "Departamento" lo juzgare necesario podrá devolver á sus padres, parientes ó amigos los niños de que se haya hecho cargo. Ninguno de estos niños podrá ser otra vez encomendado por el Alcalde al "Departamento", pero éste, si lo estimare conveniente, podrá otra vez hacerse cargo de él á petición del Alcalde.

Si se tratare de un niño residente en la Provincia de la Habana, sus gas-

tos de viaje hasta las oficinas del "Departamento" serán sufragados por el Alcalde del municipio en que este se encontrare. Si residiere en otra Provincia deberá el Alcalde respectivo dar cuenta inmediatamente al "Departamento" y colocar temporalmente al niño en una institución benéfica adecuada ó tomar las medidas necesarias para cuidarlo á expensas del municipio. El "Departamento" indicará al Alcalde con la mayor brevedad el lugar en que se hará cargo del niño, quien será trasladado allí á expensas del municipio.

SEC. 9. Cuando un menor que tenga ó aparente tener de 10 á 16 años de edad, fuere convicto ante un tribunal competente de una falta ó crimen, aunque en su cometimiento haya procedido él con discernimiento ó no, deberá dicho tribunal, á menos que en su juicio sea más conveniente entregarlo al cuidado de un pariente ó amigo dispuesto y capaz de mantenerle y enseñarle, remitir dicho menor hasta que cumpla 18 años á la Escuela Correccional para Niños de la Habana, si fuere varón, y si fuere hembra á la Escuela Correccional de Aldecoa de la Habana.

Las menores de 10 á 16 años que se encuentren en cárceles ó prisiones, serán transferidas á dicha Escuela Correccional, y todas aquellas que fueren detenidas en lo sucesivo serán asimismo remitidas á la referida Escuela Correccional para niñas.

Se autoriza á todo tribunal legalmente constituido que tuviere pruebas satisfactorias de que algún menor, varón ó hembra, de 10 á 16 años de edad y residente dentro de su jurisdicción fuere vago de oficio ó cuya educación moral estuviere tan atrasada que exista el peligro de que dicho menor se convierta un día en criminal, á remitirlo á la debida Escuela Correccional. No podrá adoptarse, sin embargo, esta medida por la razón única de que un menor se encuentre desvalido y sin hogar. Por lo menos, tres días antes de enviar un menor á la Escuela Correccional se notificará á sus padres ó tutor, si vivieren dentro de esa misma jurisdicción judicial. Todo menor permanecerá en la escuela á que haya sido remitido hasta que cumpla 18 años de edad. Cuando de conformidad con lo prescripto en esta sección, un tribunal disponga la remisión de un menor á una Escuela Correccional, las autoridades municipales suplirán inmediatamente los gastos de transporte del niño á la institución á que ha sido destinado.

ESCUELA DE OFICIOS PARA PARVULOS.

SEC. 10. El Departamento de Beneficencia establecerá en una localidad en que puedan obtenerse terrenos apropiados para la agricultura una institución que se llamará "Escuela de Oficios para Varones de Cuba." Sus objetos son: atender temporalmente á los niños desvalidos menores de 16 años, que de cualquier parte de la Isla se confíen al "Departamento" hasta que puedan ser colocados en casas de familia y también enseñar la agricultura y otros ramos á aquellos niños que no fuere posible colocar en casas particulares. Sólo el "Departamento" podrá ordenar el ingreso de niños en esta escuela y mientras permanezcan en ella estarán al cuidado de dicho "Departamento" que podrá asímismo en cualquier tiempo, ordenar su salida. Cuando se establezca esta escuela el "Departamento" trasladará á ella á todos los ocupantes de la institución llamada "Asilo de San José para varones" excepto aquellos que estuvieren aguardando juicio ó que hayan sido convictos (de faltas) ó que estén sufriendo corrección.

SEC. 11. "La Escuela de Oficios para Varones" estará bajo la dirección absoluta del "Departamento" hasta el 1º de Marzo de 1901. El Gobernador General de la Isla nombrará, á más tardar el 30 de Septiembre de 1900, una Junta Administrativa, compuesta de cinco miembros, que servirán durante cinco años sin percibir sueldo. Los primeros nombramientos serán hechos por uno (1), dos (2), tres (3), cuatro (4) y cinco (5) años respectivamente. Los nombramientos para llenar vacantes ocasionadas por muerte, renuncia ú otra causa serán hechos por el tiempo que faltare á los propietarios servir. La primera sesión de esta Junta se celebrará en el mes de Octubre, 1900, por disposición del "Departamento." La Junta celebrará sesiones con regularidad todos los meses, y se reunirá además en sesión especial cada vez que sea necesario. Cada vez que fuere posible la Junta celebrará sus sesiones en la escuela. Del seno de ella misma elegirá la Junta su Presidente y Vice-Presidente.

SEC. 12. Hasta el 1º de Marzo, 1901, esta Junta Administrativa ejercerá

sólo aquellos poderes que por escrito le conceda el "Departamento." Desde esa fecha en adelante será responsable del manejo y dirección general de los los asuntos y pertenencias de la escuela. Se ocupará de que se realicen los objetos para que ha sido creada. Tendrá poder para redactar y poner en vigor el reglamento y disposiciones que estime necesarios para fijar los deberes de los Jefes y empleados subalternos de la escuela y para el manejo de los asuntos concernientes á la misma y, con la aprobación del "Departamento" fijará asímismo, cuando fuere necesario, el número y sueldo de dichos empleados. Mantendrá una inspección eficaz de la escuela, el día 15 de cada mes, ó antes, presentará al "Departamento" un presupuesto detallado de lo que costará el mantenimiento de la escuela durante el mes siguiente. Conservará las actas de sus sesiones y demás libros y documentos relacionados con la escuela que podrán ser en cualquier tiempo inspeccionados por el "Departamento." Cada vez que el puesto de Superintendente de la Escuela quede vacante, la Junta nombrará el sucesor.

SEC. 13. El Superintendente será el Secretario de la Junta Administrativa, y el jefe principal Director de la escuela. Sujetándose al reglamento y disposiciones dictadas por la Junta, el Superintendente se ocupará de la inspección de los edificios, terrenos, muebles y útiles, y tendrá completa autoridad sobre todas las personas que los ocupan. Se ocupará personalmente de que cada alumno reciba la instrucción práctica é intelectual que permitan su edad y capacidad. A propuesta del Superintendente, la Junta nombrará los empleados residentes en la escuela que á su juicio sean necesarios para el buen manejo de los asuntos de la misma y cualquiera de estos empleados podrá ser separado por la Junta especificando el motivo por escrito, y después de darle una oportunidad para defenderse. La causa de la separación será anotada en las actas de la escuela.

El Superintendente se ocupará de que se lleven registros en que aparezca el nombre de cada alumno, sus antecedentes, lugar de nacimiento, fecha de ingreso, edad, procedencia y, periódicamente, la conducta que observare, adelantos que hiciere y su estado de salud.

El Superintendente, bajo la dirección de la Junta, hará que los niños de la escuela se instruyan en los ramos que se enseñan en las escuelas públicas de la Isla, y periódicamente dispondrá la introducción de cursos de enseñanza que facilitarán á los alumnos que no han ingresado por un corto período los medios de poderse mantener al abandonar la escuela siguiendo un oficio ú ocupación.

SEC. 14. La Junta Administrativa, después que se haya hecho cargo del manejo y dirección general de la escuela, nombrará un Tesorero que podrá, ó no, ser miembro de la Junta, y en este último caso se le asignará un sueldo por sus servicios, de igual modo que á los demás empleados.

Serán deberes del Tesorero:

(*a*) Recibir y guardar todo el dinero perteneciente ó destinado á la Institución.

(*b*) Pagar los sueldos de los jefes y empleados de la escuela y las cuentas de la misma por orden de la Junta Administrativa.

(*c*) Llevar, en la forma que exigiere la Junta, una cuenta exacta y detallada de todos los ingresos y egresos y demás cuentas que la Junta necesitare.

(*d*) Cerrar sus libros cada día primero de Enero, anotando el resultado y hacer un resumen de todos los ingresos y egresos habidos durante el año, y en el término de cinco (5) días entregar todos estos datos á un Comité de Intervención y Revisión nombrado por la Junta Administrativa. Este Comité examinará detenidamente los libros y comprobantes y los entregará con su informe á la Junta en su próxima sesión.

(*e*) Cumplir las demás obligaciones que la Junta especifique.

ESCUELA DE OFICIOS PARA NIÑAS.

SECCIÓN 15. La Institución conocida como la "Escuela Industrial de la Habana para Niñas" se llamará en lo sucesivo "Escuela de Oficios para Niñas de Cuba." Sus objetos son: atender temporalmente á las niñas desvalidas menores de 16 años que de cualquier parte de la Isla se confíen al "Departamento", hasta que puedan ser colocadas en casas de familia, y también enseñarles labores útiles á aquellas jóvenes que no fuere posible

colocar en casas particulares. Solo el "Departamento" podrá ordenar el ingreso de niñas en esta escuela, y mientras permanezcan en ella estarán al cuidado de dicho "Departamento", que podrá asimismo en cualquier tiempo ordenar su salida. También se establecerá y dirigirá con arreglo á las disposiciones y reglamento que dicten las autoridades de la escuela, una Clase Normal para la enseñanza de jóvenes que tengan de 17 á 25 años de edad al ser admitidas á dicha clase.

SEC. 16. La Escuela de Oficios para Niñas estará bajo la dirección absoluta del "Departamento" hasta el 1.° de Enero de 1901. El Gobernador General de la Isla nombrará á más tardar en 31 de Julio de 1900, una Junta Administrativa, compuesta de cinco miembros que servirán durante cinco años sin percibir sueldo. Los primeros nombramientos serán hechos por uno (1), dos (2), tres (3), cuatro (4) y cinco (5) años, respectivamente. Los nombramientos para llenar vacantes ocasionadas por muerte, renuncia ú otra causa cualquiera serán hechos por el tiempo que faltare á los propietarios servir. La primera sesión de esta Junta se celebrará en el mes de Agosto, 1900, por disposición del "Departamento." La Junta celebrará sesiones con regularidad todos los meses y se reunirá además en sesión especial cada vez que sea necesario. Siempre que fuere posible la Junta celebrará sus sesiones en la escuela. Del seno de ella misma elegirá la Junta su Presidente y Vice-Presidente.

SEC. 17. Hasta el 1º de Enero, 1901, esta Junta Administrativa ejercerá sólo aquellos poderes que por escrito le conceda el "Departamento." Desde esa fecha en adelante la Junta será responsable del manejo y dirección general de los asuntos y pertenencias de la escuela. Se ocupará de que se realicen los objetos para que ha sido creada. Tendrá poder para redactar y poner en vigor el reglamento y disposiciones que estime necesarias para fijar los deberes de los jefes y empleados subalternos de la escuela y para el manejo de los asuntos concernientes á la misma. El día 15 de cada mes, ó antes, presentará al "Departamento" un presupuesto detallado de lo que costará el mantenimiento de la escuela durante el mes siguiente. Conservará las actas de sus sesiones y demás libros y documentos relacionados con la escuela que podrán ser en cualquier tiempo, inspeccionados por el "Departamento." Cada vez que el puesto de Superintendente de la Escuela quede vacante, la Junta nombrará una persona para el cargo.

SEC. 18. La Superintendente funcionará como Secretaria de la Junta Administrativa y será, (después de ésta) la principal autoridad ejecutora ó directora en la escuela. Sujetándose al reglamento y disposiciones dictados por la Junta, la Superintendente se ocupará de la inspección de los edificios, terrenos, muebles y útiles, y tendrá completa autoridad sobre todas las personas que los ocupen. Se ocupará personalmente de que cada alumna reciba la instrucción práctica é intelectual que permitan su edad y capacidad. A propuesta de la Superintendente, la Junta nombrará las empleadas que deban residir en la escuela y que á su juicio sean necesarias para el buen manejo de los asuntos de la misma. Cualquiera de las empleadas podrá ser separada por la Junta, especificando el motivo por escrito y después de darle una oportunidad para defenderse. La causa de la separación será anotada en las actas de la escuela. La Superintendente se ocupará de que se lleven registros en que aparezca el nombre de cada alumna, sus antecedentes, lugar de nacimiento, fecha de ingreso, edad, procedencia y, periódicamente, la conducta que observare, adelantos que hiciere y su estado de salud.

La Superintendente, bajo la dirección de la Junta, hará que las niñas de la escuela se instruyan en los ramos que se enseñan en las escuelas públicas de la Isla y, periódicamente, dispondrá que aquellas alumnas que no han ingresado en la escuela para ser atendidas por corto tiempo, sigan unos cursos de instrucción, que les permitan, al abandonar la escuela, seguir un oficio ú ocupación útil, y ganarse así su subsistencia.

SEC. 19. La Junta Administrativa, después que se haya hecho cargo del manejo y dirección general de la escuela, nombrará un Tesorero que podrá, ó no, ser miembro de la Junta, y en este último caso se le asignará un sueldo por sus servicios de igual modo que á las demás empleadas.

Serán deberes del Tesorero:

(*a*) Recibir y guardar todo el dinero perteneciente á, ó destinado para la institución.

(*b*) Pagar los sueldos de todas las personas empleadas en la escuela y las cuentas de las mismas por orden de la Junta Administrativa.

(*c*) Llevar, en la forma que exigiere la Junta, una cuenta exacta y detallada de todos los ingresos y egresos y demás cuentas que la Junta necesitare.

(*d*) Cerrar sus libros cada día primero de Enero anotando el resultado y hacer un resumen de todos los ingresos y egresos habidos durante el año, y en el término de cinco (5) días entregar todos estos datos á un Comité de Revisión nombrado por la Junta Administrativa. Este Comité examinará detenidamente los libros y comprobantes, y los entregará con su informe á la Junta en su sesión siguiente.

(*e*) Cumplir las demás obligaciones que la Junta especifique.

ESCUELA CORRECCIONAL DE VARONES.

SECCIÓN 20. La institución nombrada el "Asilo de San José para Niños" establecida y sostenida por la ciudad de la Habana, se llamará en lo adelante "Escuela Correccional para Varones de Cuba," y á partir de la publicación de este Decreto será sostenida y manejada por el Estado. Se crea con el objeto de educar y reformar los varones que sean remitidos á ella por un tribunal competente por cometer una falta ó delito ó por necesitar un curso correccional. Estos varones podrán ser remitidos de cualquier parte de la Isla según lo prescribe la Sección 9ª de este Decreto. A partir de la fecha de la publicación del presente Decreto, todos los niños enviados á esta escuela estarán bajo la custodia de una Junta Administrativa hasta que cumplan 18 años de edad, y todos aquellos que procedieren del "Asilo de San José para Varones," y los que, en contra de lo que este Decreto dispone, fueren enviados á la escuela por un período más corto permanecerán en ella, no obstante hasta cumplir los referidos 18 años de edad.

SEC. 21. "La Escuela Correccional de Varones" estará bajo la dirección absoluta del "Departamento" hasta el 1º de Febrero, 1901. El Gobernador General de la Isla nombrará á más tardar el 31 de Agosto de 1900, una Junta Administrativa, compuesta de cinco miembros, que servirán durante cinco años, sin percibir sueldo. Los primeros nombramientos serán hechos por uno (1), dos (2), tres (3), cuatro (4) y cinco (5) años respectivamente. Los nombramientos para llenar vacantes ocasionadas por muerte, renuncia ú otra causa, serán hechos por el tiempo que faltare á los propietarios cumplir. La Junta celebrará su primera sesión en el mes de Septiembre, 1900, de orden del "Departamento." La Junta celebrará sesiones mensuales con regularidad y se reunirá además en sesión especial cada vez que lo estime necesario. Siempre que fuere posible la Junta celebrará sus sesiones en la escuela. La Junta elegirá de su mismo seno su Presidente y Vicepresidente.

SEC. 22. Hasta el 1º de Febrero, 1901, la Junta Administrativa ejercerá solamente los poderes que por escrito le confiera el "Departamento," pero desde esa fecha en adelante dicha Junta tendrá el manejo general y dirección absoluta de la Escuela, de sus asuntos y pertenencias. Se ocupará de que se realice el objeto para que ha sido creada. Tendrá poder para poner en vigor las disposiciones y reglamento que estime convenientes para fijar los deberes de todos los empleados de la Escuela y para el buen manejo de la misma, y fijará además, cada vez que sea necesario, el número y sueldo de estos empleados, con la aprobación del "Departamento." Mantendrá una inspección eficaz de la escuela. El día 15 de cada mes, ó antes, presentará al "Departamento" un presupuesto detallado de lo que costará el mantenimiento de la Escuela durante el mes siguiente. Guardará las actas de sus sesiones como también los demás libros y documentos relacionados con la Escuela, que estarán siempre sujetos á la inspección del "Departamento." Cuando el puesto de Superintendente de la Escuela quede vacante, nombrará la Junta el sucesor.

SEC. 23. El Superintendente será el Secretario de la Junta Administrativa, y. (después de ésta,) la principal autoridad directora en la Escuela. Sujetándose al reglamento y disposiciones dictados por la Junta, el Superintendente se ocupará de la inspección de los edificios, terrenos, muebles y útiles de la Escuela, y tendrá completa autoridad sobre todas las personas que los ocupen. Se ocupará personalmente de que cada niño reciba la ins-

trucción práctica é intelectual, que permitan su edad y capacidad. A propuesta del Superintendente, la Junta nombrará los empleados que deben residir en la Escuela, y que á su juicio, sean necesarios para el buen manejo de los asuntos de la misma. Cualquiera de los empleados podrá ser separado por la Junta especificando el motivo por escrito y después de darle una oportunidad para defenderse. La causa de la separación será anotada en las actas de la Escuela. El Superintendente se ocupará de que se lleven registros en que aparezca el nombre de cada detenido, sus antecedentes, lugar de nacimiento, fecha de ingreso, motivo de su arresto, edad, procedencia y periódicamente, la conducta que observare, adelantos que hiciere y estado de salud. Se anotará también la conducta que observe y oficio á que se dedique mientras esté bajo la vigilancia de la Escuela, aunque fuera de ella.

El Superintendente, bajo la dirección de la Junta, hará que los detenidos en la escuela se instruyan en los ramos que se enseñan en las escuelas públicas de la Isla, y, periódicamente, dispondrá que aquellos que deban permanecer en la escuela un tiempo suficientemente largo, sigan unos cursos de instrucción que les permita, al salir de la Escuela, dedicarse á un oficio ú ocupación útil para ganarse su subsistencia.

SEC. 24. Las autoridades de esta escuela podrán adoptar las medidas que sean conducentes para uniformar, equipar, proveer de oficialidad é instruir á los alumnos en ejercicios militares.

SEC 25. Se establecerá un sistema de "méritos" por buena conducta, y "deméritos" por mal comportamiento, haraganería, falta de cuidado, etc. El detenido que observe buena conducta durante dos años, podrá salir de la escuela bajo su palabra de continuar observando buena conducta. Cuando un detenido haya observado buena conducta durante este tiempo, ó haya dado pruebas á satisfacción de las autoridades de la Escuela, de que se ha conseguido el objeto para que fué remitido á ella, y que está ya reformado, las autoridades del establecimiento así lo participarán al Departamento de Beneficencia, manifestando las condiciones bajo las cuales debe concederse al detenido su libertad bajo palabra.

El "Departamento" se ocupará de colocar inmediatamente en una casa de familia ó de proporcionarle trabajo, á todo detenido puesto en libertad bajo palabra; ó lo devolverá á sus padres ó abuelos, si fueren éstos personas de buena reputación y tuvieren recursos para mantenerlo, ó lo ayudará en cualquiera otra forma que el "Departamento" crea conveniente; pero permaneciendo bajo la vigilancia y á la disposición de la Escuela hasta que cumpla la edad de 18 años, excepto cuando haya sido puesto en libertad con arreglo á lo prescrito en la Sección 27 de este Decreto. Si antes de llegar á la edad de 18 años, un detenido puesto en libertad bajo palabra, no cumpliere las condiciones que dió su palabra de observar, el "Departamento" lo remitirá nuevamente á la Escuela para ser castigado conforme al sistema de premios y castigos ya recitados.

SEC. 26. Si cualquiera de los detenidos en la Escuela, mayor de 14 años, ejerciere una influencia perniciosa sobre los demás por su constante mala conducta, ó por cometer una falta grave, ó si las autoridades de la institución se convencieren de que es imposible reformarle, la Junta Administrativa lo llevará ante una autoridad ó Tribunal que tenga competencia para remitir menores á dicha Escuela, al cual manifestará por escrito los hechos relativos á la conducta del joven. La Autoridad ó Tribunal averiguará los hechos y oirá la declaración del acusado y si á su juicio fuere conveniente, lo remitirá á una prisión ó cárcel hasta que cumpla 18 años de edad. Al cumplirse este período, ó antes, si la Junta Administrativa así lo dispusiere, volverá á ingresar en la Escuela, á menos que ya haya cumplido la referida edad de 18 años.

SEC. 27. La Junta Administrativa podrá poner en plena y absoluta libertad sin restricciones de ningún género al detenido que á satisfacción de ella haya demostrado poseer hábitos de trabajo, obediencia y buena conducta.

SEC. 28. La Junta Administrativa, después que se haya hecho cargo del manejo y dirección general de la institución, nombrará un Tesorero que podrá, ó no, ser miembro de la junta y en este último caso se le asignará un sueldo en pago de sus servicios de igual modo que á los demás empleados.

Serán deberes del del Tesorero:

(*a*) Reclbir y guardar todo el dinero perteneciente á ó destinado para la institución.

(*b*) Pagar los sueldos de todos los empleados de la Escuela y las cuentas de la misma, por orden de la Junta Administrativa.

(*c*) Llevar, en la forma que exigiere la Junta, una cuenta exacta y detallada de todos los ingresos y egresos y demás cuentas que la Junta necesitare.

(*d*) Cerrar sus libros cada día primero de Enero, anotando el resultado que arrojen, y hacer un resumen de todos los ingresos y egresos habidos durante el año, y en término de cinco (5) días entregar todos estos datos á un Comité de Revisión nombrado por la Junta Administrativa. Este Comité examinará detenidamente los libros y comprobantes y los entregará con su informe á la Junta en su sesión siguiente.

(*e*) Cumplir las demás obligaciones que la Junta le ordene.

ESCUELA CORRECCIONAL PARA PÁRVULAS.

SEC. 29. El Departamento de Beneficencia podrá cuando lo estime oportuno y se hayan destinado fondos para el objeto, establecer una "Escuela Correccional para Párvulas de Cuba." Se creará con el objeto de educar y reformar las jóvenes que fueran remitidas á ella por cualquier Tribunal ó Autoridad competente por haber cometido faltas ó delitos ó por necesitar la aplicación de un curso correccional de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en la Sección 9ª de este Decreto.

SEC. 30. Esta Escuela Correccional estará bajo la dirección general y manejo absoluto del "Departamento" durante los seis meses siguientes á su fundación. El Gobernador General de la Isla nombrará, dentro del mes después de fundada la Escuela, una Junta Administrativa, compuesta de cinco miembros que servirán durante cinco años sin percibir sueldo. Los primeros nombramientos serán hechos por uno (1), dos (2), tres (3), cuatro (4) y cinco (5) años, respectivamente. Los nombramientos para llenar vacantes ocasionadas por muerte, renuncia ú otra causa, serán hechos por el tiempo que faltare á los propietarios cumplir. La Junta celebrará su primera sesión dentro del mes de ser nombrada, por disposición del Departamento. La Junta celebrará con regularidad sesiones todos los meses y se reunirá además en sesión especial cada vez que lo estime necesario. Siempre que fuere posible celebrará la Junta sus sesiones en la Escuela. Del seno de ella misma eligirá la Junta su Presidente y Vicepresidente.

SEC. 31. Durante los seis meses inmediatamente posteriores á la fundación de la Escuela, la Junta Administrativa ejercerá únicamente aquellos poderes que le confiera el "Departamento", pero á partir de esa fecha, tendrá dicha Junta la responsabilidad, manejo general y dirección absoluta de la Escuela, de sus asuntos y pertenencias. Se ocupará de que se realice el objeto para que se ha creado. Tendrá poder para poner en vigor las disposiciones y reglamento que estime conveniente para fijar los deberes de los empleados en la Escuela y para el buen manejo de la misma y fijará, además, cada vez que sea necesario, el número y sueldo de estos empleados con la aprobación del "Departamento." Mantendrá una inspección eficaz de la Escuela. El día 15 de cada mes ó antes presentará al "Departamento" un presupuesto detallado de lo que costará el mantenimiento de la Escuela durante el mes siguiente. Conservará las actas de sus sesiones como también los demás libros y documentos relacionados con la Escuela, los que estarán siempre sujetos á la inspección del "Departamento." Cuando el puesto de Superintendente de la Escuela quede vacante nombrará la Junta la persona que lo ocupe.

SEC. 32. La Superintendente funcionará como Secretaria de la Junta Administrativa y será la primera autoridad directora en la Escuela. Sujetándose al reglamento y disposiciones dictados por la Junta, la Superintendente se ocupará de la inspección de los edificios, terrenos, muebles y útiles de la Escuela, y tendrá completa autoridad sobre las ocupantes de la misma.

Se ocupará personalmente de que cada detenida reciba la instrucción práctica é intelectual que permitan su edad y capacidad. A propuesta de la Superintendente, la Junta nombrará las empleadas que deban residir en la Escuela, y que á su juicio sean necesarias para el buen manejo de los asuntos de la misma. Cualquiera de las empleadas podrá ser separada por la Junta, especificando el motivo por escrito, y después de darle una oportu-

nidad para defenderse. La causa de la separación será anotada en las actas de la Escuela. La Superintendente se ocupará de que se lleven registros en que aparezca el nombre de cada detenida, sus antecedentes, lugar de nacimiento, fecha de ingreso, causa que lo motivó, edad, procedencia, y, periódicamente, la conducta que observare, adelantos que hiciere y estado de salud. Se anotará igualmente la conducta que observe y ocupación á que se dedica mientras esté bajo la vigilancia de la Escuela, aunque fuera de ella. La Superintendente, bajo la dirección de la Junta, hará que las detenidas en la Escuela se instruyan en los ramos que se enseñan en las escuelas públicas de la Isla y, periódicamente, dispondrá que aquellas que deben permanecer en la Escuela un tiempo suficientemente largo, sigan unos cursos de instrucción que les permita, al salir de la Escuela, dedicarse á un oficio ú ocupación útil para ganarse su subsistencia.

SEC. 33. Se establecerá un sistema de "méritos" por buena conducta y de "deméritos" por mal comportamiento, haraganería, falta de cuidado, etc. La detenida que observe buena conducta durante dos años podrá salir de la Escuela bajo su palabra de continuar observando buena conducta. Cuando una detenida haya observado buena conducta durante este tiempo ó haya dado pruebas á satisfacción de las autoridades de la Escuela que se ha conseguido el objeto para que fué remitida á ella, y que está reformada, las autoridades de la institución así lo participarán al Departamento de Beneficencia, manifestando las condiciones con que debe concedérsele á la detenida su libertad bajo palabra.

El "Departamento" se ocupará de colocar inmediatamente en una casa de familia ó de proporcionarle trabajo á toda detenida puesta en estas condiciones; ó la devolverá á sus padres ó abuelos si fuesen éstos personas de buena reputación y tuviesen recursos para mantenerla, ó la ayudará en cualquier otra forma que el "Departamento" crea conveniente, pero permaneciendo bajo la vigilancia y la disposición de la Escuela hasta que cumpla la edad de 18 años, excepto cuando haya sido puesta en completa libertad con arreglo á lo prescrito en la Sección 35 de este Decreto. Si antes de llegar á la edad de 18 años, una detenida puesta en libertad bajo palabra no cumpliere las condiciones que dió su palabra de observar, el "Departamento" la remitirá nuevamente á la Escuela para ser castigada conforme al sistema de premios y castigos ya citados.

SEC. 34 Si cualquiera de las detenidas en la Escuela ejerciere una influencia perniciosa sobre las demás por su constante mala conducta, ó por cometer una falta grave, ó si las autoridades de la institución se convencieren de que es imposible reformarla, la Junta Administrativa la llevará ante una autoridad ó Tribunal que tenga competencia para remitir menores á esta Escuela al cual manifestará por escrito los hechos relativos á la conducta de la joven. La autoridad esclarecerá los hechos y oirá la declaración de la acusada, y si á su juicio fuere esto conveniente, podrá remitirla á una prisión ó cárcel por un período que no pase de la fecha en que cumpla 18 años de edad. Al cumplirse este período ó antes, si la Junta Administrativa así lo dispusiere, volverá á ingresar en la Escuela, á menos que ya haya cumplido la referida edad de 18 años.

SEC. 35. La Junta Administrativa podrá poner en plena y absoluta libertad sin restricciones de ningún género á la detenida que á su satisfacción haya demostrado poseer ya hábitos de trabajo, obediencia y buena conducta.

SEC. 36. La Junta Administrativa, después que se haya hecho cargo del manejo y dirección general de la institución, nombrará un Tesorero que podrá ó no ser miembro de la Junta, y en este último caso se le asignará un sueldo en pago de sus servicios de igual modo que á los demás empleados.

Serán deberes del Tesorero:

(*a*) Recibir y guardar todo el dinero perteneciente á, ó destinado para la Institución.

(*b*) Pagar los sueldos de todos los empleados de la Escuela y las cuentas de la misma, por orden de la Junta Administrativa.

(*c*) Llevar, en la forma que exigiere la Junta, una cuenta exacta y detallada de todos los ingresos y egresos y demás cuentas que la Junta necesitare.

(*d*) Cerrar sus libros cada día 1º de Enero anotando el resultado que

arrojen, y hacer un resumen de todos los ingresos y egresos habidos durante el año, y en el término de cinco (5) días entregar todos estos datos á un Comité de Revisión nombrado por la Junta Administrativa. Este Comité examinará detenidamente los libros y comprobantes y los entregará con su informe á la Junta en su sesión siguiente.

(e) Cumplir las demás obligaciones que la Junta le ordene.

LA SECCIÓN ENCARGADA DE COLOCAR MENORES EN CASAS DE FAMILIA.

SECCIÓN 37. En el Departamento de Beneficencia se abrirá una oficina que se ocupará de proporcionar colocaciones en casas de familia á los menores. El "Departamento" nombrará el Jefe Superior de esta oficina y los inspectores y demás empleados que sean oportunamente necesarios. El objeto de la oficina es proporcionar un hogar al mayor número posible de los niños á cargo del Gobierno y de los que hayan sido puestos á la disposición del "Departamento" y de los que salieron de una Escuela Correccional del Estado bajo la palabra de observar buena conducta. El "Departamento podrá colocar directamente, á todo menor confiado á su cargo en una casa de familia si tal se encuentra, ó podrá remitirlo á la Escuela de Oficios para varones ó para hembras, según su sexo, ó á cualquier asilo para menores, sea municipal ó particular, pero se colocarán, toda vez que sea posible, en casas de familia.

SEC. 38. El "Departamento" queda autorizado para sacar de cualquier asilo,—fuere municipal ó particular,—á todo menor que sea mantenido á expensas del Erario público y colocarlo en una casa particular, pudiendo hacer lo mismo con igual fin con los menores que se encuentren en las dos Escuelas de Oficios, la de varones y la de hembras. Cuando al "Departamento" se le participe que cualquiera de los detenidos en la Escuela Correccional de varones, ó en la de hembras, por su buena conducta ha dado pruebas, por las que, en opinión de las autoridades de la Escuela respectiva, merezca ser puesto en libertad bajo palabra, deberá el "Departamento" por medio de la oficina creada al efecto proporcionarle una colocación á dicho menor.

SEC. 39. El "Departamento" no colocará ningún menor en una casa particular hasta que no esté plenamente satisfecho, mediante la debida investigación, de que dicha familia es de buenas costumbres, goza de buena reputación y antecedentes, y que puede además cuidar y educar, tanto moral como intelectualmente, al menor que se le confía.

SEC. 40. El "Departamento" continuará ejerciendo vigilancia sobre los menores que haya colocado en casas particulares, hasta que cumplan éstos la edad de 16 años. Averiguará si son bien atendidos y si se les da ropa suficiente, buen trato, y la educación intelectual y moral que deben recibir. Estas averiguaciones se practicarán por medio de visitas personales que los agentes especiales nombrados por el Departamento harán á las distintas casas, por medio de cartas, y por los informes que deberá remitir el Director de cada Escuela pública, á intervalos que se fijarán, á las que deban asistir todos los menores á cargo del "Departamento."

SEC. 41. El "Departamento" seguirá ocupándose de los menores que coloque en casas particulares hasta que cumplan 16 años de edad, y será su deber averiguar si reciben las debidas atenciones y educación. Si se averiguare que un menor confiado á una familia no recibe buen trato, ni está previsto de la ropa debida, ni es enviado á la escuela, según lo dispuesto por el "Departamento," deberá el "Departamento" inmediatamente hacerse cargo de dicho menor y colocarlo en otra casa particular ó en algún establecimiento sujeto á la inspección del "Departamento," como crea más conveniente.

ARTICULO III.

SOBRE LOS DEMENTES.

SECCION 42. La Institución situada en Mazorra, provincia de la Habana, y llamada "El Asilo General de Dementes," será en lo sucesivo "El Hospital de Dementes de Cuba," y sus gastos en su totalidad serán sufragados por el Estado. El objeto de esta Institución es curar y tratar con

humanidad á todos los dementes de la Isla. En lo sucesivo, ninguna persona declarada judicialmente demente permanecerá en ninguna prisión, cárcel, hospital para enfermos ú otras instituciones análogas, pero será remitida á este Hospital, debidamente escoltada. Los gastos de viajes serán sufragados por el Municipio de donde se remite el enfermo

SEC. 43. El Hospital de Dementes permanecerá bajo la dirección de una Junta Administrativa, que se compondrá en lo sucesivo de siete miembros. El Gobernador General nombrará de ellos el número necesario para completar los siete con los que en la actualidad sirven en esa capacidad. Cuando estos miembros sean designados, el Gobernador General hará sus nombramientos por uno (1), dos (2), tres (3), cuatro (4), cinco (5), seis (6) y siete (7) años, respectivamente. Los nombramientos posteriores serán hechos por siete años. Los nombramientos para llenar vacantes ocasionadas por muerte, renuncia ú otra causa, serán hechos por el tiempo que faltare á los peopietarios cumplir Los miembros de la Junta celebrará regularmente sesiones todos los meses y se reunirá además en sesión regular ó especial cada vez que lo estime necesario. Del seno de ella misma elegirá la Junta, su Presidente, Vicepresidente y Secretario.

SEC. 44. La Junta Administrativa tendrá el manejo general y dirección de los asuntos y pertenencias del Hospital. Se ocupará de que se cumplan los objetos para que ha sido creado. Tendrá poder para poner en vigor las disposiciones y reglamentos que estime necesario dictar para fijar los deberes de los empleados todos del Hospital y para el buen manejo del mismo, y fijará además, cada vez que sea necesario, el número y sueldo de estos empleados con la aprobación del "Departamento." Mantendrá una inspección eficaz del Hospital. El día 15 de cada mes, ó antes, presentará al "Departamento" un presupuesto detallado de lo que costará el mantenimiento del Hospital durante el mes siguiente. Guardará las actas de sus sesiones como también los demás libros y documentos relacionados con el Hospital que estarán siempre á la disposición del "Departamento" para que los inspeccione. Cuando el puesto de Superintendente del Hospital quede vacante, nombrará la Junta una persona para desempeñarlo, que será un médico bien educado, graduado en un colegio de medicina legalmente constituido y de experiencia en el trato y curación de dementes.

SEC. 45. El Superintendente será el Jefe principal del Hospital. De acuerdo con el Reglamento y disposiciones dictadas por la Junta, el Superintendente se ocupará del cuidado de los edificios, terrenos, muebles é instrumentos del Hospital, y tendrá autoridad sobre todos los ocupantes del mismo. Mantendrá una eficaz vigilancia é inspección de todo el Hospital, y ordenará el método curativo que deban seguir los enfermos. A más tardar, á los tres días de ingresar un demente en el Hospital, lo examinará personalmente el Superintendente, quien se ocupará además de que todo enfermo reciba el tratamiento y cuidado que su estado y pronta curación requieran.

SEC. 46. A propuesta del Superintendente, la Junta Administrativa nombrará los empleados que deban residir en el Hospital y que sean necesarios para el mejor servicio del mismo, y podrá asímismo despedir á cualquiera de estos empleados, especificando el motivo por escrito y después de darle una oportunidad de defenderse. La causa de la separación será anotada y archivada. En la ausencia del Superintendente su primer ayudante médico cumplirá las obligaciones y deberes del cargo y asumirá sus responsabilidades.

El Superintendente establecerá y dirigirá una escuela para ayudantes y enfermeros. Se ocupará de que se lleven registros en que aparezca el nombre de cada enfermo, su edad, residencia anterior, oficio ó profesión, fecha de ingreso, autoridad que le remite, antecedentes, estado al ingresar, y, periódicamente, su estado mental y físico, y tratamiento médico que vaya recibiendo en el Hospital.

Se anotará asímismo en dicho registro el fallecimiento ó salida del Hospital de todo enfermo.

SEC. 47. El Superintendente, después de archivar en su oficina un certificado suscrito por él en que manifieste que en su opinión un enfermo está ya restablecido ó que á pesar de continuar enfermo su salida del Hospital no perjudicará ni al mismo enfermo ni al bien público, y después, de averiguar que los parientes ó amigos del mismo pueden y están dispuestos á

cuidarlo, ordenará su salida del Hospital. Ningún enfermo saldrá del hospital sin ser provisto de la ropa adecuada. Si el Superintendente lo estimare necesario se le facilitarán á un enfermo, al ser dado de alta, los medios de trasportarse al lugar de donde vino ó al en que residen sus parientes ó amigos, y además una suma para proporcionarse alimentos durante el viaje que no excederá de diez pesos.

SEC. 48. Se autoriza al "Departamento" de Beneficencia para cobrarse, de los bienes de cualquier persona remitida al Hospital, una suma igual á lo que cueste el mantenimiento de dicha persona en el Hospital. Podrá asímismo cobrar esta á los padres ó hijos del enfermo si tuvieren recursos suficientes. Para facilitar esta cobranza, en el documento ordenando el ingreso de un demente en el Hospital, se hará una relación aproximada de los bienes de fortuna poseídos por el mismo, manifestando además los nombres y dirección de sus padres ó hijos, si los tuviere, y los recursos con que éstos cuentan. El Departamento de Beneficencia queda autorizado para hacer las averiguaciones que estime necesarias respecto á la situación financiera de tales padres é hijos.

SEC. 49. La Junta Administrativa nombrará un Tesorero que podrá ó no, ser un miembro de ella, y en este último caso, se le asignará un sueldo en pago de sus servicios de igual modo que á los demás empleados.

Serán deberes del Tesorero:

(*a*) Recibir y guardar dinero perteneciente á ó destinado para la institución.

(*b*) Pagar los sueldos de todos los empleados de la institución y las cuentas de la misma, por orden de la Junta Administrativa.

(*c*) Llevar, en la forma que exigiere la Junta, una cuenta exacta y detallada de todos los ingresos y egresos y demás cuentas que la Junta necesitare.

(*d*) Cerrar sus libros cada día primero de Enero anotando el resultado que arrojen, y hacer un resúmen de todos los ingresos y egresos habidos durante el año, y en el término de cinco (5) días entregar todos estos datos á un Comité de Revisión nombrado por la Junta Administrativa. Este Comité examinará detenidamente los libros y comprobantes y los entregará con su informe á la Junta en su sesión siguiente.

(*e*) Cumplir las demás obligaciones que la Junta le ordene.

SEC. 50. Las personas que se suponga están dementes serán puestas bajo observación en las instituciones señaladas en el Real Decreto de 19 de Mayo de 1885. Se observará asímismo para el ingreso de dichas personas en sas instituciones y exámen y tratamiento á que deben estar sujetas lo que dispone ese mismo Real Decreto, con las modificaciones establecidas por el Gobernador de la Habana en su Decreto número 21 de fecha 12 de Abril, 1900. Se hace extensivo este último Decreto á toda la Isla de Cuba, limitando, sin embargo, por el presente Decreto el período de observación á 30 días. Los médicos que tengan á su cargo la observación de un presunto demente, al expirar el término de 30 días, ó antes, subscribirán un certificado en que deberán manifestar lo siguiente: "Si está la persona en cuestión demente ó no; y en el primer caso, si necesita ó no seguir un tratamiento curativo en un Hospital de dementes." Como el objeto del Hospital para los dementes de Cuba es someter todas las personas que padezcan de esta enfermedad á un tratamiento curativo, se desea que todo demente á la mayor brevedad posible, sea atendido en este Hospital; por cuyo motivo en ningún caso se prolongará el período de observación á más de 30 días.

SEC. 51. Para ingresar en el Hospital para dementes de Cuba ó en cualquier otra institución en que se atiendan á los que judicialmente han sido declarados dementes, se necesitarán los siguientes requisitos:

1. Una orden dictada por una Autoridad ó Tribunal, que tenga para ello facultad, remitiendo dicha persona á tal institución para su tratamiento y cura, sin especificar el tiempo que en ella deba permanecer.

2. Una instancia, á la que acompañará un certificado médico, dirigida á dicha Autoridad ó Tribunal, solicitando se ordene el ingreso en el Hospital de un demente ó presunto demente, del cual es el solicitante el pariente más cercano. Si hubiere otros parientes más cercanos, manifestará el solicitante que se encuentran ausentes ó que no pueden ó no quieren hacer tal instancia, y afirmará además el autor de la instancia que no es pariente dentro

del cuarto grado civil de ninguno de los médicos que firman el certificado que debe acompañar á la solicitud. Si el pariente ó parientes más cercanos de un presunto demente rehusaren hacer tal instancia, el Alcalde del Municipio en que resida el enfermo la suscribirá

3. Un certificado suscrito cinco días antes de dictarse dicha orden por dos médicos que manifestarán haber juntos examinado durante los diez días anteriores á la persona á que se refiere la instancia, y que en su opinión dicha persona está demente y debe ser atendida y curada en el Hospital creado para ese objeto, y por último, que no tienen parentesco, dentro del cuarto grado civil, ni con el firmante de la solicitud, ni con la persona á que la misma se refiere. En dicho certificado se especificarán igualmente los hechos y circunstancias en que basan su opinión los médicos, y si éstos pertenecieren á la Junta Médica Municipal deberá ser suscrito, además, por el Sub-Delegado de Medicina del distrito ó por un Concejal ó por un Delegado del Departamento de Sanidad.

SEC. 52. Cuando se dicte por quien corresponda una orden de esta naturaleza, el Municipio en que resida la persona á que la misma se refiere, proporcionará á dicha persona ropa limpia y decente, y sufragará sus gastos de traslación, debidamente escoltada, al Hospital de Dementes de Cuba, excepto si el solicitante pide que el presunto demente sea remitido á otra institución creada con este objeto, donde será atendido á expensas de dicho solicitante, en cuyo caso los gastos de viaje, etc., serán de cuenta de dicha persona.

SEC. 53. El Superintendente del Hospital para los Dementes de Cuba admitirá en dicha Institución á toda persona que sea remitida en la forma prescrita, que venga con la orden, instancia y certificado ya citados. Se autoriza al Departamento de Beneficencia para hacer los modelos en blanco de dichas órdenes, instancias y certificados, y cuando estén concluídos y entregados á las propias autoridades, únicamente estos modelos usarán.

SEC. 54. Por el presente Decreto quedan declarados nulos el Decreto Nº 57, del 9 de Febrero, 1900, y el Decreto Nº 158 del 14 de Abril, 1900.

SEC. 55. Si algún pariente ó amigo de un asilado del Hospital creyere que dicha persona se encuentra en él indebidamente, así lo manifestará al Juez de Primera Instancia del distrito donde estuviere situado el Hospital para que el enfermo en cuestión sea dado de baja. Antes de resolver la solicitud el Juez pedirá al Superintendente del Hospital que informe inmediatamente sobre la condición del enfermo. Si el Superintendente recomendase la retención del enfermo, puede el Juez negar la solicitud, ó en caso de duda hará que dos médicos competentes examinen el enfermo, quienes presentarán su informe por escrito, haciendo constar el estado del enfermo y sus recomendaciones sobre si debe retenerse ó si se puede sin peligro ponerlo en libertad.

SEC. 56. En toda la semana subsiguiente á la presentación de la solicitud para la libertad del enfermo, puede el pariente ó amigo enviar una última solicitud al Secretario de Estado y Gobernación por conducto de la Junta de Beneficencia, cuya Junta hará una investigación del caso y someterá su informe con las recomendaciones oportunas al Secretario de Estado y Gobernación, cuya decisión será final. Las autoridades del hospital acatarán dicha decisión.

SEC. 57. Toda persona que se encontrare en una cárcel ó prisión, por haber cometido algún delito ó falta, y se volviere demente, podrá ser remitida al Hospital para Dementes de Cuba por una Autoridad ó Tribunal competente, bajo el certificado de dos médicos, hecho en la forma prescrita en la Sección 51 de este Decreto. En la orden de remisión que al efecto se dicte se manifestará la falta ó delito en que ha sido culpable dicho demente, el período de su sentencia y cuando ésta se cumplirá. Si este demente fuere curado antes de que haya pasado el tiempo de su condena, será remitido por el Superintendente del Hospital á la cárcel ó prisión de donde vino.

ARTICULO IV.

SOBRE HOSPITALES.

SECCION 58. Los hospitales creados para cuidar enfermos desvalidos permanecerán á cargo de los Municipios respectivos, Juntas Administrati-

vas y otras autoridades legales, excepto en los casos en que este Decreto determine lo contrario. Las autoridades locales, en toda la Isla, sufragarán los gastos que ocasione el cuidado de los enfermos desvalidos.

El Tesoro de la Isla cesará de ayudar á los hospitales tan pronto como sea posible. Se seguirá nombrando Juntas Administrativas de Hospitales de acuerdo con las leyes y decretos vigentes, excepto en los casos en que este Decreto determine lo contrario. La Junta Administrativa de un Hospital á cargo de un Municipio, será nombrada por el Alcalde del mismo de cuya Junta será él un miembro *ex-officio*. A partir de la publicación de este Decreto, cuando ocurra una vacante en la Junta Administrativa del hospital de un término, el Alcalde del término municipal donde se encuentre el hospital nombrará el sucesor.

SEC. 59. Si el Departamento de Beneficencia estuviere convencido de que se haría un bien á los intereses de un hospital de un término, convirtiéndole en hospital municipal, podrá ordenar que el Municipio en que se encuentre dicho hospital, se haga cargo de él. El Alcalde de este Municipio inmediatamente nombrará la Junta Administrativa del mismo, y el Ayuntamiento facilitará las sumas que sean necesarias para mantenerlo. El Departamento de Beneficencia otorgará permiso por escrito á todo Ayuntamiento que lo solicite, para construir y mantener un hospital, después de obtener pruebas satisfactorias de que dicho Ayuntamiento puede con sus propios fondos adquirir los terrenos y construir los edificios necesarios para un hospital de enfermos desvalidos y atender á su mantenimiento, etc., sin ayuda alguna del Estado; y después de examinar y aprobar los planos de los proyectados edificios. Cualquier Ayuntamiento que no tenga un Hospital Municipal, y que esté situado en un término en que tampoco exista hospital, podrá mandar sus enfermos desvalidos al Hospital Municipal más cercano que tenga capacidad suficiente para recibirlos. Este Hospital atenderá á estos enfermos y le cobrará al Ayuntamiento que los mandó el costo de su permanencia en él. Cuando enfermos procedentes de otro Municipio ocupen en un Hospital Municipal cuartos que se necesiten para colocar en ellos enfermos de su Municipio, el Alcalde del municipio en que se encuentre dicho Hospital participará esta circunstancia al Alcalde que remitió esos enfermos, quien inmediatamente tomará las medidas necesarias para trasladarlos y cuidarlos en otra parte. Los Ayuntamientos podrán asignar una suma razonable para el sostenimiento, etc., de personas que sean aceptadas por sus Alcaldes como cargas públicas, en hospitales que estén en parte ó completamente bajo la dirección de particulares. Antes de aceptar una persona como carga pública, se satisfará el Alcalde, mediante una debida investigación, cuyo resultado anotará y archivará en su oficina, de que dicha persona se encuentra absolutamente falta de recursos y que ninguna de las personas que legalmente están obligadas á mantenerla, puede hacerlo.

ARTICULO V.

SOBRE ASILOS PARA ANCIANOS.

SEC. 60. Los ancianos desvalidos deben ser mantenidos por sus hijos ó nietos; pero cuando éstos no puedan cumplir con este deber y no haya un pariente, amigo ó institución benéfica particular que voluntariamente se haga cargo, á sus expensas, de la persona anciana que se encuentre en estado de miseria, deberán las autoridades municipales del término disponer que dicha persona sea mantenida en algún asilo municipal ó particular para ancianos desvalidos á expensas del municipio.

Ningún Municipio podrá establecer un asilo para ancianos menesterosos sin el previo consentimiento escrito del Departamento de Beneficencia, y después que éste haya aprobado los planos del edificio proyectado. El Tesoro de la Isla cesará de ayudar al sostenimiento de los asilos para ancianos el 31 de Diciembre, 1900.

SEC. 61. El Ayuntamiento destinará fondos para pagar á los asilos de esta clase, manejados en parte ó totalmente por particulares, cierta cantidad por cada uno de los ancianos que el Alcalde haya aceptado como carga pública, y que sea mantenido en dichos asilos. Antes de considerar á un anciano como carga pública, se satisfará el Alcalde, practicando las debidas

investigaciones, cuyo resultado anotará y archivará en su oficina, de que dicho individuo está realmente falto de recursos, y de que ninguna de las personas que según la ley, debe mantenerlo, puede hacerlo. El Departamento de Beneficencia hará todos los años una Estadística que demuestre el número de personas menesterosas sostenidas por los municipios, y si, en su opinión, este número resultare mayor del que debiera ser, este Departamento podrá dictar las disposiciones que estime necesarias para reglamentar la aceptación de cargas públicas por los Alcaldes, cuyas disposiciones serán sometidas siempre á la aprobación del Gobernador General.

ARTICULO VI.

FACULTADES GENERALES Y DEBERES DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE BENEFICENCIA

SECCIÓN 62. El Departamento de Beneficencia obtendrá de cada institución benéfica existente en la Isla, fuere del Estado, de un Distrito, de un Municipio, ó de un particular, un informe anual. Este informe manifestará la renta anual de la institución, y su procedencia; sus gastos y necesidades que los han ocasionado; el número de personas que han ingresado y por orden de quién; el número de personas que han salido y su destino; y demás datos que el "Departamento" necesitare. Todos los Jefes de las distintas instituciones facilitarán estos datos estadísticos el 1º de Febrero, de cada año, ó antes, que comprenderán todo el año anterior. Estas estadísticas se harán en la forma y de la manera que prescriba el "Departamento." Cualquier Jefe de dichas instituciones que rehusare, sin razón plausible ó satisfactoria, facilitar estos datos, se le impondrá una multa de cien ($100) pesos. El "Departamento" podrá exigirle á cualquiera institución benéfica los informes ó datos adicionales que necesite. En su informe anual incluirá el "Departamento," de estos informes adicionales, los datos que crea convenientes.

SEC. 63. El término "Institución Benéfica," tal como se emplea en este Decreto, incluye todos los hospitales, excepto aquellos que se encuentren á cargo de las Autoridades de Sanidad, Sección de Higiene, Asilos para huérfanos, instituciones para niños desvalidos, Escuelas Correccionales de menores, asilos para ancianos, hospitales de dementes, y demás instituciones y sociedades organizadas, cuyo principal objeto es, ayudar y mantener á las personas faltas de recursos propios.

SEC. 64. El "Departamento" por medio de sus miembros, Jefes, ó inspectores, especialmente nombrados para este objeto, inspeccionará una vez cada seis meses, por lo menos, todas las instituciones benéficas de la Isla, ya pertenezcan al Estado, á un Distrito, á un Municipio, ó á un particular. El informe escrito referente á cada institución será archivado en las oficinas del "Departamento," y una copia del informe ó de una parte del mismo, según lo crea conveniente el "Departamento," será remitida á la Directiva de la institución á que el informe se refiere. Los miembros, jefes é inspectores del "Departamento" tendrán libre acceso á los terrenos, libros y archivos de todas las instituciones de esta clase, y podrán exigir de los jefes de las mismas todos los datos que estimen necesarios para hacer un informe completo.

Ningún empleado é inspector podrá comunicar, sin el conocimiento y aprobación del "Departamento," los datos é información que obtuvieren con arreglo á lo prescrito en este Decreto.

En estas visitas de inspección se averiguará:

1º Si se cumplen los objetos para que ha sido creada la institución.

2º Si los edificios y terrenos se encuentran en buen estado sanitario.

3º Si los métodos empleados en la educación práctica, intelectual y moral de los ocupantes de la institución se adaptan á las necesidades de éstos.

4º Si los métodos de gobierno y disciplina son humanitarios y eficaces, y si los ocupantes de la institución reciben buen trato.

5º Si los jefes y empleados son aptos y si observan buena conducta.

6º Si se cumplen las disposiciones de la ley respecto á instituciones de esta clase.

7º Si se llevan los debidos registros de las personas que ingresan y salen de la institución, y de su estado, etc., mientras en ella permanecen.

8º Si se llevan cuentas exactas de los ingresos y gastos que tiene la institución, y si estos últimos son hechos con honradez y economía.

9º Si se lleva cuenta de todo lo que pertenezca á la institución que á la misma se haya facilitado, ó haya ella comprado.

10. Cualquier otro dato que el "Departamento" necesite.

SEC. 65. Se autoriza al "Departamento" para que examine los asuntos y administración de cualquiera institución sujeta á su inspección por medio de un comité compuesto de uno ó más de sus miembros, pudiendo este comité ordenar la comparecencia obligatoria de testigos y exhibición de documentos, tomar juramentos, y examinar personas bajo juramento.

SEC. 66. Si apareciere de dicha inspección ó investigación que los ocupantes de cualquiera institución son tratados con crueldad ó negligencia, ó que se presta muy poca atención á su alimentación, modo de vestir, albergue, cuidado,—en una palabra,—á su bienestar, el "Departamento", por escrito, llamará la atención de los que administren ó gobiernen dicha institución para que corrijan estos males, defectos ó abusos.

SEC. 67. Si estos males, defectos ó abusos no fueren corregidos en el período de tiempo que estime razonable el "Departamento", dictará éste una orden con este fin, de la que se enviará copia á la institución interesada, para que tome las medidas del caso. Después de pasado cierto tiempo, esta orden, aprobada por el Gobernador General, surtirá los efectos de un Decreto.

SEC. 68. Todos los créditos concedidos por el Estado desde el 1º de Agosto, 1900, en adelante, á favor de instituciones benéficas, ya pertenezcan á un Distrito, Municipio ó á particular, serán sometidos primero al dictamen del Departamento de Beneficencia. Todas las solicitudes que dichas instituciones hagan pidiendo ayuda, bien para edificios, reparaciones, subsistencia, vestuario, sueldos, útiles, etc., deben ser dirigidos al Departamento de Beneficencia, ó pasados á éste por cualquier empleado público que las recibiere.

El día 20 de cada mes, ó antes, el Departamento de Beneficencia presentará al Gobernador General un estado de las solicitudes recibidas pidiendo ayuda del Tesoro Público, con su dictamen en cada caso.

El día 5 del mes siguiente, ó antes, se le participará al "Departamento" la resolución del Gobernador General sobre cada una de dichas solicitudes.

SEC. 69. El Departamento de Beneficencia presentará anualmente al Gobernador General de la Isla un informe que contendrá un extracto de los resultados de sus visitas de inspección é investigación, datos detallados acerca del trabajo realizado por la "Oficina para colocar menores en casas de familia" y demás asuntos bajo la dirección absoluta del Departamento; datos estadísticos respecto al número de niños y de adultos mantenidos en las distintas instituciones benéficas de la Isla; los ingresos y egresos de estas instituciones y demás datos que se consideren necesarios.

SEC. 70. Si así lo solicitare el Superintendente de la "Escuela de Oficios para Varones" ó la Superintendente de la Escuela de igual clase para hembras, el "Departamento" podrá ordenar el traslado de un menor residente en cualquiera de estas escuelas á la Escuela Correccional para varones ó para la de hembras, según su sexo, si en opinión de dicho "Departamento" se han presentado pruebas satisfactorias de que dicho menor necesita un tratamiento correccional á que no puede sometérsele en la Escuela de Oficios en que se encuentra.

SEC. 71. El "Departamento" tomará las medidas que estime necesarias para el cuidado é instrucción de los sordos, ciegos y demás niños defectuosos físicamente ó mentalmente, si se ha autorizado un crédito con este objeto.

SEC. 72. Para uniformar el método de administrar la caridad pública y de impedir doble trabajo, se confieren é imponen por el presente Decreto al "Departamento de Beneficencia Pública" todas las facultades y deberes que con relación á instituciones benéficas fueron conferidos é impuestos al Departamento de Estado y Gobernación por el Real Decreto de 27 de Abril de 1875, modificado por Decreto de 27 de Junio de 1881, y hecho extensivo á la Isla de Cuba por Decreto de 14 de Enero de 1887, conocido generalmente con el nombre de "Ley de Beneficencia," y al Departamento de Estado y Gobernación de la Isla por el Decreto del Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba de fecha 24 de Febrero de 1899.

ARTICULO VII.

ENMIENDAS AL CÓDICO CIVIL.

SEC. 73. El Código Civil sufrirá por el presente Decreto las siguientes enmiendas:

El Art. 156 de dicho Código queda enmendado, suprimiendo su segundo párrafo.

ARTICULO VIII.

SEC. 74. Este Decreto se pondrá en vigor desde 1º de Agosto de 1900.

El Comandante de Estado Mayor,

J. B. HICKEY.

APPENDICE III.

JUNTAS DE PATRONOS DE LAS INSTITUCIONES BENEFICAS DEL ESTADO Y MUNICIPALES.

ESCUELA DE OFICIOS PARA NIÑOS DE CUBA, SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS

Sr. Oscar Fonts y Sterling.
Sr. Arturo Bosque.
Sr. Carlos Carbonell.
Sr. Joaquín L. Dueñas.
Sr. Angel Cowley.
Director y Oficial Pagador, Capt. Robt. Crawford.

Nota:—Estando en organización esta escuela no fué entregada á la Junta hasta Diciembre 31.

ESCUELA DE OFICIOS PARA NIÑAS DE CUBA.

Presidenta, Sra. Dolores Millas de Fonta.
Vice Presidenta, Sra. María Wilson de Villalón.
Secretaria, Miss Helena K. James.
Tesorero, Sr. Alfredo García.
Superintendenta, Srta. Helena K. James.

Vocales:

Sra. Liberia León de Suárez.
Sra. Juana de Figuerdo.
Dr. Pedro Albarrán.

ESCUELA CORRECCIONAL PARA VARONES DE CUBA, GUANAJAY.

Presidente, Dr. Julio San Martín.
Vice Presidente, Dr. Enrique Núñez.
Secretaria, Lcdo. Rafael S. de Calzadilla.
Tesorero, Sr. José V. Canales.
Director, Dr. J. M. Peña.

Vocales:

Dr. Juan B. Valdés.
Sr. Antonio María Berriz.

ESCUELA CORRECCIONAL PARA NIÑAS DE CUBA.

Presidenta, Sra. Angela de Cárdenas.
Vice Presidenta, Sra. Belén Quesada de Barnet.
Secretaria, Madre Mary Angel Guardian.
Tesorero, Sr. R. S. Spencer.
Directora, Madre Mary Angel Guardian.

Vocales:

Sra. Pilar Radillo de Lancís.
Sra. Mercedes C. de Medero.
Sr. Tomás C. de Medero.

HOSPITAL DE DEMENTES DE CUBA, MAZORRA.

Presidente, Dr. Juan M. Plá.
Vice Presidente, Dr. Wenceslao de Villaurrutia.
Secretario, Lcdo. Cristóbal de la Guardia.
Tesorero, Sr. Adriano Silva.
Medico Director, Dr. Lucas A. Cerice.

Vocales.

Dr. José P. Alacán.
Dr. José A. Malberty.
Sr. Antonio Fernández de Castro.
Sr. Francisco de P. Rodríguez.

INSTITUCIONES MUNICIPALES.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, ALQUIZAR.

President, Dr. Rafael Piña.
Vice President, Sr. Antonio Fajardo.
Secretario, Sr. Arturo Miró.
Tesorero Oficial Pagador, Sr. José L. Garrido.
Medico Director, Dr. Agustín Ferrer.

Vocales:

Sra. Adolfina Moya.
Sra. Aurora Palacio.
Sr. Antonio Díaz.
Sr. Pedro Rodríguez.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, BAYAMO.

Presidente, Sr. Manuel L. Soto.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. Ernesto Roig.
Secretario, Sr. Rafael Gauyonnet.
Tesorero, Sr. Porfirio A. Bonet, Alcalde Municipal.
Medico Director, Dr. J. M. Alvaro.

Vocales:

Sr. Guadalupe Milanés.
Sra. Gertrudis Milanés.
Srta. Julia Mariño.
Sr. Luis F. Milanés.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, CAMPECHUELA.

Presidente, Sr. Francisco de P. Riera.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. Enrique Riche.
Secretario, Sr. Ramón Canete.
Tesorero y Pagador, Alcalde Municipal.
Medico Director, Dr. C. Vilalto.

Vocales:

Sr. Desiderio Ramirez.
Sr. Juan León.
Sr. Juan Castellá.
Sr. Alfonso Cabrera.
Sr. Segundo Iturreaga.
Sr. Gregorio Rivero.
Sr. Marciano Janseca.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL "SANTA ISABEL," CÁRDENAS. (*)

Presidente, Sr. Melchor Gastón.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. José Deschapelles.
Secretario, Sr. Pedro de Jough.
Tesorero, Sr. Ramón Peris.
Medico Director, Dr Joaquín Otazo.
Médico Primero, Dr. Luis Ros Pochet.
" Auxiliar honorario, Dr. Antonio María Triere.

Vocales:

Sra. María S. H. de Tolón.
Sra. Virginia Conde Neyra.
Sra. Isabel L. de Mederos.
Sr. Alberto Rojas.
Sr. Enrique Láez.
Sr. Ramón Castellano.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL "SAN FERNANDO," COLÓN.

Presidente, Sr. Enrique Pascual.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. Filomeno Conde.
Secretario, Sr. Julián Roseñada.
Tesorero, Sr. Ramón Aedo.
Medico Director, Dr. Filomeno Conde.

Vocales:

Sr. José Y. Martínez.
Sr. Joaquín Sequeira.
Sra. Inés N. de Godínez.
Sr. Domingo Ruiz.
Sr. Rogelio Alvarez.

HOSPITAL CIVIL, CIENFUEGOS.

Presidente, Dr. José Antonio Frías.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. Nicolás Castaño.
Secretario y Tesorero, Sr. Antonio Benet.
Medico Director, Dr. O. Alcalde.
Médico Interno, Dr. Benito Ralassa.
Superintendenta de Enfermeras, Miss S. Henry.

Vocales:

Sr. Pedro Aragones.
Sr. Agustín Goitisolo.
Srita. Ana Fernández.

(*) Esta institución fué clausurada el 31 de Agosto de 1901.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, CIEGO DE ÁVILA.

Presidente, Sr. Santiago Obregón.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. Bernardo Delgado.
Secretario, Sr. Francisco Sotomayor.
Tesorero, Sr. Rafael Sánchez, Alcalde Municipal.
Médico-Director, Dr. Santiago García Cañizares.

Vocales:

Sr. Lcdo. Antonio Hernández.
Sr. Gaspar Armengea.
Sra. Florinda Varela.
Sra. Micaela Martínez.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, GUANAJAY.

Presidente, Sr. Antonio Abín.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. Rafael Losa.
Secretario, Sr. Joaquín Lascaibar.
Tesorero, Sr. Felix Codina.
Medico-Director, Dr. Luis Galiano.

Vocales:

Sr. Lcdo. Angel García Zamora.
Sr. Pedro Alvarez.
Sra. Clemencia V. de Muñoz.
Sra. María F. de Martínez.
Sra. Clementina Rodríguez de Castillo.
Sra. Merced Tobar de Quesada.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, GUANABACOA.

Presidente, Sr. Antonio Espino.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. Marcos García.
Secretario, Sr. Rafael de Carrera.
Tesorero, Sr. Victoriano Agostini.
Médico-Director, Dr. Francisco M. Hector.
Médico de Visita, Dr. Rodolfo Guiral.

Vocales:

Sra. Adelaida Hyatt.
Sra. Manuela Sánchez Morales.
Srta. Rita Arteaga.
Srta. Julia Pérez.
Sr. Ramón Sabadí.
Sr. Carlos Fusté.
Sr. Manuel de Carrera.
Sr. José Ochoa.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, GÜINES.

Presidente, Sr. Lcdo. Francisco Sánchez Curbelo.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. Lcdo Manuel Fernández Valdés.
Secretario, Sr. Lcdo. Manuel Fraga Menchaca.
Tesorero, Sr. Federico Zervigón.
Médico-Director, Sr. Alberto Mendoza.

Vocales:

Sr. Santiago Reyes Medina.
Sr. Secundino Becerra Fuentes.
Sr. Pastor Alfonso Rodríguez.
Sr. Ramón Sánchez Nicolás,
Sr. Manuel María Díaz.
Sr. Francisco A. Fraga.
Sr. Diego Núñez Fraga.
Sr. Santiago Moncada.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, GUANTÁNAMO.

Presidente, Sr. Manuel M. Espino,
Vice Presidente, Sr. Emilio Chibas,
Secretario, Sr. Isidoro Castellanos,
Tesorero, Sr. Ramón de León.
Médico-Director, Dr. Joaquín Ros,
Médico de Visita, Dr. Francisco Sabas Castillo.

Vocales:

Srta. Mariana Adams,
Srta. Juana Pérez,
Srta. Isabel Justos,
Srta. María Ruíz,
Sr. Saturnino Collantes,
Sr. Francisco Pons,
Sr. Eduardo J. Chibas,
Sr. Jaime Anguela,

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL NO. 1, HABANA.

Presidente, Sr. Adolfo Nuño,
Vice Presidente, Dr. Enrique Barnet,
Secretario, Sr. Emilio Cosculluela,
Tesorero, Sr. Julio López.
Médico-Director, Dr. Enrique Diago.
Superintendente de Enfermeras, Miss Louise Brakemeier.

Vocales:

Sr. José Toraya,
Sra. Angela Barrera,
Sra. de Cosculluela,
Sra. María Galvez de la Ros,
Dr. Alfonso Betancourt.

HOSPITAL MERCEDES, HABANA.

Presidente, Dr. Leopoldo Berriel,
Vice Presidente, Dr. Gabriel Casuso,
Secretario, Dr. Ricardo Dolz,
Tesorero, Sr. Jaime Graupera.
Médico-Director, Dr. Emiliano Núñez,
Superintendente de Enfermeras, Miss Mary Agnes O'Donnell.

Vocales:

Dr. Raimundo Menocal,
Sr. Manuel Silveira,
Lcdo. Federico de Cordona.

Dr. José Guillermo Díaz,
Sra. Roldán de Domínguez,
Sra. Blanch de Baralt,
Dr. Raimundo de Castro,
Sr. Peregrin Mascort,
Dr. Juan Guiteras,
Sra. Martínez de Melero,
Sra. García de Zayas.

DISPENSARIO TAMAYO, HABANA.

Presidente, Dr. Carlos Finlay.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. Rafael Weiss.
Secretario, Dr. Emilio Martínez.
Tesorero, Dr. Eugenio S. Agramonte.

Vocales:

Dr. Carlos E. Finlay, Jr. (Auxiliar)
Dr. Díaz Albertini.
Dr. Manuel Delfín.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, HOLGUIN.

Presidente, Sr. Vicente Gómez.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. Alcibiades de la Peña.
Secretario, Sr. Heliodoro Luque.
Tesorero, Sr. Francisco Fernández, Alcalde Municipal.
Medico Director, Dr. Rodolfo Socarrás.

Vocales:

Sr. José R. Torres.
Sr. Pedro Vázquez.
Sr. Rafael de la Cruz.
Sr. Marino Angulo.
Sra. Mercedes Gorina.
Srta. Dolores Mir.
Sra. María de J. Carballo.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, JOVELLANOS.

Presidente, Sr. Antonio Díaz.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. Eduardo Morejon.
Secretario, José Juantorina.
Tesorero, Sr. Clemente Gómez, Alcalde Municipal.
Medico Director, Dr. Leonardo Esperon.

Vocales:

Sr. José de J. Gay.
Sr. Dionisio Cruz Alvarez.
Sra. Enedina G. de Fonlecilla.
Sra. Blanca Nios, viuda de Manzano.
Srta. Emilia del Perio.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, JARUCO,

Presidente, Sr. Juan Rafael María Vivo.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. Jacinto Secades.
Secretario, Sr. Manuel F. Aguiar.
Tesorero, Sr. Luis Navarro.
Medico Director, Dr. Luis Navarro.

Vocales:

Sr. Lcdo. Isidoro Martínez Verdugo.
Sr. Lcdo. Aurelio Núñez.
Sr. Marcos Aldrich.

Nota.—Esta institución no ha recibido fondos del Estado desde Julio 31, y se puede considerar clausurada.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, MANZANILLO.

Presidente, Sr. Francisco Codina.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. Ramón García Martínez.
Secretario, Sr. Buenaventura Tamayo.
Tesorero, Sr. Fernando F. de Córdova.
Médico-Director, Dr. Augusto Aguilera.

Vocales:

Sra. Julia Muñoz.
Sra. Estela Muñoz de Céspedes.
Sra. Dolores Mata de Roca.
Sra. Teodora Vázquez de Vázquez.
Sr. Manuel N. Fuentes García.
Sr. Eleusipo Leon Bello.
Sr. José A. Tamáyo Figueredo.
Sr. Salustiano González Castellanos.
Sr. Luis Zamorá.

HOSPITAL "SAN NICOLÁS," MATANZAS.

Presidenta, Sra. María C. de Veranes.
Vice-Presidente, Vacante.
Secretario, Sr. Luis A. Betancourt.
Tesorero, Sr. Eduardo Alvarez.
Médico-Director, Dr. Florencio Hernández.
Médico de Visita, Dr. Pantaleón Venero.

Vocales:

Sr. Eduardo Meireles.
Sr. Isidoro Benavides.
Sr. Domingo Russinyol.
Sr. Juan de la C. Escobar.

HOSPITIAL "SANTA ISABEL," MATANZAS.

Presidente. Sr. Juan A. González.
Vice Presidente, Sr. Vidal Junco.
Secretario, Sr. Silverio García.
Tesorero, Sr. Ignacio Forns y Olivera.
Médico-Director, Dr. Julio Ortíz.

Superintendente de la Escuela de Enfermeras, Miss Mary E. Hibbard.

Vocales:

Sr. Tomás F. López.
Sr. José D. Amiera.
Sr. Benito Carballo.
Sra. Francisca León, Vda. de Bellido.
Sra. Dolores Lamadrid de Tapia.
Sra. Antonia Vila de Cantón.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, NUEVA PAZ.

Presidente, Sr. Lázaro Fraga.
Vice Presidente, Sr. Juan Sorí.
Secretario, Sr. Miguel González.
Tesorero, Sr. José Camejo, Alcalde Municipal.
Medico Director, Dr. Ricardo Molines.

Vocales:

Sr. Domingo Cubria.
Sra. Sofía Castro de Molins.
Sra. Caridad Rodríguez de Camejo.
Sra. Dolores González Acosta.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, PUERTO PADRE.

Presidente, Sr. Francisco Plá.
Vice Presidente, Sr. Cecilio Llarena.
Secretario, Sr. Felipe Dehogues.
Médico-Director y Tesorero, Dr. José N. Maceo.

Vocales:

Sr. Candelario Marrero.
Sr. Leopoldo Cio.
Srta. Juana Martínez.
Srta. Isabel Muñoz.
Sr. Socorro Trinchet.

HOSPITAL GENERAL, PUERTO PRINCIPE.

No tiene Junta de Patronos.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL "SAN ISIDRO," PINAR DEL RIO.

Presidente, Dr. Eugenio Cuesta.
Vice-Presidente, Lcdo. Oscar Gobel.
Secretario, Notario Domingo Torre.
Tesorero, Sr. Leopoldo Galeana.
Medico-Director, Dr. Andrés A. Cuní.

Vocales:

Sr. Antonio Pí.
Sra. Atilia Fernández.
Sr. Constantino Menéndez.
Sra. Estefanía Cañal de Rubia.
Sra. Amalia Méndez de Legorbieru.
Sra. Loreto Camacho de Urrutia.
Sra. Manuela Arriara, viuda de Treucheria.

HOSPITAL GENERAL, REMEDIOS.

Presidente, Sr. Modesto A. Ruiz.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. Bernardo J. Valdés.
Secretario, Sr. Manuel Martínez E.
Tesorero, Sr. Eliseo Pando.
Medico-Director, Dr. Domingo Lagomosino.
Superintendente de la Escuela de Enfermeras (Elementaria), Miss Anna R. Turner.

Vocales:

Sra. Cándida Rosa Río.
Sra. Francisco Ruiz.
Sra. Vitalia M. de Villa.
Sr. Facundo Ramos.
Sr. Manuel Balmaseda.
Sr. José M. Núñez.
Sr. Pelayo Vigil.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, SAN ANTONIO DE LOS BAÑOS.

Presidente, Sr. José Suárez.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. Daniel Puio.
Secretario, Sr. Federico V. Rodríguez.
Tesorero. Sr. Antonio Vivanco. Alcalde Municipal.
Médico Director, Dr. Félix S. Gorro.

Vocales:

Srta. Marina Domínguez.
Sr. José de J. López.
Sr. Cándido Chirino.
Sr. Francisco Hernández.
Sr. José Hernández.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS.

Presidente, Ldo. José Sainz de la Peña.
Vice-Presidente, Sr. Ignacio Piñar y Pérez
Secretario, Ldo. Raimundo Guerra Pérez.
Tesorero, Sr. José F. de Cossío.
Médico Director, Dr. Bernardo Gallol.

Vocales:

Sra. Matilde Hernández Mederos.
Sra. Isabel Sierra y Valdés.

HOSPITAL "SAN JUAN DE DIOS," SANTA CLARA.

Presidente. Sr. Ldo. Ricardo Fusté.
Vice-Presidente. Sr. Ldo. Luis López Silvero.
Secretario, Sr. Luis A. García.
Tesorero. Sr. Miguel G. Cristo.
Médico Director, Dr. Arturo Ledón.
Médico de Visita, Dr. Isidoro Tristá.

Vocales:

Sra. Micaela Ruiz, Viuda de García.
Srta. Celia Arencibia.
Srta. Herminia Parets.
Sr. Tomás Ruiz.
Sr. José Machado Mesa.
Sr. Celestino Ramos.
Sr. Rafael Godoy.
Sr. Francisco Navarro.
Sr. Rafael Díaz López.

HOSPITAL "POCURULL," SAGUA LA GRANDE.

Presidente. Sr. Antonio Machado Buscas.
Vice-Presidente, Ldo. José Garcerán de Vall.
Secretario, Sr Horacio Ledón Anido.
Tesorero, Sr Sixto Delgado.
Medico Director, Dr. Adolfo Rodríguez.
Médico Interno, Dr. Antonio Bustillo.

Vocales:

Sr. Juan Guirola Fernández.
Sr. José María Martínez.
Sr. Francisco Valdés Arrebola.
Sr. Indalecio Ramos Ledón.
Sr. Eduardo de la Torre Izquierdo.
Sr. Juan Balaguer.

HOSPITAL CIVIL, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Presidente, Sr. Manuel Arango.
Vice Presidente, Sr. Lino Salazar.
Secretario, Dr. Martínez Ferrer.
Tesorero. Sr. Luis M. Garzón.
Medico Director, Dr. J. D. Castillo.
Primer Médico de Visita, Dr. José Bisbe y Pérez.
Segundo „ „ Drs. Francisco Argilagos y Manuel Jiménez.
Superintendente de Enfermeras, Miss M. Ainslie Robertson.
Médico Interno, Dr. Pedro Suárez Solar.

Vocales:

Sr Antonio Cola.
Sr. Gabriel Martínez Badell.
Dr. Enrique Caminero.
Sr. Gustavo Ros.
Sr. Manuel Caminero.
Lcdo. Luis de Hechevarría.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, SANCTI SPIRITUS.

Presidente, Dr. Angel Ortiz Cabaña.
Vice Presidente, Sra. Teresa Colungo de Escaná.
Secretario, Lcdo. Laudelino F. Trelles.
Tesorero, Sr. Luis M. Ramírez
Medico Director, Dr. Wenceslao J. Calzado.
Médico de Visita, Dr. Agustín J. Cañizares.

Vocales:

Sra. Dolores Benítez viuda de Miret.
Dr. Montiniano Cañizares Gómez.
Sra. Josefa Cancio de Mínguez.
Sr. Luis Muñoz Valdés.
Sr. José Fernández Concheso.
Sr. Juan B. Obregón Hernández.
Sr. Juan B. Velazco.
Sr. Lcdo. Joaquín Torralbas.
Sr. Francisco Pío Velázquez.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, "GENERAL WOOD," TRINIDAD.

No tiene Junta de Patronos.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL, VICTORIA DE LAS TUNAS.

Presidente. Sr. Rafael Peña.
Vice Presidente. Sr. Nestor Peña.
Secretario, Sr. Angel Licea.
Tesorero. Sr. Sacramento Bello, Alcalde Municipal.
Médico-Director, Dr. Emilio González.

Vocales:

Sr. Desiderio Lloveras.
Srta. Mercedes Tornet.
Sr. José Fernández.
Sr. Fermín Niles.
Sr. Claudio Aguilar.
Sr. Gonzalo Tablada.
Sr. Gaspar Cruz.
Sr. Natalio González.
Srta. Francisca Torres.

HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL. YAGUAJAY.

Presidenta, Sra. Carmen del Casal de Pelaez.
Vice Presidente, Sra. Angeles Llo de Urrutia.
Secretario. Sr. Gabriel Muntaner.
Tesorero, Sr. Martín Marrero, Alcalde Municipal.
Médico-Director, Dr. Manuel Pelaez Loredo.

Vocales:

Sra. María Samarica de Gómez.
Sr. Antonio Ripoll.
Sr. Francisco Vidal.
Sr. Gaspar Antiagas.
Sr. Miguel Barrera.
Sr. Rafael Zamora.
Sr. Lorenzo Jubiel.

HOSPITAL SANTA SUSANA, BEJUCAL.

No tiene Junta de Patronos.

HOSPITALES DE LEPRA.

HOSPITAL "SAN LÁZARO," HABANA.

Presidente, Sr. Joaquín Güell y Renté.
Vice Presidente, Dr. Manuel V. Bango.
Secretario, Ledo. Antonio Martín Rivero.
Tesorero y Director, Dr. Manuel F. Alfonso.

Vocales:

Ledo. Claudio Pérez Piquero.
Dr. Vicente de la Guardia.
Dr. Octavio Giberga.

Dr. José Guillermo Díaz.
Sr. José de Vega Flores.
Sra. María Galarraga.
Sra. Virginio Ojea.
Sra. María de las Mercedes Bosque.
Dr. Francisco Y. de Vildósola.
Dr. Gustavo Duplessis.
Dr. Felix Solorio.
Sr. Arturo Foyo.
Sra. Rosalía Abreu.
Sra. Eladia Fabián.
Sra. María Y. Machado.

HOSPITAL "SAN LÁZARO," SANTA CLARA

Presidente, Sr. Vicente Espinosa.
Vice Presidente. Sr. Florencio Bancia.
Secretario, Sr. Rafael Jiménez Pozo.
Tesorero, Sr. Manuel Martínez.
Médico-Director, Dr. Gabriel Pichardo y P.

Vocales:

Sr. Joaquín L. Silva.
Sr. Francisco López Leiva.
Sr. Justiniano A. Pechaza.
Sr. Leandro Valdés.
Sr. Antonio de León.
Sr. Manuel Plaz Pinto.

APENDICE IV.

GASTOS DE LOS ASILOS SUBVENCIONADOS POR EL ESTADO.

	Total asignado por el Estado.	Saldos devueltos á la Tesorería Insular.	Total del costo de la Institución al Estado.	Ingreso de fondos particulares.	Total gastado por la Institución.
Cienfuegos, Asilo de Huérfanos	$ 1,475.56	$	$ 1,475.56	$	$ 1,475.56
Guantánamo, Asilo de Huérfanos	2,427.35	127.17	2,300.18		2,300.18
Habana, Casa Beneficencia	10,502.00		10,502.00	29,233.10	39,735.10
,, Huérfanos de la Patria	4,200.00		4,200,00	2,076.10	6,276 10
Matanzas, Casa Beneficencia	8,599.75	1,082.62	7,517.13	143.59	7,660.72
,, Escuela Industrial	5,986.08	254.75	5,731.33		5,731.33
Manzanillo, Asilo de Huérfanos	640.86	89.66	551.20	100 00	651.20
,, Socorro á los Desvalidos	120.00		120.00		120.00
Puerto Príncipe, San Juan Nepomuceno	2,234.30		2,234.30		2,234.30
Santiago de Cuba, Beneficencia	6,102.36	579.27	5,523.09	1,968.29	7,491.38
,, ,, ,, Huérfanos de la Patria	14,833.28	1,173.74	13,659.54		13,659.54
,, ,, ,, Siervas de María	495.00		495.00		495.00
,, ,, ,, Hijas de María	928.50		928 50		928.50
Sancti Spíritus, Asilo de Huérfanos	1,072.84		1,072.84	35.34	1,108.18
Total	$ 59,617 88	$ 3,307.21	$ 56,310.67	$ 33,556.42	$ 89,867.09

APENDICE V.

Habana, Enero 1º de 1902.

Major J. R. Kean.

Superintendente del Departamento de Caridades.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de someter á Vd. este informe del trabajo llevado á cabo por el Bureau de Colocación de Menores, durante los últimos seis meses.

El trabajo que este Bureau ha continuado según la norma hasta aquí seguida anteriormente, bajo el sistema descrito en el informe del año pasado, ha introducido de vez en cuando en los métodos, cuantas mejoras han hecho posible la experiencia y un mayor número de conocimientos.

El aumento hasta cinco, que se hizo en Mayo pasado en el número de los Agentes, nos capacita, no sólo para extender nuestros esfuerzos en colocar más niños en buenas casas, sino que también nos ha facilitado el mantener una inspección mucho más eficáz y satisfactoria, sobre aquellos que ya habían sido colocados. El número de niños colocados durante los últimos seis meses como se demuestra por el estado aquí adjunto, es de 180 contra 47 en los seis meses anteriores. Hay hoy día 363 niños en hogares bajo la supervisión contra 233 que había en Julio 1º de 1901. Y durante los últimos seis meses, se han hecho 434 visitas á los colocados fuera, contra 236 en el período anterior; en estas visitas están incluidas las que se hicieron en cada casa, ántes de que el niño fuera colocado en ella, y también la que se ha hecho cuando el niño fué tomado por primera vez por la familia. Se puede decir que los niños han estado y están contentísimos en sus nuevos hogares y aunque generalmente tenían repulsión á dejar el asilo cuando iban á ser colocados, hay muy pocos que ahora quieran volver á él. Los niños han estado bien tratados, y en estos seis meses, solamente ha sido necesario cambiar uno á causa del mal tratamiento. La educación de los niños es un asunto que requiere constante vigilancia, debido quizá más al hecho de que, frecuentemente, las familias no dan la suficiente importancia á que asistan con regularidad á la escuela, que á un deseo de privar al muchacho de educación, por tenerlo trabajando en la casa. Esta dificultad se ha ido gradualmente ven-

ciendo, y ahora escasamente es necesario hacer otra cosa que escribir una carta á la familia tan pronto como el muchacho falta en asistir con regularidad. Ellas invariablemente piden se las dispense por esa vez, y la asistencia en los cuatro meses siguientes es excelente.

Cumpliendo con las órdenes del Gobierno Militar, han sido clausurados seis asilos de huérfanos, y se hizo una reducción en el número de los asilados en los dos asilos de huérfanos, durante los últimos seis meses.

Los asilados de estas instituciones se han devuelto á sus parientes siempre que esto ha sido posible; el resto se colocaron en casas de familia, y si alguno no pudo ser colocado se trasladó á una de las escuelas industriales de la Isla. Esto dió por resultado una reducción de 524 en el número de niños desamparados, que eran sostenidos únicamente con los fondos del Estado, y le proporcionó la economía del promedio de $8,582.09 mensuales. Esta última suma es el promedio mensual asignado para estas instituciones desde el año de 1901 hasta la época en que fueron cerradas. Al cierro del asilo cada asilado que fué devuelto á sus familiares, se le dió equipo de ropa y la cama que había usado en la institución, y se hizo una visita personal á cada una de las casas en que se devolvía un niño, con el fin de conocer con certeza de que aquellos se entregaban á quienes les convenían y que los que los tomaban eran gente en condiciones de darles lo necesario y de cuidarlos. Las familias lo mismo que los parientes que tomaron los niños, fueron, por supuesto, más cuidadosamente investigados, y los niños quedan bajo nuestra supervisión, al igual que los demás colocados fuera, bajo este sistema. Quizá valga la pena anotar que de estos 524 niños, 408 fueron entregados á sus familiares, contra sólo 16 que fué necesario trasladar á una de las Escuelas Industriales del Estado. Frecuentemente se presentaba el caso de niños que habían sido colocados en el asilo hacía tres ó cuarto años porque no podían ser sostenidos en aquella época, nunca fueron reclamados ni sacados, no obstante el hecho de haber mejorado la situación, y de ser en la actualidad posible á sus familiares el cuidar de ellos. Generalmente se entendía que las instituciones que se cerraron habían llenado por completo el fin para el que se organizaron, el cual era auxiliar temporalmente á los niños desamparados á causa de la guerra. Habiendo pasado este período para el cual eran útiles, era natural que el Gobierno les retirara la subvención, y las cerrara.

Se ha llevado á cabo con una favorable operación, un sistema completo de anotación de todos los antecedentes de relacionados con cada uno de los asilados de las cuatro Escuelas del Estado, y también de todos los otros niños mantenidos por instituciones, que en todo ó en parte son sostenidas por el Estado. Para cada uno de los niños se ha provisto una tarjeta archivada numéricamente de acuerdo con la institución y que contiene la siguiente información: Nombre de la institución; nombre entero del niño; número en el Registro de la institución; fecha de admisión; fecha en la cual el niño fué mandado (por un juez) ó entregado á este Departamento; por quien fué mandado ó entregado; por que cau-

sa; nombre y dirección de los padres ó parientes más cercanos; ó encargados de él; fecha en que se pone en libertad, con las circunstancias del caso; nombre, dirección y grado de parentesco de la persona á quien se entrega el niño. También se guarda una múltiple referencia (a cross reference) arreglada por orden alfabético y por la institución. con el fin de hacer fáciles prontos informes.

Están incluidos adjuntos los siguientes papeles:

(a) Un estado detallado concerniente al cierre de los siguientes asilos de huérfanos: Cienfuegos Manzanillo, Sancti Spíritus, Escuela Industrial, Matanzas, Asilo de San Juan Neponuceno de Puerto Príncipe, y Asilo de Huérfanos de Patriotas Cubanos de Santiago de Cuba. También estados concernientes á la reducción del número de asilados en la Casa de Beneficencia de Matanzas y la Casa de Beneficencia de Santiago de Cuba.

(b) Un estado tabulado, que muestra el movimiento de todos los niños bajo la supervisión del Departamento durante los sies últimos meses.

(c) Estadísticas concernientes al Bureau de Colocación de Menores.

Respetuosamente lo somete,

(Firmado.) GERONIMO B. CLARK.

Superintendente del Bureau de Colocación de Menores.

ASILO DE HUERFANOS CLAUSURADOS.

ASILO DE HUERFANOS DE CIENFUEGOS, CIENFUEGOS, CUBA.

Cerrado en Julio 31 de 1901, por orden del Gobernador Militar en Junio 26 de 1901.

Promedio mensual asignado por el Estado.... $ 2,121.58

	Niños.	Niñas.	Total.
Número de niños devueltos á parientes	32	39	71
Número de niños colocados con familias y que quedan bajo la supervisión del Departamento	30	22	52
Número de los trasladados á las Escuelas Industriales del Estado	4	...	4
Número de los asilados al cerrarse	66	61	127

ASILO DE HUERFANOS DE MANZANILLO, MANZANILLO, CUBA.

Cerrado en Agosto 31, de 1901, por orden del Gobernador Militar en Junio 23, de 1901.

Promedio mensual asignado por el Estado..... $ 397.17

	Niños.	Niñas.	Total.
Número de niños devueltos á parientes	9	20	29
Número de niños empleados percibiendo salario por ser mayores de 18 años de edad	...	3	3
Número de asilados al cerrarse	9	23	32

ASILO DE HUERFANOS DE SANCTI SPIRITUS, SANCTI SPIRITUS, CUBA.

Cerrado en Agosto 31, de 1901, por orden del Gobernador Mitar en Agosto 12, 1901.

Promedio mensual asignado por el Estado..... $ 400.00

	Niños.	Niñas.	Total.
Número de niños devueltos á parientes	...	49	...
Número de niños colocados con familias y que quedan bajo la supervisión del Departamento	....	1	...
Número de asilados al cerrarse	...	50	....

ASILO PARA NIÑOS HUÉRFANOS DE MATANZAS, MATANZAS, CUBA.

Cerrado en Octubre 31 de 1901, por orden del Gobernador Militar en Septiembre 17 de 1901.

Promedio mensual asignado por el Estado..... $ 1,423.96

	Niños.
Número de niños devueltos á parientes	63
,, ,, ,, colocados en familias bajo la supervisión del Departamento	23
,, ,, ,, trasladados á la Escuela Industrial	11
Número de asilados al cerrarse	97

CASA DE BENEFICENCIA, MATANZAS, CUBA.

Reducción de los asilados en Octubre 31 de 1901, según orden del Gobernador Militar de Septiembre 17 de 1901.

Promedio mensual asignado por el Estado antes de la reducción	$ 1,438.29
Promedio mensual asignado por el Estado después de la reducción	725.90
Promedio mensual economizado al Estado	$ 712.39

	Niñas.
Número de niñas devueltas á parientes	24
,, ,, ,, colocadas en familias bajo la supervisión del Departamento	9
Total sacadas de la institución	33
Número que queda en el asilo	67
Total	100

ASILO DE HUÉRFANOS DE SAN JUAN NEPOMUCENO, PUERTO PRÍNCIPE, CUBA.

Subvención del Estado retirada en Noviembre 30 de 1901, por orden del Gobernador Militar de Octubre 21 de 1901.

Promedio mensual asignado por el Estado..... $ 371,12

	Niños.	Niñas.	Total.
Número de niños devueltos á parientes	1	20	21
Número que queda en el asilo, el cual seguirá con fondos privados...	3	10	13
Total	4	30	34

"HUÉRFANOS DE PATRIOTAS CUBANOS," (ASILO) SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Cerrado en Diciembre 31 de 1901, por orden del Gobernador Militar de Octubre 29 de 1901.

Promedio mensual asignado por el Estado..... $ 2,788.77

	Niños.
Número de niños devueltos á parientes	115
,, ,, ,, colocados con familias bajo supervisión del Departamento	7
,, ,, ,, trasladados á la Escuela Industrial del Estado	1
Número total de asilados al cerrarse	123

CASA DE BENEFICENCIA, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Reducción de asilados en Diciembre 31 de 1901, según orden dada por el Gobernador Militar en Octubre 29 de 1901.

Promedio mensual asignado por el Estado antes de la reducción	$ 1,017.06
Promedio mensual asignado por el Estado después de la reducción	649.96
Promedio mensual economizado al Estado..	$ 367.10

	Niñas.
Número de niñas devueltas á parientes	36
Número colocadas en familias bajo la supervisión del Departamento	7
Total sacadas de la institución	43
Número que queda en el asilo	50
Total	93

RECAPITULACION de las subvenciones del Estado á los Asilos de Huérfanos que se han clausurado ó en los que se ha reducido el número de asilados.

	Promedio mensual, antes del cierre ó reducción	Promedio mensual, después del cierre ó reducción.
Asilo de Cienfuegos	$ 2,121.58	
Asilo de Manzanillo	397.17	
Asilo de Sancti-Spíritus	400.00	
Fscuela Industrial para Niños, Matanzas	1,423.96	
La Beneficencia, Matanzas	1,438.29	$ 725,90
San Juan Nepomuceno, Puerto Príncipe..	371.12	
Asilo para Niños, Santiago de Cuba	1,017.06	649.96
Totales	$ 9,957.95	$ 1,375.86
Promedio mensual economizado al Estado		$ 8,582.09
Totales	$ 9,957.95	$ 9,957.95

	Suma total asignada durante 1901, antes del cierre ó reducción.	Suma total asignada durante 1901, después de la reducción.
Asilo de Cienfuegos	$ 14,205.05	
Asilo de Manzanillo	3,023.87	
Asilo de Sancti-Spíritus	3,890.46	
Escuela Industrial para Niños, Matanzas	14,239.60	
Casa de Beneficencia, Matanzas	15,033.02	$ 1,451.81
San Juan Nepomuceno (Asilo) Puerto Príncipe	4,453.50	
Asilo de Niños Huérfanos, Santiago de Cuba	33,465.25	
Casa de Beneficencia, Santiago de Cuba.	12,660.28	1,299.93
Totales	$ 100,971.03	$ 2,751.74

Movimiento durante seis meses de los niños que están bajo la Supervisión del Departamento de Caridad.

INSTITUCIONES.	Existencia en Julio 1º de 1901.			Ingresos durante 6 meses				DESPEDIDOS DURANTE SEIS MESES.										Existencia en Diciembre 31.		
				Por condena.		Por traslado á partes.		Devueltos.		Colocados.		Trasladados.		Muertos		Otras causas.				
	V.	H.	Total.	V.	H.	V.	H.	V.	H.	V.	H.	V.	H.	V.	H.	V.	H.	V.	H.	Total.
1. Bureau de colocación de menores.....	62	171	233	.....	.....	111	69	8	10	.....	.....	7	9	.....	.....	9	7	149	214	363
ESCUELAS DEL ESTADO.																				
2 Escuela industrial para niños de Cuba.	113	.....	113	118	.....	203	.....	27	.....	30	....	21	.....	1	.....	17	.....	338		338
3 ,, ,, ,, niñas ,, ,,	.....	172	172	.....	29	.....	4	.....	24	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	155
4 Escuela correccional para niños de Cuba.....	332	.....	332	84	.....	17	.....	14	.....	35	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	179		179
5 Escuela correccional para niñas de Cuba.....	....	82	82	.....	24	.....	4	.....	9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	96	96
ASILOS PRIVADOS.																				
6 Casa de Beneficencia, Habana.....	167	157	324	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	150	318
7 Asilo Huérfanos de la Patria, Habana.	30	64	94	14	6	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	20	60	80
8 Casa de Beneficencia, Matanzas.....	... .	100	100	2	1	.....	....	1	5	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	67
9 ,, ,, ,, Stgo. de Cuba..	.....	90	90	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	51
10 Asilo de Huérfanos, Guantánamo.....	7	30	37	1	7	....	.....	1	40	.....	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	29	33
ASILOS PRIVADOS CLAUSURADOS.																				
11 Escuela industrial, Matanzas.....	97	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	23	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 Asilo de Huérfanos, Cienfuegos.....	66	61	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	39	30	22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 ,, ,, ,, Sancti-Spíritus...	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 San Juan Nepomuceno (Asilo,) Puerto Príncipe.....	4	32	36	2	2	.....	.....	2	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	10	13
15 Asilo de Huérfanos, Manzanillo.....	9	23	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
16 Asilo de Huérfanos Ptas. Cubanos, Santiago de Cuba.....	148	.....	148	5	....	.....	.....	145	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,035	1,032	2,067	226	71	331	77	313	257	125	69	185	10	4	2	103	11	862	831	1,693

ESTADISTICA CONCERNIENTE AL BUREAU DE COLOCACION DE NIÑOS.

	De Julio 1º a Dcbre. 30 de 1901.		*Total desde su organización.*	
Número de solicitudes recibidas	.....	274	.....	778
Número de varones pedidos	175	.....	286	
Número de hembras pedidas	99	.....	492	
		274		778
Investigados y aprobados	136	.....	531	
Investigados y desaprobabos	20	.....	96	
Retirados por los solicitantes antes de investigar	32	.....	50	
Esperando se investiguen	34	.....	34	
Investigados y resueltos entre los que desean niñas mayores que las que hay en la institución	52	.....	67	
		274		778
Total de niños colocados	.....	180	.....	509
Trasladados de una casa á otra	.....	56	.....	95
Número de diferentes casas en las cuales después de haber colocado niños fué necesario trasladarlos	.....	.....	.....	530
Niños fuera de la tutela del Departamento.				
Mandados á las Escuelas Correccionales del Estado	6	.....	10	
Mandados á las Escuelas de Oficios del Estado	9	.....	17	
Mandados á otras instituciones	1	.....	27	
Mayores de edad	9	.....	24	
Devueltos á parientes	18	.....	57	
Familias que no se sabe de su paradero	.....	.....	1	
Fugados y que no han sido encontrados	7	.....	9	
Muertos	.....	.....	1	
Total	51	.....	.....	146

Número de niños bajo la supervisión, Enero 1º de 1902	363
Número de niños bajo la supervisión, Ene-ro 1º de 1902, que están colocados en la misma casa desde el principio	319

Niños bajo la supervisión:

Varones, blancos	134	
,, negros	33	
Hembras, blancas	176	
,, negras	20	
		363
Menores de cinco años de edad	2	
Entre cinco y diez años de edad	65	
Mayores de diez años	296	
		363
Huérfanos de padre y madre	329	
Que tienen uno de los dos vivos	31	
Que tienen los dos vivos	3	
		363
Número de visitas de inspección hechas á las casas (en el transcurso de seis meses)		434

APENDICE VI.

ESCUELA DE ARTES Y OFICIOS PARA VARONES DE CUBA.

Esta Escuela se halla situada en Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba, habiendo sido fundada en virtud de la Orden Civil No. 271, de Julio 7, 1900. Su objeto, según la Orden por la que fué fundada, se expresa como sigue:

El Departamento de Beneficencia establecerá en una localidad en que puedan obtenerse terrenos apropiados para la agricultura una institución que se llamará "Escuela de Oficios para Varones de Cuba." Sus objetos son: atender temporalmente á los niños desvalidos menores de 16 años, que de cualquier parte de la Isla se confíen al "Departamento" hasta que puedan ser colocados en casas de familia y también enseñar la agricultura y otros ramos á aquellos niños que no fuere posible colocar en casas particulares. Sólo el "Departamento" podrá ordenar el ingreso de niños en esta escuela y mientras permanezcan en ella estarán al cuidado de dicho "Departamento" que podrá asimismo en cualquier tiempo, ordenar su salida. Cuando se establezca esta escuela el "Departamento trasladará á ella á todos los ocupantes de la institución llamada "Asilo de San José para varones" exceptos aquellos que estuvieren aguardando juicio ó que hayan sido convictos (de faltas) ó que estén sufriendo corrección.

El artículo 11 de dicha Orden, determina el nombramiento de una Junta de Patronos compuesta de cinco miembros y cuyo deber es velar por el bienestar de la Escuela. El Gobernador Militar merece ser calurosamente felicitado por haber obtenido el concurso de los señores que componen la Junta para el desempeño de tan importante deber público. La capacidad é interés demostrado hacia esos—hasta aquí—desgraciados niños de los cuales han aceptado la tutela, así como el exacto conocimiento que tienen de la clase de educación que esos niños necesitan para hacer de ellos ciudadanos buenos y útiles, son garantías de que la misión que se les ha confiado ha de ser fielmente cumplida.

La Junta está formada como sigue:

Sr. Oscar Fonts y Sterling, Presidente.
Sr. Arturo Bosque, Miembro.
Sr. Carlos Carbonell, "
Sr. Angel Cowley, "
Sr. Dr. Joaquín Dueñas, "

El Capitán Roberto Crawford, oficial retirado de la Armada de los Estados Unidos, es el Superintendente de la Escuela, y también han estado á su cargo los trabajos de construcción. El Capitán Crawford desempeña al mismo tiempo el cargo de Tesorero, habiendo prestado fianza de $5,000.00.

El promedio de la consignación mensual durante el pasado año para todos los gastos de la escuela, incluyendo trabajos de construcción, compra é instalación de maquinaria, habilitación de talleres, compra de accesorios de agricultura, etc., ha sido de $12,000.00, de los cuales sobre $5,000.00 han sido para gastos de personal, provisiones y otros gastos corrientes.

La granja de la Escuela tiene unos 200 acres de tierra laborable, de la cual se cultiva anualmente una cuarta parte.

Las fuentes futuras de ingresos son: 10 toneladas diarias de hielo fabricadas en la fábrica de la Escuela que pueden producir una utilidad neta mensual de $600.00; venta de luces eléctricas, $500.00 mensuales; producto neto mensual de la granja de la Escuela, $700.00.—Total, $1,800.00.

También se esperan satisfactorios resultados de los oficios enseñados en los diferentes talleres, los cuales, como se hace mención en otro lugar de este informe, ya han contribuído de manera importante á las necesidades de la Escuela y han prestado ayuda material á la construcción de los edificios.

DISTRIBUCION DEL DIA.

5:45 Levantarse,
6:00 Marcha rápida,
6:15 Medio baño,
6:30 Desayuno,
6:50 Conversación, canto y oraciones, revista y lista,
7:00 Ejercicio militar ó gimnásticos,
7:30 Designación de clases, oficios y ocupaciones á los asilados,
10:45 Baño de ducha,
11:20 Almuerzo,
11:50 Recreo y arreglo de sus ropas, etc., hasta la 1 P. M.,
1:00 Lista, revista y designación de clases, etc., á los asilados,
4:00 Ejercicio militar ó gimnástico,
5:00 Lavado de cara y manos,
5:15 Comida,
5:30 Recreo y arreglo de ropas, etc.,
7:00 Estudio en los dormitorios,
8:00 Lista, oraciones y acostarse,
8:15 Toque de silencio, á cuyo tiempo los Vigilantes se hacen cargo de los dormitorios.

Los asilados se hallan siempre bajo el cuidado de los Vigilantes quienes también constituyen la policía de la Escuela en el interior y exterior de la misma.

RACION POR CABEZA PARA LOS NIÑOS.

Leche	4 á 6	onzas.	
Pan	8	,,	
Papas	7	,,	
Carne	8	,,	
Judías	3	,,	
Arroz	6	,,	
Malangas	7	,,	(*Con frecuencia se sustituye por otros vegetales.*)
Pescado	8	,,	(*En lugar de carne.*)
Azúcar	1	,,	
Café	½	,,	
Puerco para sustancia	¼	,,	
Vermicelli	¼	,,	
Manteca	1	,,	
Tasajo	3	,,	
Bacalao	3	,,	
Boniatos	7	,,	(*En lugar de papas.*)

MENU.

Domingo.—Comidas por la mañana, dos. Leche, pan, café, arroz, pescado, papas y judías.

Comida por la tarde. Pan, sopa de vegetales, arroz, carne asada, malangas, judías y postre.

Lunes.—Comidas por la mañana, dos. Arroz, judías, leche, papas, café y pan.

Comida por la tarde. Arroz, vegetales frescos, carne asada, boniatos cocidos ó asados.

Martes.—Comidas por la mañana, dos. Arroz, judías blancas, bacalao, malangas, pan y café.

Comida por la tarde: Sopa, arroz, frijoles negros, carne asada y papas.

Miércoles.—Comidas por la mañana, dos. Café, pan, leche, tasajo, boniatos y chicharrones tiernos.

Comida por la tarde: Arroz, sopa, frijoles colorados, ropa vieja, boniatos y pan.

Jueves.—Comidas por la mañana, dos. Pan, leche, café, arroz, ropa vieja, judías y malangas.

Comida por la tarde: Arroz, frijoles negros, ensalada, carne asada, pan y postre.

Viernes.—Comidas por la mañana, dos. Pan, leche, café, arroz, frijoles colorados, boniatos ó papas cocidas, y pan.

Comida por la tarde: Arroz, judías, carne con papas, chícharos tiernos, pan y postre.

Sábado.—Comidas por la mañana, dos. Pan, leche, arroz, judías fritas, ropa vieja, papas asadas, pan y café.

Comida por la tarde: Pan, arroz, carne asada, judías, boniatos y ensalada.

El primer almuerzo el cual se sirve á las 6:30 consiste siempre —según las costumbres del país—de café con leche, sirviéndose

mucho más leche que café á los niños más pequeños. A los asilados que se encuentran en la enfermería se les da leche de vaca fresca tres veces al día.

Diariamente se alternan en el menú vegetales frescos de la hortaliza de la Escuela tales como: tomates, cebollas, pimientos, rábanos, zanahoria, coles, lechuga, etc.

La mitad, aproximadamente, del pan que se consume se elabora en el establecimiento.

Las frutas se sirven con frecuencia aunque no periódicamente.

REPARTO DE QUEHACERES.

Agricultura	14
Maquinistas	7
Lavadero	10
Panadería	2
Cocina	4
Herrería	8
Carpintería	9
Sastrería	6

(con 7 del Departamento Primario que reciben instrucción en elementos de costura).

Zapatería	8

(con 6 del Departamento Primario que reciben instrucción en principios elementales).

Ocupaciones	17

(Fregadores de platos y limpiadores, ayudantes de vigilantes y despensa).

Clases	130

ESTADO SANITARIO.

Al paso que la tiña y la conjuntivitis han prevalecido en la Escuela en considerables proporciones, la salud en general ha sido siempre excelente, habiendo habido sólo unos cuantos casos de fiebres y sólo una defunción según se expresa en otro lugar de este informe. Los asilados tienen el aspecto de niños bien nutridos, hallándose ahora más despiertos y dispuestos que cuando ingresaron en la Escuela. En cuanto á resistencia y fuerza puede asegurarse que pueden ser favorablemente comparados con muchachos de su edad de cualquier país.

Las sabias medidas médicas y vigoroso tratamiento recientemente empleado por el Departamento de Beneficencia para dominar las afecciones del casco y de la vista ya mencionadas y que son tan comunes en Cuba, han dado ya excelentes resultados y se cree que pronto efectuarán una cura completa.

INSTRUCCIÓN.

Para el mejor manejo é instrucción de los pupilos se hallan éstos divididos en dos Departamentos ó divisiones, titulados Primario y Secundario, respectivamente, cada uno presidido por un profesor principal, el que no solamente se halla hecho cargo de la enseñanza de sus pupilos sino que también se ocupa de su baño, ropa, orden y cuidado en general, llenando de esa manera hasta cierto punto los deberes de los padres.

Los distintos grados de inteligencia hacen imposible el dividir los pupilos en clases. Los niños de color son de corta inteligencia y muchos aún de los mayores no saben leer ni escribir, y por regla general aprenden con más dificultad que los niños blancos, no obstante de haber algunas notables excepciones. Los niños más pequeños tienen más facilidad para aprender que los mayores y parece que sus inteligencias han sido más cultivadas. Mucho se les enseña por medio de cortas explicaciones hechas por los profesores; siendo necesario valerse de este método para instruir á los niños mayores de color, puesto que su falta absoluta de instrucción hace imposible el uso de libros. La naturaleza de de las explicaciones de los profesores es de las que cultivan la inteligencia, y tratan sobre elementos de física, geografía, vida de las planta, materiales de construcción, medidas, etc., etc.

De los ciento noventa y ocho asilados en el Departamento Secundario, cien son blancos, cuarenta y ocho mulatos y cincuenta son negros; cincuenta y tres saben elementos de aritmética, sesenta y cinco pueden leer y deletrear algo, y están aprendiendo á escribir y aritmética. Ochenta y uno no saben leer ni escribir. sabiendo solamente poco más que el alfabeto y se les instruye diariamente en aritmética y deletreo. Estos niños se hallan comprendidos en la edad de 12 á 17 años.

De los ciento sesenta y tres niños en el Departamento Primario, ciento treinta y ocho son blancos, diez y siete mulatos y ocho son negros. Estos niños por lo general reciben más instrucción que los mayores, puesto que con pocas excepciones son demasiado pequeños para las ocupaciones de la Escuela. Muchos de ellos son verdaderamente prococes en la manera que adelantan en los conocimientos que se les enseñan, no siendo raro encontrar niños de 5 y 6 años que pueden leer y escribir y nombrar todos los números del uno al ciento. Estos niños están comprendidos en la edad de 5 á 11 años. Cuarenta y uno de ellos no sólo leen y escriben con soltura sino que son fuertes en números y tienen aptitudes especiales para el dibujo natural. 52 pueden leer y deletrear, están además aprendiendo á escribir y haciendo progresos en la aritmética. 50 conocen el alfabeto y se hallan en la clase de kindergarten. Estos niños han mejorado notablemente física y moralmente desde su entrada en la Escuela.

No debe deducirse de estos datos que el promedio de inteligencia de estos niños sea bajo, sino más bien que sus inteligencias no han sido debidamente cultivadas.

PLAN DE ESTUDIOS, DEPARTAMENTO SECUNDARIO.

Lectura,
Deletreo,
Escritura,
Dibujo natural y lineal,
Aritmética,
Ciencias físicas,
Historia, por explicación oral y libros de texto,
Geografía, por explicación oral, mapas, libros de texto, etc.
Higiene,
Propiedades de los cuerpos.

DEPARTAMENTO PRIMARIO.

Lectura,
Deletreo,
Escritura,
Aritmética,
Geografía de Cuba,
Historia de Cuba,
Dibujo natural,
Reglas de higiene,

Para los niños de 4 á 7 años: Kindergarten.

TRABAJO INDUSTRIAL.

Agricultura,
Carpintería,
Mecánica,
Herrería,
Zapatería,
Sastrería,
Lechería,
Panadería,
Cocina,
Lavadero,
Trabajo doméstico,
Limpieza.

Febrero 16, 1902.

Los siguientes hechos é indicaciones relativas á la Escuela de Artes y Oficios de Cuba, se someten respetuosamente á la Junta de Patronos:

A la llegada del Director á la Escuela en Marzo 17 de 1901, informó al Departamento de Beneficiencia que creía conveniente el envío de 50 ó 100 muchachos á la misma, pues estimaba que su presencia sería útil para la organización del establecimiento y al mismo tiempo relevaría al Departamento de la atención que tenía que prestar á ese número de niños que bajo la tutela del mismo se hallaban al cuidado de familias en varios puntos de la Isla. También indicó la conveniencia de remitir á la Escuela los niños que habían sido enviados temporalmente al Reformatorio de Guanajay por no existir otro lugar donde albergarlos por lo que, aunque los trabajos para establecer la escuela sólo se hallaban empezados, se dió impulsos á los mismos á fin de habilitar local para alojarlos y darles instrucción. Una caseta se limpió, reparó, desinfectó, pintó y equipó con camas para usarla como dormitorio para 50 niños, los espléndidos accesorios para la cocina se instalaron, y, por último, se arregló un comedor que se habilitó con mesas hechas en la escuela y se consiguieron otros muebles. La primera remisión de asilados llegó (del Reformatorio de Guanajay) en Abril 15, 1901, acompañados de profesores y un vigilante. En Abril 30, 1901, llegó una segunda remisión de 48, también acompañados de profesores y vigilantes. Además, cierto número de niños destituidos fué enviados directamente del Departamento de Beneficiencia, de manera que en Mayo 1, 1901, la Escuela sumaba 104 pupilos.

Con el fin de poderles dar la debida instrucción, se instalaron talleres de carpintería, zapatería y herrería y se emplearon instructores en esos oficios. En cuanto á trabajo escolar poco se hizo por algún tiempo, debido á la necesidad que existía de poner los edificios y terrenos en condiciones de hacer calzada y ropa, atender á la cocina y las faenas agrícolas donde los asilados, en su mayoría crecidos, y muchos de ellos adiestres, prestaban ayuda material, no obstante de necesitar la dirección é inspección de los profesores y vigilantes.

El desarrollo de la Escuela, por meses, ha sido como sigue:

Mayo, 104.	Octubre, 289.
Junio, 111.	Noviembre, 332.
Julio, 113.	Diciembre, 335.
Agosto, 143.	Enero, 353.
Septiembre, 270.	Febrero, 353.

(15 fugados están incluidos.)

Desde la organización de la Escuela, 42 niños han sido sacados de la misma y devueltos á sus familiares ó amigos en condiciones

de hacerse cargo de ellos. 31 han sido colocados en hogares convenientes, 2, considerados incurables, han sido enviados á hospitales y 1 ha fallecido. Actualmente hay 14 ausentes sin autorización.

El siguiente es el cuadro de profesores:

DEPARTAMENTO SECUNDARIO.

198 pupilos.

Sr. Manuel A. Bravo, Director y Archivero.....	$ 75.00
,, Enrique Santa Cruz, Estudios Generales y Dibujo.....	50.00
,, Tomás Suárez, Estudios Generales y Dibujo	50.00
,, Miguel López, Estudios Generales y Dibujo	40.00

DEPARTAMENTO PRIMARIO.

159 pupilos.

Sr. Guillermo Galiano, Director y Profesor.....	$ 60.00
Srita. Amalia Franca, Subdirectora y Profesora de costura.....	30.00
Srita. Francisca García, Profesora de Kindergarten.....	40.00
Srita. María Fontanilla, Profesora en el Hospital.....	30.00

DEPARTAMENTO INDUSTRIAL.

Sr. Isidro Gutiérrez, maestro herrero.....	$ 50.00
,, Antolín Jiménez, Maestro Carpintero.....	50.00
,, Jesús Blanco, Maestro Zapatero.....	45.00
,, Fernando Luíz, Maestro Sastre.....	40.00
,, Celestino Hernández, Instructor de Agricultura.....	30.00

REPARTO DIARIO DE ASILADOS EN EL DEPARTAMENTO INDUSTRIAL.

Agricultura.....	20
Herrería.....	10
Carpintería.....	8
Sapatería.....	12
Sastrería.....	7
Cocina, Panadería y Comedor.....	17
Aprovisionamiento de agua.....	5
Caminos.....	4

Los pupilos de los diferentes ramos del Departamento Industrial. han prestado desde el principio importantes servicios, por ejemplo la herrería en 5 meses con su sección de asilados, como ayudantes, se puede calcular que ha hecho trabajos por valor de

$2,000.00 en la construcción de la Escuela, reparaciones en la misma, aperos de labranza, etc.

La zapatería ha hecho todo el calzado necesario para la Escuela, que generalmente asciende á 40 pares á la semana, además de arreglar arreos, etc.

Los asilados carpinteros bajo la dirección de su instructor, han construído recientemente un edificio para taller de mecánica. Los servicios de este ramo siempre han sido considerados al presupuestar los gastos para construcción de edificios, como un importante factor para reducir los gastos de mano de obra.

Los niños sastres han venido rindiendo un trabajo excelente y prestando considerables servicios al hacer y reparar las ropas de la Escuela, como lo prueba el hecho de que por haberse colocado dos de ellos en casas particulares, ha sido necesario emplear una costurera.

Hasta el presente, poco se ha hecho en materia de agricultura y menos todavía, en referencia al cultivo de los terrenos de la Escuela, pues los trabajos de construcción han requerido casi continuamente el servicio de los carros, bestias y cocheros del establecimiento para el acarreo de materiales de construcción y reparación y también para el transporte de provisiones, etc., etc. Sin embargo, se han roto arado y sembrado varias veces, unas 40 acres de tierra, habiendo actualmente unas 23,000 plantas de piña, además de plátanos, yuca, malanga, papas, zanahorias, naranjas, (500 árboles), tabaco, tomates, boniatos, (25,000 libras de estos últimos, han sido recogidas) y por último, la hortaliza ha producido abundante cosecha. Se ha recogido suficiente heno para forrage y cama de las bestias y en cuanto al maíz y maloja se ha cosechado tanto, que ha reducido la cantidad que es necesario comprar. También hay 18 tercios de tabaco cosechados el año pasado.

Durante los últimos tres meses la hortaliza ha producido en vegetales para la mesa unos $600, sin incluir ni la leche ni los huevos.

El area total de los terrenos de la Escuela, incluyendo la parte ocupada por los edificios, es de unas 200 acres, ó sean 6 caballerías, que son, en su mayor parte, fertil y adaptables para potrero y cultivo en general, pudiendo asegurarse que siempre producirán buena renta.

Los animales existentes al presente son los siguientes: 2 caballos de trabajo, 7 mulos, 4 yeguas de cria, 4 bueyes, 1 caballo semental, 18 vacas, 12 terneros, 3 toros, 10 cerdos, 4 carneros y de 400 á 500 gallinas y otras aves.

CONSTRUCCIÓN Y REPARACIONES.

Haremos un resumen de lo que en estos particulares se ha hecho, pues creemos que será de interés.

El único edificio que estaba completo y en condiciones de ser ocupado en 1º de Abril, era el establo de caballos; desde cuya fecha, se ha construido un establo para vacas, una cochera, dos barracas, una fuente y caminos, cierto número de gallineros, se

ha instalado la cocina y el lavadero y se hallan casi terminadas la instalación del motor, y de la planta eléctrica y la de hielo.

También se hallan actualmente en construcción una residencia para el Director y un Hospital para la Escuela.

Las reparaciones han sido importantes y numerosas siendo las principales las siguientes:

La casa de la granja, situada en el centro de los terrenos, conocida por "La Fábrica," ha sido materialmente redificada. Otra casa que ahora se usa como hospital, se le han hecho grandes reparaciones, 5 barracas han sido mudadas de un lugar para otro, y reparadas y pintadas. Se han arreglado, pintado y reparado varias barracas para talleres, cuartos de clase y dormitorios. Varias despensas y comedores se han habilitado con estántes, mesas, etc. El interior y exterior de las paredes del Cuartel han sido reparados, repellados y pintados, y los marcos de puertas y ventanas, los techos y colgadones también reparados; también se construyó una nueva armazón para el tanque del agua y se volvió á montar el mismo; y por último, se trasladó el mobiliario á la Escuela estensamente reparado.

FUTURO PROBABLE DE LA ESCUELA.

La Escuela, considerando los fines que actualmente persigue y la altura á que se halla, puede asegurarse que ha llegado á excederse en los propósitos contenidos en la Orden por la que fué fundada, la cual parece que sólo disponía la fundación de un lugar donde pudiesen albergarse temporalmente los niños desvalidos en el cual también pudiesen recibir alguna instrucción que les fuese útil más tarde en la vida.

Para llegar á transmitir cualquier clase de conocimientos, es necesario cierto tiempo para explicar teóricamente los mismos y luego ejercitar al alumno en su práctica.

En el mundo industrial, el aprendiz para el taller ó la granja no se le da mucho valor hasta que no ha tenido uno ó dos años de práctica. Su edad también es una circunstancia que se tiene en cuenta para darle ó quitarle valor. Un muchacho de 12 á 14 años es considerado incapaz de siquiera comprender lo que es el trabajo rudo y mucho menos el llevarlo á cabo puesto que ni sus fuerzas, ni su inteligencia están á la altura de lo que de él se requiere; en una palabra, sólo puede trabajar como un niño que es, de aquí que los industriales al considerar mercantilmente el asunto, no empleen muchachos menores de 16 á 17, prefiriéndolos de la última edad.

Pero la Escuela Industrial tiene ventajas sobre el taller ó la granja en la preparación de jóvenes para las industrias y puede producir en un tiempo dado, mejores resultados que el taller ó la granja hasta tratándose de muchachos uno ó dos años más jóvenes que los que emplean los dueños de talleres y granjas; explicándose esto por el hecho de que en las escuelas industriales á la par que se hace practicar al alumno, se le instruye teóricamente en el oficio que aprende.

La instrucción que se da en las escuelas industriales no está

limitada á muchachos de edad determinada, pero puede darse á los de 12 hasta la edad madura, de aquí que encontremos en escuelas de esta clase cursos en "Lloyd," "Manual Training" y "Trade Work" sinónimos de los progresos en las artes industriales.

En los dos primeros cursos no se espera obtener ganancia alguna, pero si en el último por lo que cuando los alumnos mayores llegan á él, no sólo pagan su educación sino que tambien reportan una utilidad al establecimiento.

La orden por la cual se creó la Escuela determina que esta sólo sea un lugar temporal de residencia para los muchachos que á ella se envíen, lo que está en contradicción con el objeto que en ella se persigue actualmente al enseñar agricultura y artes industriales á los asilados, lo que al mismo tiempo produce ganancias al establecimiento. Los propósitos de esa Orden se observan fielmente en lo posible, pero debe tenerse en cuenta que para poder aprender algo en materia de artes industriales, se requieren algunos meses de práctica ya se trate da niños ó de hombres. El muchacho desconocedor en absoluto del uso de martillo ó del azadón tiene que ser primeramente adiestrado en el manejo del mismo antes de que se le pueda confiar algun trabajo. Ambos instrumentos son útiles cuando se usan debidamente y destructivos cuando nó.

La Orden Nº 271, creando la Escuela, previene que los muchachos asilados en la misma, sean colocados en familias tan pronto como se puedan conseguir hogares respetables con ese fin y que los que hayan cumplido 16 años sean dados de baja ó colocados en familias. El resultado de esa determinación puede fácilmente proveerse. La demanda de asilados hecha por dueños de talleres y granjas ha sacado de la Escuela los mejores de ellos y si todas esas peticiones fuesen favorablemente contestadas, resultaría que la Escuela se quedaría con los muchachos menos aptos y con los que por su corta edad son inútiles para el trabajo, con lo que resultaría un aumento en los gastos corrientes, puesto que habría que emplear hombres y mujeres para hacer el trabajo que hubiesen desempeñado los asilados dados de baja. Habiendo recientemente llamado la atención del Superintendente del Departamento de Beneficencia sobre ese extremo, éste determinó que aquellos asilados que fuesen útiles á la Escuela, sólo fuesen dados de baja cuando á juicio del Director no sufriese con ello perjuicio el establecimiento y que solo fuesen colocados para trabajar en el oficio que hubiesen aprendido en la Escuela.

ORDEN GENERAL Nº 271.

No cabe duda acerca de lo sabio y oportuno de esta Orden al determinar que la Escuela sólo sea un lugar temporal de residencia, pues seguramente esa determinación fué dictada contando con un mejoramiento tal de las condiciones sociales y económicas de la Isla, que hiciese innecesaria la existencia del Establecimiento, puesto que sería inverosímil que subsistiese la

necesidad de una institución de caridad como la que nos ocupa, después de que la reconstrucción y prosperidad de la Isla fuese un hecho.

Sólo los desastrosos efectos de la guerra han hecho necesaria la existencia de esta institución, y á medida que esos efectos desaparecen disminuye la necesidad de su existencia como una institución de caridad. Ya se inicia la reconstrucción; y tierras que han permanecido abandonadas por años enteros, se han comenzado á cultivar y de las ruinas de pueblos y fincas surgen talleres y hogares llenos de vida.

El número de asilados y personal en general de la Escuela, se calcula que ha llegado al máximum, y que en lo futuro la proporción de sus bajas excederá á las altas, lo que, por lo tanto, hará que disminuya su población continuamente. La reciente determinación del Departamento de Beneficencia de clausurar varios asilos para niños desvalidos, indica cuál será, probablemente, el fin de esta Escuela. Deseamos que pase pronto la época en que esta Escuela constituya una necesidad como institución benéfica.

Aunque tal vez no esté lejos el día en que la Escuela haya cumplido la misión para que fué fundada, el continuar su existencia sin el carácter de institución benéfica, sino como un centro docente, sería de gran utilidad para el desarrollo industrial de la Isla, donde se hace más necesario que haya quien se dedique al fomento de las industrias que al estudio de las carreras literarias. Hoy mismo existe urgente necesidad de una escuela modelo de artes y oficios con departamento de agricultura, electricidad, construcciones, etc., con sus ramos anexos, provista de aparatos y accesorios esenciales para el estudio y comprensión de esas artes. ¿Por qué no han de tener los jóvenes cubanos en su país todos los elementos de que disponen los de otros países para prepararse para las artes industriales? El joven cubano tiene gusto y capacidad para el trabajo industrial y sólo le falta las oportunidades para aprender y practicar con éxito esas artes. Su aprendizaje en el extranjero le cuesta doble que en su país y priva al mismo de lo que en el extranjero gasta, y lo que es más importante, él puede aprender en su país mejor que en ninguna otra parte los conocimientos que necesita para el fomento de las industrias del mismo. Por ejemplo, la agricultura de Cuba debe ser aprendida en Cuba, y toda innovación que á ella se haga será hecha con más éxito por aquellos familiarizados con el suelo y clima del país.

Para el adelanto en la agricultura en la Isla, la Escuela sería un importante factor.

A mi juicio, poco habría que retardara la posibilidad de inaugurar la Escuela en su nueva forma pués no habría dificultad que no fuese facilmente vencida. Una sóla Dirección sería necesaria durante su existencia mixta. El nuevo departamento podría ser designado como "Colegio de Artes, Oficios y Agricultura de Cuba."

Los muchachos mayores (que en su mayoría son negros y muchos de ellos cerca de la edad de ser dados de alta) pudieran

ser colocados en casas de familia ó en otros lugares reteniendo sólo los menores hasta que pudiesen ser colocados en igual forma ó devueltos á sus parientes ó amigos.

En cuanto á la habilitación de la Escuela puede decirse que con la que hay en existencia, la presupuestada y la que se proyecta adquirir nada más, sería necesario con excepción de aparatos de física química y material para clases.

Muy respetuosamente,

CAPT. ROBT. CRAWFORD,

Director y Tesorero,

Escuela de Artes y Oficios para niños de Cuba.

Apéndice E.

Modelo del documento que deberán formular los Alcaldes Municipales, cuando traten de remitir niños desvalidos á los Asilos ú otros Establecimientos benéficos, á petición de sus padres ó abuelos.

De acuerdo con las prescripciones de la Sección 8 de la Orden Civil Nº 271 fechada Cuartel General de la División de Cuba, Habana 7 de Julio de 1900:

Yo..... Alcalde del Ayuntamiento de..... Provincia de..... por la presente entrego 1 niñ ..... de..... años de edad, hij de..... y de..... á la guarda y custodia del Departamento de Caridad de la Isla de Cuba, hasta que dich niñ llegue la edad de diez y seis años.

Yo he hecho hacer una investigación minuciosa sobre los circunstancias que concurren en las personas á cuyo abrigo se encuentra es niñ ; así como del carácter de los padres ó abuelos de mism , cuya investigación y los datos que la comprueban, perfectamente ordenados se han transcrito y archivado en mi Oficina, con más una copia exacta de este documento aquí adjunto.

Dicha entrega se ha hecho á petición de..... cuya dirección por correo es..... el cual es..... de referid niñ .

Por la presente certifico: que enunciad niñ ..... no tiene padres ni abuelos de reconocida moralidad, y de medios suficientes para sufragar los gastos de su manutención: que tampoco he podido encontrar parientes ni amigos de aquel, que siendo de buena moralidad y contando además con medios suficientes que les permitan encargarse de su manutención, se disponan á hacerlo; así como que ninguna Institución de Caridad se ha ofrecido para encargarse de niñ y sufragar todos sus gastos.

El padre de dich niñ es..... (muerto ó vivo) domicilio actual es..... Provincia de.....

La madre es ..... (muerta / viva) (si vive) y su domicilio actual es..... Provincia de..... Los nombres y direcciones actuales de los abuelos, hermanos, hermanas, tías y tíos de repetid niñ son, hasta donde he podido adquirir, los siguientes:

NOMBRES.	PARENTESCO.	EMPLEO.	DOMICILIOS.

Fechado en..... Provincia de..... el día..... de..... de A. D. 190

Alcalde del Ayuntamiento de.....
Provincia de .....

Apéndice E I

Modelo del documento que deberan formular los Alcaldes cuando traten de colocar niños desvalidos en Asilos ú otros Establecimientos benéficos, en los casos en que los padres ó abuelos no lo soliciten

De acuerdo con las prescripciones de la Sección 8 de la Orden Civil Nº 271 fechada Cuartel General de la División de Cuba, Habana, 7 de Julio de 1900:

Yo..... Alcalde del Ayuntamiento de ..... Provincia de ..... por la presente entrego 1 niñ..... de..... años de edad, hij de..... y de ..... á la guardia y custodia del Departamento de Caridad de la Isla de Cuba, hasta que dich niñ llegue á la edad de diez y seis años.

Yo he hecho hacer una investigación minuciosa sobre las circunstancias que concurren en las personas á cuyo abrigo se encontraba es niñ ; así como del carácter de los padres y abuelos de mism , cuya investigación y los datos que la comprueban, perfectamente ordenados se han transcrito y archivado en mi Oficina, con más una copia exacta de este documento que adjunto.

La entrega de dich niñ se efectuará después de pasados tres días de haber sido notificados personalmente sus padres ó abuelos, consignando el día, mes y año en que haya tenido lugar la notificación; así como los vínculos de parentesco que lo liguen con ... niñ .

En esta virtud hoy día..... de..... de 190 hago entrega de niñ..... cuyos demás datos y antecedentes constan en el presente documento, por haber sido notificada esta resolución el día..... de ..... de 190 á su..... y haber transcurrido los tres días anteriormente expresados.

Por la presente certifico: que repetid niñ ..... carece de padres y abuelos de reconocida moralidad, y de medios suficientes para sufragar los gastos de su manutención: que no he podido encontrar parientes ni amigos de aquél, que siendo de buena moralidad y contando además con medios suficientes que les permitan encargarse de su manutención, se dispongan á hacerlo; así como que ninguna Institución de Caridad se ha ofrecido para encargarse de niñ y sufragar todos sus gastos.

El padre de niñ es..... (muerto / vivo)
(si vive) su empleo es..... y su domicilio actual es.....
Provincia de.....
La madre es..... (muerta / viva)
(si vive) y su domicilio actual es.....
Provincia de..... Los nombres de los abuelos, hermanos, hermanas, tías y tíos de repetid niñ y sus domicilios actuales son, hasta donde he podido inquirir, los siguientes:

NOMBRES.	PARENTESCO.	EMPLEO.	DOMICILIOS.

Fechado en ..... Provincia de .....
el día..... de..... 190

Alcalde del Ayuntamiento de.....
Provincia de.....

Yo,....., vecino de..... .....
Calle....., No ...., Provincia de.....
actualmente encargado como.... .. .. del niño.....
....de.....años.....meses de edad,
el que ha residido hasta aquí en el..... .....
Calle....., No..... ....., Provincia de.....
y no pudiendo sostener al referido niño, cedo el derecho que sobre él tengo á favor del Departamento de Beneficencia de la Isla de Cuba, y por ésta consiento y apruebo que dicho niño sea entregado á una familia de buena moralidad bajo las condiciones que el Departamento de Beneficencia pueda prescribir.

Fechado en. ....., Provincia de.....
el día.....de.....de 19.....

....

Firma del Encargado.

Testigos:

.....

Alcalde.....

.....

Residente en.....

APENDICE VII.

ESCUELA DE OFICIOS PARA NIÑAS DE CUBA

INFORME SEMI-ANUAL.

DE JULIO 1º DE 1901, Á DICIEMBRE 31 DE 1901, INCLUSIVE.

Superintendente: Miss Helen K. James.
Secretario: Sr. Alfredo García Martí.

CUERPO DE PROFESORES.

Canto: Miss Antoinette C. Tracy.
Kindergarten: Miss Emma Salisbury Tracy.
Costurera: Miss Adela Durban.
Cocina: Sra. Elena Murias.
Calistenia: Sargento John S. Bethel.
Clase Primaria: Srita. María Teresa Comellas y Sra. Marcela Morejón.
Médico de visita: Dr. Joaquín L. Dueñas.
Dentista: Dr. Pedro Betancourt.

El presente informe se refiere al período de tiempo transcurrido del 1º de Julio al 31 de Diciembre de 1901, inclusivo.

A contar de la fecha del último informe, los trabajos realizados en la Escuela se han llevado á cabo en la misma forma y sistema que los descritos en el informe anterior.

Número de niñas existentes en la Escuela el día 1º de Julio	172
Número que ha ingresado desde entonces á la fecha	33
Número que ha salido desde entonces	50
Colocadas en familias	26
Devueltas á familiares	24
Quedan en la Escuela, Diciembre 31 1901	155

El estado de salud reinante en la Escuela ha sido en general excelente. Sólo han ocurrido algunos casos de catarros simples y ligeros ataques de enfermedades propias de la niñez. Lamento tener que decir que aún existen algunos casos de granulaciones de los ojos, dolencia que ha sido muy pertinaz.

Gracias á la benevolencia del Dr. C. E. Finlay, que se ha hecho cargo de su asistencia, confiamos en que dentro de seis meses se habrá extirpado esa afección por completo. El Dr. Finlay

gira una visita mensual de inspección á las niñas y ya ha operado 18 casos en el Hospital Mercedes. También ha operado dos casos de Estrabismo y después de los días de fiesta efectuará algunas operaciones más. Todos estos importantes servicios son gratuítos.

Los trabajos que se llevan á cabo en las distintas aulas de clase son excelentes, mereciendo especial mención la clase de costura. Además de los modelos que sirven de norma para aprender, las niñas han confeccionado para su uso particular un juego de batas de dormir, uno de vestidos, y otro de sayas de franela. Todas ellas demuestran el más vivo interés y orgullo en mostrar su trabajo hecho con esmero y limpieza.

Los grandes adelantos obtenidos en el Kindergarten, se han visto plenamente demostrados en las exhibiciones de este año muy superiores á las del año anterior. Las niñas manifiestan más interés en sus ejercicios y los ejecutan con más facilidad y precisión.

El trabajo del Kitchen Garden se ha ampliado algo más pues actualmente incluye la limpieza semanal de la sala de recibo de la Superintendente. De esa manera aprenden las niñas á limpiar, sacudir y arreglar con cuidado los objetos delicados y finos que sirven de adorno. En las clases primarias el trabajo sigue siendo excelente. Las comparaciones que han hecho nuestros visitantes entre los trabajos de mapas que se hacen en nuestra primera clase y los de igual índole que se efectúan en los Estados Unidos, son muy favorables á nuestra Escuela. Estos trabajos los inició la Srta. Enriqueta Dabarra, profesora nuestra que con gran sentimiento tuvimos que ceder á las Escuelas Municipales. El movimiento contínuo de ingresos y salidas, dificulta mucho regularizar el regimen escolar. Siempre se hacen necesarios los repasos generales para poder poner las alumnas recién llegadas al nivel de las demás.

La clase de cocina continuó durante el verano y las niñas han aprendido á confeccionar platos tan apetitosos, que las visitas desearían cerciorarse de su buena calidad probándolos personalmente.

Continúan siendo muy buenos los trabajos de Calistenia. Durante los meses calurosos de verano se suspendieron los ejercicios con aparatos sustituyéndolos por ejercicios manuales. A principios de Octubre se empezaron á usar de nuevo las poleas y palanquetas, con gran alegría de las niñas que trabajan mejor con ellas.

Del primero de Septiembre á la fecha se han introducido algunas mejoras en la Institución. La renovación de la enfermería á que nos referimos en el informe anterior, se ha llevado á cabo. Ahora resulta este Departamento, con su suelo nuevo de bonitas locetas, sus paredes pintadas de azul pálido y sus camitas blancas mucho más atractivo á las enfermas infantiles.

Tanto las habitaciones dedicadas á recibir las visitas de las niñas, como la sala de la directora y el comedor, se han pintado de bonitos colores.

Las tinas de flores también se han renovado. Cuando el par-

que de Trillo se reformó, el Departamento de Ingenieros bondadosamente nos regaló algunos rosales y otras plantas florecientes. Esto realza mucho la vista del patio donde antes habían pocas flores.

Se están recorriendo los techos debido á las muchas goteras que allí existen. También se ha reparado el servicio sanitario y confiamos en que antes de públicar nuestro próximo informe, se habrán pintado los dormitorias y las puertas y se habrá instalado una planta de gas acetileno. Se ha aumentado el equipo de la Escuela con dos máquinas nuevas de coser.

La fiesta de Pascua verificada á la terminación del año anterior, resultó un éxito y fué presenciada por bastante concurrencia, á pesar de la lluvia que caía á torrentes y que evitó la asistencia de muchas personas que hubieran deseado de estar allí. Los que fueron gozaron mucho con el dulce canto de las niñas y la alegría que todas experimentaron en la distribución de regalos. Después de los ejercicios se giró una visita de inspección á la Institución y pudieron verse las maestras de los trabajos ejecutados en las clases de costura y Kindergarten.

Antes de terminar el informe, deseo especialmente dar las gracas al Comandante Kean por su benévola cooperación en nuestra obra y particularmente por su recomendación de los casos de estrabismo al Dispensario Tamayo, por medio de la cual obtuvimos los valiosos servicios del Dr. Finlay.

Respetuosamente,

Miss Helen K. James.

Superintendente.

APENDICE VIII.

Guanajay, Cuba, Febrero 16, 1902.

Major J. R. Kean,
Surgeon. U. S. Army,
Superintendente del Departamento de Beneficencia,
Habana.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de someter á la consideración de usted el informe siguiente referente á la Escuela Correccional de Varones de Cuba, situada en Guanajay.

Por los únicos informes que han podido obtenerse acerca de los primeros tiempos de dicha Escuela, deducimos que su origen data de una organización que con el título de "Junta de Aprendizaje" se fundó el año de 1839 con el objeto de facilitar la enseñanza de Artes y Oficios. Previa autorización del Gobierno, dicha Junta tenía la facultad de colocar en talleres y almacenes á los huérfanos desvalidos ó de otra índole, á quienes mediante un contrato entregaba á los propietarios, en calidad de aprendices por el período de tiempo que en dicho convenio se estipulara.

Este plan obtuvo un resultado tan satisfactorio, que el 26 de Noviembre de 1849 el Gobierno nombró un delegado especial y un secretario y el 23 de Marzo de 1851, creó una Junta expresamente para ese objeto. El año de 1856 se ampliaron las facultades de esa Junta, de cuya presidencia se hizo cargo el Gobernador.

El año de 1857 se fundó un taller general de Artes y Oficios, que se llamó "Asilo de San José" y que se estableció en el Cerro en un edificio llamado "Consulado," que se empleaba también como lugar de detención para los esclavos emancipados y los negros prófugos.

Servía dicho local al propio tiempo de albergue á los huérfanos desvalidos y á los menesterosos que allí aprendían á ganarse la vida independientemente. Se abrieron los talleres siguientes: tabaquería, zapatería y hojalatería. El producto de estos talleres y los sueldos procedentes de esclavos colocados á domicilio sostenían el establecimiento. No se hicieron presupuestos para el año 1859, pero se sabe que para cubrir los gastos generales sólo se necesitaron $350 adicionales. Una vez que los aprendices adquirían algunas nociones de arte ú oficio, se colocaban fuera, de manera que los haberes obtenidos en pago de su trabajo, sirvieran de renta á la Institución. Se encontraban su-

jetos á la inspección de un Delegado de la Junta, encargado del Distrito en que se colocaban.

Algún tiempo después pasó á la jurisdicción del Municipio y se redujo sólo á un taller de zapatería, dejenerándose y utilizándose sólo cómo medio de especulación entre los contratistas y los delegados municipales.

El ingreso de asilados se efectuaba por orden de cualquier Juez con cualquier pretexto y por el período de tiempo que á él se le antojara fijar.

A mi entender, el "Asilo de San José" no tuvo objeto ni fin determinado anterior á la publicación de la Orden Civil Nº 271, el día 7 de Julio de 1900 en virtud de la cual se transformó dicho establecimiento en la "Escuela Correccional para Varones de Cuba" que en aquella época ocupaba la antigua fortificación conocida con el nombre de "Batería de la Reina." En Septiembre de 1900, se trasladó la Escuela de la Habana al local anteriormente ocupado por el Campamento Militar del 7º Regimiento de Caballería, cerca de Guanajay.

Como localidad no puede darse nada más apetecible, retirada del pueblo lo bastante para no estorbarse mútuamente en manera alguna, y sin embargo al alcance del ferrocarril y el correo, con el que tiene comunicación telefónica.

La Escuela tiene en propiedad una y media caballería de tierra propia para trabajos de agricultura. Hallándose situada en terreno elevado, de fácil drenage, resulta muy saludable, lo que puede comprobarse con el hecho de que hemos tenido muy pocos casos de enfermedades entre los asilados, cuyo número aproximado es generalmente de 200.

Desde que nos hicimos cargo de la Escuela el 1º de Diciembre último, hemos logrado casi extirpar por completo las afecciones de los ojos y del cráneo contra las que venía batallando la Institución hacía un año.

No existiendo ningun caso de enfermedad grave, pudimos permitir el traslado de nuestra enfermera profesional, encontrándose actualmente la enfermería ó cargo de un practicante que atiende á las ligeras dolencias que ocurren bajo la dirección de un médico de visita.

Por medio de reglamentos y disposiciones impresas que firma cada empleado, he logrado definir extrictamente los deberes de cada uno, de ese modo obteniendo mayor harmonía en los trabajos.

Se han señalado los lugares de juego y se han marcado bien los límites de modo que ejerciendo una vigilancia extricta, ha disminuido mucho el número de prófugos y se han hecho desaparecer muchas malas costumbres observadas en los muchachos, que resultaban altamente perjudiciales á la buena conducta.

A cada taller se le ha asignado su clase correspondiente y como cada maestro es responsable de la puntual asistencia, no hay probabilidades de que ninguno falte al trabajo.

Provista de mejor equipo y mayores facilidades para la enseñanza en cada Departamento, confiamos en que de la Escuela saldrán verdaderos obreros prácticos, de los talleres de carpin-

tería, zapatería, herrería, hojalatería. albañilería y pintura, cada uno de los cuales está bajo la dirección de un maestro. Dentro de poco tendremos una panadería.

Pienso introducir en breve, un sistema escolar por grados, estrictamente, para que pueda seguirse un curso regular de estudios.

En la Escuela no existe ninguna clase de música, siendo muy necesaria alguna instrucción en dicho ramo cuya importancia es inapreciable. Los Griegos comprendían el verdadero valor de la música como medio de cultivar las emociones, lo mismo que el gimnasio para desarrollar los músculos. Es innegable que la música ejerce una influencia purificadora así como también disciplina y domina las emociones. La enseñanza de cierta clase de canciones adecuadas y una banda ú orquesta, además de prestar un nuevo atractivo á la Institución serviría de estímulo y contribuiría mucho al mejor éxito en otros ramos de enseñanza.

Los ejercicios militares han formado parte de la Instrucción general de la Escuela, pero aun no se han perfeccionado lo bastante para llegar á constituir un verdadero atractivo.

No se descuida el Departamento de Agricultura y cierto número de muchachos se dedica á esta clase de trabajos bajo la dirección de un Agricultor. Esto pronto debe producir todos los vegetales necesarios para el consumo de la Escuela.

Hay también en el lavadero algunos muchachos dedicados á aprender practicamente el manejo de la maquinaria y de las bombas y calderas necesarias para el abastecimiento de agua. Quizás dentro de poco podrá instalarse una planta eléctrica, lo que abrirá un nuevo campo de estudio á los muchachos y al propio tiempo disminuirá los gastos de alumbrado que actualmente ocasiona el uso de la luz brillante que no sólo resulta defectuosa sino que es una amenaza constante á los edificios que son verdaderas trampas de fuego y por consiguiente una causa de alarma continua.

Se ha estudiado con detenimiento y atención la cuestión de disciplinas y castigos, reconociendo que es el asunto de más trascendental importancia el problema de reforma de delincuentes, tanto jóvenes como viejos. Se ha abolido el castigo corporal sustituyéndolo con un sistema que ha dado muy buenos resultados: la formación de compañías á las que se destinan todos los que cometen alguna falta grave. Se les restringen, privilegios, se les dedica á trabajos más fuertes é inferiores y se les aisla de todos los demás muchachos. En el comedor tenemos una mesa de "Buena conducta" con mantel blanco y servicio de loza y cristal. Existen dos grados inferiores á las que pueden mandarse los muchachos en caso de mala conducta. Si la falta cometida es ligera, á la mesa del mantel crudo y servicio esmaltado, y si es grave, á la mesa sin mantel. No se establece diferencia en la comida ni en la manera de servirla, excepto en casos excepcionales en que la gravedad de la falta exije la clausura y la dieta ligera como castigo por cierto período de tiempo.

Los edificios de la Escuela, que se encuentran en las mismas condiciones que cuando los ocupaba el 1er. Regimiento de Infantería, no solo son de desagradable aspecto, sino que se hace de

todo punto imposible reformarlos y ponerlos en las condiciones que exije el objeto á que se dedican. Yo sugeriría la idea de que esos viejos cuarteles se fueran sustituyendo gradualmente por agradables viviendas cada una dotada de todas las comodidades, con salones, dormitorios, lavaderos y cuartos de vestir que pudieran albergarse cómodamente 50 muchachos.

Habría un comedor y cocina para todos en general, de esa manera reduciendo al grado mínimo todos los gastos de alimentación propiamente. De esa manera las compañías podrían formarse según el grado de capacidad moral de cada muchacho, y evitar que aquellos capaces de ejercer malas influencias puedan con su presencia y ejemplo contaminar á los de mejores instintos. No se reunirán más que en las aulas de la clase, donde á la vista del profesor tendrían muy poca oportunidad de cambiar ideas perniciosas y malévolas.

Poco se ha realizado todavía en pro del embellecimiento de los terrenos de la Escuela. Nos hemos limitado á efectuar una limpieza general y recoger toda la basura, mucha de la cual hemos podido utilizar sin incurrir en gastos adicionales. También hemos hecho trazar una bonita calzada de entrada desde el camino principal hasta la Escuela, y hemos extendido los techos y las paredes del lavadero para cubrir las bombas y la maquinaria. Para fines del mes entrante, se pintará de aceite el exterior de los edificios y se blanquerán las paredes interiores. También se habrá terminado la cerca de alambre que señala los límites de la Institución.

A cada muchacho se le proverán dos uniformes bien hechos, de un bonito tinte azul oscuro, una gorra de la misma tela y un par de zapatos nuevos, todo producto de los talleres de sastrería y zapatería, y en cuya confección han tomado parte la mayoría de los muchachos.

Aunque el plan de la obra que aquí se lleva á cabo se ha definido claramente en la Orden Civil número 271, siendo ésta la primera y única Escuela de su clase que existe en la Isla, aun queda por demostrar al pueblo en general que su verdadero fin es reformar, y no sólo castigar.

La mayor dificultad con que tropezamos es la gran escasez de empleados diestros en el manejo y enseñanza de los muchachos.

Los maestros de talleres debían comprender en poco tiempo si el muchacho tiene capacidad suficiente para el oficio á que se dedica, de modo que cuanto antes pueda efectuarse el cambio necesario con objeto de descubrir cuáles son sus verdaderas aptitudes.

Los profesores deben averiguar si la instrucción ha de resultar beneficiosa á todos los muchachos ó si en ciertos casos será el medio de fomentar las malas inclinaciones. En todos los Departamentos deben existir por parte de los directores cierta clase de conocimiento y estudio de carácter individual que facilitará mucho la clasificación de los muchachos dividiéndolos en distintos grupos para cada trabajo, de manera que toda influencia perniciosa se vea siempre contrarrestada por un elemento enteramente opuesto.

Así con el tiempo, la buena voluntad y el esfuerzo honrado

podremos ayudar á estos muchachos á vencer esas desgracias inclinaciones que los impulsan á quebrantar las leyes, tanto civiles como morales, para que salgan de la Institución convertidos en ciudadanos útiles y capaces de ganarse la vida por sus propios esfuerzos en vez de llegar á ser parásitos criminales de la Sociedad.

Respetuosamente expone:

J. M. PEÑA.

Inspector del Departamento de Beneficencia.

Director de la Escuela Reformatoria

Para Varones de Cuba.

APENDICE IX.

Con el advenimiento de la ocupación americana comenzó la obra de reformar al descarriado. La ciudad de la Habana al igual que todos los demás puntos habitados de la Isla, habían sufrido mucho con la reciente guerra, pero nada era el estado de miseria en que se hallaba el país comparado con la condición moral á que habían llegado las clases pobres é ignorantes.

Muchos eran los huérfanos y pobres degradados, que existían al cesar las hostilidades; por lo que las autoridades se apresuraron á establecer escuelas de todas clases, siendo la principal entre ellas la "Escuela Reformatoria para Muchachas de Cuba," en Aldecoa,

El General Leonardo Wood, Gobernador Militar de la Isla de Cuba, apreciando la gran necesidad que existía de tal institución, determinó confiar este trabajo á las Religiosas del Buen Pastor cuya principal misión en su vida religiosa es tratar de reformar á la infortunada mujer caida.

Ahora ocurre preguntar. ¿Puede la mujer caida alguna vez ser reformada? á lo que contestaremos: que las conversiones son fruto de la omnipotencia divina y pueden por lo tanto, fructificar en el más árido terreno.

¡Sí! sin duda alguna; aunque el mundo desgraciadamente sólo está pronto á comentar y censurar á los que caen, sin que en cambio, le importe los que vuelven al camino de la virtud por lo que éstos prefieren evitar de la misma manera, su censura que su aplauso.

Muchas salen de este Asilo, reformadas, al paso que otras tan pronto salen de él vuelven al camino de mal.

Durante los últimos veinte años, las Religiosas del Buen Pastor han estado establecidas en esta ciudad en el Nº 541, Cerro, pero como quiera que nada se había aquí intentado en el sentido de combatir el vicio y la inmoralidad, sólo habían tenido ocasión de albergar niños, hasta que el General Leonardo Wood dictó una órden disponiendo la reclusión de las muchachas menores de 18 años que llevaran vida inmoral.

La primer idea fué enviar las niñas albergadas en el Convento del Buen Pastor (Cerro 541) á la Escuela Industrial de Compostela, y alquilar las dos casas adjuntas al Convento para establecer la Escuela Reformatoria. Lo cual no se llevó á efecto por razones que ignora la que suscribe.

La obra de conversión dá mejores frutos si se emprende en un lugar tranquilo y retirado del bullicio, que puede despertar las dormidas pasiones en el corazón de las que se trate de reformar.

Teniendo en cuenta lo anterior, el Gobernador Militar propuso á nuestra Honorable Madre Provincial de San Luis (Missouri) que se hallaba entonces en la Habana, el lugar donde actualmente se halla la Escuela, que fué aceptado con fruición por nuestra Madre por reunir las mejores condiciones.

Terminados los arreglos preliminares, llegaron 5 hermanas de San Luis en Mayo 14, 1900; á las que se le unieron 2 del Convento del Cerro más 3 hermanas cubanas y tres más de San Luis; que hacían un total de 13 las cuales se hicieron cargo de la Escuela.

Las hermanas, acompañadas de algunas muchachas que las autoridades habían colocado en el Convento del Cerro, se trasladaron á Aldecoa en Mayo 27 de 1900 para comenzar los arreglos conducentes á la apertura, la cual se efectuó en 15 de Julio de 1900. Las reparaciones continuaron por muchos meses, lo cual impidió que las clases pudiesen comenzar antes de Enero 2 de 1901.

La Escuela estuvo bajo el gobierno directo del Superintendente del Departamento de Beneficencia, Comandante E. St. John Greble, hasta el 1º de Enero de 1901, en cuya fecha tomó posesión la siguiente Junta de Patronos:

Presidenta, Sra. Angela de Cárdenas.
Vice-Presidenta, Sra. Belén Quesada de Barnet.
Vocales, Sra. Pilar Badillo de Lancís, Sra. Mercedes C. de Mederos y Sr. Tomás C. de Mederos.
Tesorero, Sr. Ramón Franca y Lancís.
A este último sucedió en Octubre el Sr. Roberto Spencer.

SITUACIÓN DE LA ESCUELA.

La Escuela Reformatoria dista sólo unas cuantas millas de la Habana y se halla situada en uno de los puntos más elevados y agradables de Aldecoa, de donde se pueden contemplar preciosas vistas del campo y tambien de la ciudad de la Habana, la que se ve como en un valle; así como tambien del profundo Golfo de México, el que aunque distante, tal parece que se halla muy cerca. La Escuela se halla á unos diez minutos de la estación de la Ciénega, y como á unos veinte del paradero del tranvía del Cerro.

EDIFICIOS Y TERRENOS.

Los terrenos, con su expléndido camino para coches, hermosos árboles, y bello césped cultivado y recortado intercalado de flores y plantas, su cristalina fuente y su pecera llena de dorados pececillos presentan un bello y agradable aspecto.

Los edificios son largos, moderadamente anchos y expléndidamente ventilados. El edificio principal, además de la pequeña capilla, sacristía y habitaciones de las hermanas, contiene un pequeño colgadizo, oficina, salon de recibo, farmacia, dos grandes cuartos de clase, uno de los cuales se usa como tal por la mañana y como salon de costura para las asiladas del departamento especial, por la tarde; el otro se usa como capilla para todas las asi-

ladas, pues se comunica con la de las hermanas por medio de unas puertas correderas, las cuales se cierran durante las horas de clase para usar esta habitación como cuarto de clase para las asiladas del Reformatorio.

Un amplio dormitorio para las muchachas del Departamento especial en el cual se han hecho dos pequeños cuartos, uno para la hermana que cuida el dormitorio y otro como sala de recibo para las muchachas, un laboratorio y cuarto de ropa en el cual hay baños de duchas instalados, y dos grandes cuartos en el sótano, uno de los cuales se usa como almacen y el otro lo ocupan los cuatro dependientes. El sótano se extiende solamente hasta la mitad del edificio. Con esta excepción el resto de los edificios no tiene sótano.

El segundo edificio se halla en rectángulo con el que acabamos de describir y contiene un "hall" ó pasillo que conduce al refectorio de las muchachas del departamento especial; además dos pequeñas celdas que eran usadas para locos, furiosos, cuando estos edificios eran hospital de observación para dementes. En este punto termina el departamento especial y comienza el reformatorio. El pasillo antes mencionado nos conduce á un gran dormitorio, ocupado por las muchachas blancas del departamento reformatorio, al lado del cual hay otro pequeño para las de color del mismo departamento. Dos cuartos más pequeños, uno de los cuales se usa como enfermería y el otro como laboratorio del antedicho departamento, un cuarto de ropa y por último, un refectorio y un lavadero completan el edificio ocupado por el departamento reformatorio. Un colgadizo de unos siete pies de ancho se extiende á lo largo de todo el edificio. La cocina se halla situada en medio de los terrenos y conectada con el colgadizo por medio de un "trolley" con un carro aéreo que transporta la comida desde la cocina al refectorio del Reformatorio.

Contiguo á la cocina, hay un elegante refrigerador con tres compartimientos y un refectorio para empleados.

Los dormitorios son cómodos y están bien amueblados con camas de hierro blancas; cada cama con su bastidor. Los lavatorios están provistos con palanganas esmaltadas, peines, cepillos y vasos y cepillos para lavar los dientes. Los refectorios están provistos de mesas pulidas, vasos, servilletas y aros para idem, y toda la vajilla es esmaltada.

Al frente de la casa hay un espacio cubierto de césped recortado y una pequeña hortaliza de la que se obtienen vegetales frescos tales como tomates, coles, rábanos, etc. Las muchachas del departamento especial cultivan esta hortaliza con gran entusiasmo. Sería conveniente que se procurase á las asiladas del Reformatorio el medio de ocuparse en idéntica tarea, pues nada es tan conveniente al alma y al cuerpo, como el ejercicio al aire libre. Si los terrenos colindantes con la Escuela pudieran ser incluídos en la misma sería altamente beneficioso.

CLASIFICACION.

La Escuela se halla dividida en dos departamentos, ó sean, el re'o matorio para muchachas incorregibles y depravadas, y el

especial para las que necesitan ser sometidas á un plan reformatorio. Deseamos que la última clase sea aumentada sacándolas de la primera lo que puede hacerse cúando las muchachas se hallan solamente en los primeros pasos de su perdición. El Departamento Especial fué fundado en Julio 31 de 1900 en cuya fecha el Comandante E. St. John Greble, Superintendente del Departamento de Beneficencia, envió tres muchachas recomendando que fuesen separadas de las del Reformatorio.

Se observa gran vigilancia para que no se puedan reunir las de de un departamento con las del otro.

INSTRUCCION.

La mayoría de estas pobres muchachas ingresan en la Escuela en la mayor ignorancia por lo que no es raro encontrar algunas de 15 y 16 años en clases primarias. A las más aptas se les enseña lectura, escritura, deletreo, gramática, aritmética, geografía de Cuba y universal. Las asiladas demuestran gran interés en el dibujo de mapas con lapices de color.

Las asiladas de ambos departamentos asisten á las clases la mitad del día, dedicando la otra mitad á las tareas de la Escuela. Las del departamento especial atienden á las clases de 9 á 11:30 A. M., y las del Reformatorio siendo mayor el número, tienen tres clases al día; dos por la mañana de 9 á 11:30, y una por la tarde de 1 á 3.30, usando el mismo sistema adoptado por las escuelas públicas de la Isla.

Los cuartos de clase son grandes, bien ventilados y perfectamente habilitados.

QUEHACERES DOMÉSTICOS.

Teniendo en cuenta el refran de que "la ociosidad es la madre de todos los vicios" uno de los primeros pasos en la obra de conversión es inculcar el espíritu de trabajo. Las muchachas que llegan á la escuela, por lo regular, han llevado vidas ociosas y viciosas por lo que se hace necesario tener gran paciencia para logra cambiar esos hábitos; se ponen en juego todos los recursos imaginables para estimular á las asiladas á fin de que se presten á ejercitarse en los quehaceres domésticos que han de servirles para ayudarles luego á llevar una vida industriosa dentro del camino de la virtud. Mucho se ha logrado en ese sentido en este último año, pero mucho queda aún por hacer. Por la tarde, dos de los cuartos de clase, uno en el Reformatorio y otro en el departamento especial, se usan para salones de costura, dedicándose una hora á clase de costura y otra á remendar y á hacer sus ropas.

A las que tienen aptitud para dibujo y bordados, se las enseñan esas artes, de cuyos trabajos se enviaron muestras á la Exposición Pan-Americana.

A muchos hubiera parecido imposible que aquellos trabajos hubiesen sido hechos por muchachas que, cuando llegaron á la Escuela no sabían cojer una aguja.

Las asiladas alternan en los quehaceres domésticos, á fin de que puedan ejercitarse en cada uno de ellos.

Aunque la Escuela cuenta con maquinaria para efectuar el lavado, una parte de éste se hace á mano á fin de ejercitar á las asiladas en este trabajo.

Algunas personas dan su lavado á la Escuela el cual sólo se confía á las más expertas y el producto del mismo lo distribuye la Junta de Patronos mensualmente no en efectivo, sino en vales los cuales se abonan á las asiladas á su salida de la Escuela.

Según la Orden 271, artículo 33, se establece un sistema de premios por buena conducta y castigos por mal comportamiento, según el cual una asilada puede recuperar su libertad observando buen comportamiento por espacio de dos años.

Las calificaciones se fijan en lugar visible periódicamente. La asilada que tiene menos de cincuenta faltas en un mes adelanta un grado. Cincuenta faltas la retienen en el mismo grado, y si excede de ese número, se atrasa en uno ó dos grados. El intentar fugarse la coloca en el grado que comenzó.

Como premios por buena conducta, aseo, adelantos en la costura, etc., se dan medallas y chapas plateadas, las cuales son distribuidas por la Presidenta de la Junta de Patronos, después de cada reunión mensual de la misma, y también se dan vales por valor de 25 centavos por cada vez que el nombre de una asilada figure en las listas de honor.

Sería muy conveniente que se retardase la edad para la salida del Reformatorio, á 21 años, á menos que las asiladas, por su buena conducta, ganasen antes su libertad; pues las muchachas de 17 á 18 se dan cuenta—con fatales resultados—de que al cumplir los 18 tienen el derecho por la ley de ser puestas en libertad aún cuando no se hayan enmendado. Ha habido casos de asiladas puestas en libertad á esa edad y que ellas mismas han temido no estar en condiciones de huir de los peligros de que se habían de ver rodeadas. Por lo que tememos que haya muchos casos en que los esfuerzos de muchos meses sean inútiles, pues las conversiones no pueden obtenerse en corto espacio de tiempo, con excepción de casos muy raros.

Los vicios tienen que ser primero desarraigados del corazón, para que luego pueda fructificar en él la semilla del bien, para lo cual son pocos todos los cuidados y ternura que con ese objeto se empleen. Todo el mundo sabe por experiencia cuan difícil es el verse libre de un mal hábito; las frecuentes reincidencias en que se incurre, aún después de haber hecho los más firmes propósitos, dan una idea de lo difícil que será vencer el vicio no sólo para la infeliz niña pervertida, sino también para los que acometen la empresa de combatirlo. Sin embargo, hay veces que un solo día de trabajo en ese sentido trae por consecuencia por lo menos la buena disposición de la asilada por semanas enteras, pero luego, después de un período de aparente calma, viene otro de tormenta que sólo á fuerza de paciencia y ternura se puede dominar; pues la experiencia enseña que las medidas severas rara vez convienen en estos casos, y si este sistema de bondad da resultados, ¿por qué hemos de recurrir á otros?

En cada muchacha que llega al Asilo, cuyo aspecto tiene tal

vez el sello de la inmoralidad y depravación, aún queda, no obstante, algo que denuncia un alma que un día fué inocente y pura, y que esa infeliz pecadora tal vez fué también el encanto de unos padres. Con estas ideas en la mente, la Religiosa del Buen Pastor recibe á la pobre niña y le pide que la llame "madre," proponiéndose desde aquel momento conquistar para el bien á la descarriada criatura, bastando á veces unas cuantas semanas para convertir á las más empedernidas.

Las religiosas vigilan constantemente todos los departamentos, no permitiendo á las asiladas hallarse á solas ni aún durante el tiempo de recreación, sin que al mismo tiempo les den á comprender su propósito.

El tiempo de recreación lo pasan al aire libre, en cuyo tiempo las asiladas se entretienen en arreglar el jardín, regar las flores y la yerba, etc.

Antes de terminar, deseamos expresar nuestro más sincero agradecimiento al general Leonardo Wood, gobernador militar de la Isla, al comandante E. St. John Greble, y á su sucesor el también comandante J. R. Kean, por el gran interés y noble generosidad demostrada al proveer al establecimiento con todo lo que pueda conducir á la conversión y felicidad de las asiladas.

¿Y qué diremos de los distinguidos señores que componen la Junta Central de Beneficencia, de las generosas señoras y caballeros que forman nuestra Junta de Patronos, siempre dispuestos á sacrificarse y á emplear su tiempo en bien de esta gran obra? Y por último, merecen tambien nuestra más profunda gratitud por sus bondades y valiosa ayuda: el señor M. R. Suárez, Vice Superintendente de Beneficencia, el doctor Peña y todos los funcionaries del Departamento de Beneficencia; los médicos de la Casa, doctor D. Vázquez, Dr. J. B. Valdés, y el doctor P. Betancourt, dentista, y el Sr. R. Spencer, tesorero.

Aunque hemos tenido muchas enfermas, debido á las malas condiciones en que ingresan las asiladas, no obstante, no hemos tenido ninguna defunción, lo que atribuimos á la constancia é interés demostrado por el doctor D. Vázquez, que fué nuestro médico hasta Abril 1901, y á su competente sucesor Dr. J. B. Valdés que lo es actualmente.

Nuestra pluma no puede expresar sino muy pálidamente nuestro agradecimiento hacia á todos esos buenos amigos, pero rogamos á El que ha prometido recompensar un vaso de agua que se dé en su nombre, que los bendiga ahora y eternamente.

El año ha terminado, habiendo en ese tiempo regado la semilla del bien en el corazón de muchas descarriadas. ¡Quiera Dios que dén fruto eternamente! Entre tanto, con el corazón henchido de gratitud entonamos un ferviente Deo Gratias por las innumerables bendiciones recaidas sobre todos, no olvidandonos de que ni el que siembra ni el que recoje es otra cosa que un instrumento de Dios.

La Hermana Superiora y Superintendente.

REPARTO DEL DIA.

Levantarse	5:30 A. M.
Baño	5:30 á 6:30.
Oraciones de la mañana	6:30.
Desayuno	7:00.
Quehaceres domésticos y cuidado del jardin, hasta las	9:00.
Clases	9:00 á 11:30.
Almuerzo	11:30 á 12:00.
Recreación	12:00 M. á 1 P. M.
Clases	1:00 á 3:30.
Id. de costura	1:00 á 2:00.
Remiendo y confección de ropas	2:00 á 4:30.
Marcha, ejercicio y canto	4:30 á 5:00.
Trabajo en el jardin	5:00 á 5:30.
Comida	5:30.
Recreación y trabajo en el jardin	6:00 á 6:30 ó 7:00
Oraciones de la noche	7:45.
Dormitorio	8:00.

Diariamente se les hace una breve plática con referencia á sus deberes para con Dios, con su prójimo y para con ellas mismas, inculcándoles la gratitud, la caridad y el espíritu de cortesía y trabajo.

MENU.

Desayuno: Café y pan.

Almuerzo:

Lunes	Pan, sopa, carne, arroz, garbanzos.
Martes	" " " " yuca.
Miércoles	" " " boniatos, judías con coles.
Jueves	" " " arroz, frijoles colorados.
Viernes	" café, pescado fresco, arroz, frijoles negros.
Sábado	" sopa, carne, arroz, fiame.
Domingo	" café " " boniatos, judías con coles.

Comida:

Lunes	Pan, café, arroz, tomates, ciruelas, carne.
Martes	" " carne, arroz, judías, melado.
Miércoles	" " " " frijoles negros, pudín.
Jueves	" " " harina maíz, judías, melado.
Viernes	" " arroz, manzanas en dulce, pescado salado, en ensalada.
Sábado	" " carne, arroz, papas, ciruelas.
Domingo	" " arroz, garbanzos y coles, naranjas.

Una ó dos veces por semana se sirve lechuga, remolachas, tomates y ensalada de cebollas. Y para sazonar se usan zanahorias, cebollas, tomates, ajo, aceite de olivas y vinagre.

LISTA DE PIEZAS CONFECCIONADAS EN LA ESCUELA POR LAS ASILADAS

	REFORMATORIO.	DEPARTAMENTO ESPECIAL.
Vestidos uniformes	370	240
Capas	80	40
Trajes	200	120
Delantales { para la Escuela	280	120
Delantales { para el trabajo	60	35
Sayas uniforme	78	.....
Camisas uniformes	78	.....
Camisones	300	170
Batas de noche	150	80
Calzonzillos	20	14
Velos	150	60
Gorras	50	25
Sacos para ropa	80	40
Pañuelos	250	80
Tohallas	600	290
Sábanas	530	160
Fundas de almohada	250	80
Servilletas	250	80
Cortinas	25	.....
Cubre máquinas.. } ..... Cubre mesas..... }	4	2
Almohadas	50	10
Moquiteros	30	.....

LISTA DE ARTICULOS DE FANTASIA EN DIBUJO Y BORDADOS.

1 Alba.
2 Tohallas para Obispo.
1 Sobrepelliz.
2 Amitos.
2 ½ Docenas paños finos.
3 Cubre bandejas.
10 Pañuelos.
3 Paños de altar.
1 Id. de Comunión.
1 Vestidito para recién nacido.
1 Camiseta para id.
4 Camisones para señora.
3 Paños de mesa de fantasía....
18 Purificadores.
90 Cuellos.

Todas las sábanas y fundas de almohadas llevan á más del correspondiente número, la marca "Aldecoa."

Número de Asiladas desde Mayo 27, 1900 á Enero 1º, 1902:

Devueltas á sus familiares	21	
Colocadas en familias	8	
Casadas	1	
Enviadas á un manicomio	1	
,, al hospital	2	
Fugadas, sin ser capturadas	3	
En la Escuela en Enero 1º de 1902	92	
Suma		128
Número total de fugadas		13
Fugadas y capturadas	9	
Fugadas y no capturadas	3	
Fugadas que volvieron expontáneamente	1	13

Durante el año 1901 solo se fugaron 3, de las cuales una volvió expontaneamente.

Cantidad de alimentos consumidos mensualmente para 112 personas:

Carne	Lbrs.	1,715	
Pan	,,	2,100	
Pescado fresco	,,	300	
Sal	,,	100	
Arróz	,,	550	
Azúcar	,,	350	
Café	,,	250	
Puerco salado	,,	100	
Frijoles surtidos	,,	450	
Cebollas	,,	100	
Harina de maíz	,,	50	
Sal	,,	75	
Ajos	,,	25	
Tomates		96	Canastos.
Leche condensada	,,	350	
Boniatos	,,	550	
Ciruelas	,,	250	
Manzanas secas	,,	100	
Maizena		24	Paquetes.
Name	,,	125	
Yuca	,,	100	
Coles	,,	150	(375)
Manteca	,,	200	
Aceite de olivas		1	Galón.
Vinagre		1	,,
Harina	,,	10	

Cuando hay abundancia en el mercado, se dan una ó dos veces por semana, mangos, plátanos, etc. En días de ayuno se sirve agiaco de puerco con doce viandas, de cuyo plato gustan mucho las asiladas. De postre se les dá frutas de la estación, jalea de guayaba y queso.

INFORME REFERENTE AL ESTADO SANITARIO DE LA ESCUELA REFORMATORIA DE MUCHACHAS DE CUBA, EN ALDECOA.

En cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por la Junta de Patronos, de la Escuela, tengo el gusto de informar acerca de los casos asistidos desde que me hice cargo del servicio médico del 1º de Abril al 31 de Diciembre de 1901.

ENFERMEDADES.

Abortos	1
Abcesos varios	6
Laringitis	1
Bronquitis asmática	2
Bronquitis catarral	2
Bleforitis	2
Congestión pulmonar	2
Coriza	1
Chancros de la vulva	4
Contusiones	3
Disentería	5
Dispepsia	3
Eczema	5
Desórdenes gástricos	2
Estomatitis flegmonosa	1
Fiebre gástrica	6
Fiebre tifoidea	1
Abcesos	1
Gingivitis	1
Glositis	1
Heridas	1
Herpes	19
Histerismo	1
Heridas profundas	1
Ictero catarral	1
Keratitis flictomular	1
Kerato, conjuntivitis	1
Metritis	2
Ocena	1
Otitis	3
Paludismo	16
Psoriasis	2
Reumatismo	3
Rinitis hipertrófica	1
Sarna	1
Varioloid	1
Varicela	6
Vaginitis	1
Pólipos vulvares	5
	124
Defunciones	000

Como puede verse, el hecho de haber tenido 124 enfermos sin que haya ocurrido ninguna defunción, es prueba evidente de las ventajas que ofrece el tener asistencia médica en el Asilo siempre que se necesita; así como el disponer de alimentos apropiados, medicinas de buena calidad, local higiénico, etc., pero sobre todo, el tener una persona consagrada al cuidado de los enfermos, lo cual ha resultado en este establecimiento, apesar de no contar con personal especial dedicado á ese objeto.

Tengo la mayor satisfacción en presentar esta estadística sin tener que lamentar un solo caso desgraciado, y espero que ocurrirá lo mismo en lo sucesivo, pues confío en la ayuda que me ha de prestar la Junta, así como las Hermanas del Buen Pastor, que con tanto acierto vienen dirigiendo y administrando esta benéfica institución, la que, á juzgar por los resultados obtenidos ha de producir buenos y cuantiosos frutos.

Ahora, que hasta el presente hemos obtenido tan halagadores resultados, debidos á la buena disposición de las Hermanas y acertada dirección de la Junta, espero que no se echará en olvido lo que tantas veces he solicitado, ó sea, un local adecuado para enfermería en el que puedan ser separadas las enfermas de dolencias contagiosas y que se destine una Hermana exclusivamente á la asistencia de las enfermas y preparación de medicinas.

La idea de que las atacadas de enfermedades contagiosas y las que necesitan ser operadas deben ser trasladadas á un hospital se ha visto en la práctica que es completamente errónea, pues ha dado fatales resultados.

No debe olvidarse que el Reformatorio es una institución especial, la cual no deben abandonar las asiladas hasta que no hayan llegado á la edad reglamentaria ó hayan sido reformadas.

Respetuosamente,

(Firmado) Dr. Juan B. Valdés,

Médico del Establecimiento.

APENDICE X.

CIRCULAR Nº 16.

DEPARTAMENTO DE CARIDADES.

Habana, Cuba, Julio 27 de 1901

Habiendo acordado el Gobierno Militar que mientras las instituciones municipales ó de otro carácter reciban subsidio del Estado, no ha de ser la autoridad municipal, sino este Departamento, la entidad llamada á determinar sobre las condiciones que han de reunir los enfermos para su admisión á los hospitales; los facultativos encargados de aquellos establecimientos subvencionados se regirán por las siguientes instrucciones:

1º Recibirán asistencia gratis en el hospital sólo aquellos enfermos que carezcan de todo recurso; los de otra índole pagarán la cuota que por tarifa fije la Junta de Patronos, según lo permita la situación pecuniaria del interesado.

Toda cantidad que se recaude de los pensionistas se anotará en el próximo presupuesto del hospital, acompañando una nota detallada que exprese el tipo de cuota fijado y el montante de lo abonado, por cada enfermo pensionista.

2º No deben convertirse los hospitales en asilos de menesterosos y no se han de acoger las solicitudes de ingreso apoyadas simplemente en el hecho de que el interesado se encuentre incapacitado de ganarse la vida por avanzada edad, ú otra circunstancia adversa, á menos que no se justifique que la persona padece de enfermedad real de forma aguda. Las autoridades municipales deberán tomar las medidas necesarias para la traslación de los ancianos y desvalidos á los respectivos asilos, en vez de mandarlos á los hospitales.

3º Aquellos casos propios de dispensario, en que el enfermo no se vea obligado á guardar cama y cuya dolencia sólo exija receta y medicina, debe obtener éstas del Médico Municipal y volver á su casa, en vez de ingresar en un hospital donde el Estado tendría que costearle medicina, asistencia y hospedaje. El Estado, en términos generales, se hará cargo, por ahora, de atender sólo á cierta clase de indigencia, á saber:

(a) En hospitales: A los enfermos graves, los que hubieren menester de operación quirúrgica; los casos de dolencia crónica, donde la asistencia facultativa pueda arrestar el progreso del mal y traer como consecuencia, marcada mejoría ó curación; los casos de enfermedad cuya naturaleza exija asistencia profesional, asídua y constante, para evitar el sufrimiento.

(b) En asilos de Ancianos: A aquellos cuyos achaques propios de la edad senil los incapacite para sostenerse por sus propios esfuerzos, y que carezcan de familia y de medios de vivir

(c) A los Huérfanos desvalidos.

(d) A los Dementes.

(e) A los Leprosos.

Los casos de indigencia no comprendidos anteriormente son, para los efectos de socorro, del dominio de las autoridades municipales del lugar en que residan.

Será obligación del Director-Facultativo de cada hospital, hacer que se cumplan fielmente las provisiones de esta orden, y á ese fin examinará é interrogará á cada enfermo escrupulosamente, él en persona, ó cualquier médico de visita ó interno del hospital, que actúe bajo su dirección á fin de cerciorarse de si el aspirante á ingreso reune las condiciones necesarias para su admisión. Ningún enfermo podrá admitirse en el hospital en violación de estas instrucciones, á virtud de ninguna orden, sin un permiso especial del Departamento de Beneficencia.

Aprobado por disposicion del Gobernador Militar, Agosto 14 de 1901.

J. R. KEAN,

Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.

Supt. Department of Charities.

APENDICE X.

Cuartel General Departamento de Cuba.

SUPERINTENDENTE DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CARIDAD.

CIRCULAR Nº 22.

Para los pagadores de instituciones de beneficencia que reciben $700 ó ménos al mes por cuenta del Estado.

Por la presente se hace saber, que ha sido aprobada por el Gobernador Militar de esta Isla la petición del Superintendente del Departamento de Beneficencia, referente á que las Instituciones benéficas que perciben del Estado $700 ó ménos al més, sean dispensadas de la necesidad de rendir cuentas mensualmente de la distribución de fondos al Auditor de Cuba, como se ha venido haciendo hasta el presente.

La rendición de cuentas se hará usando el siguiente método de contabilidad.

Sobre la primera página del presupuesto bimensual se escribirá:

"Esta subvención es un donativo del Estado, y para rendir cuenta de la misma no hay que acudir al Auditor, sino guardar los comprobantes á fin de justificar su inversión al Departamento de Beneficencia. El recibo del Pagador que invierta los fondos será suficiente para dar fé de su distribución Lo que antecede ha sido autorizado por el Gobernador Militar, en el 1º Traslado Septiembre 30 de 1901, Archivo Civil 200, Departamento de Cuba, Septiembre 26 de 1901."

El Pagador que distribuya los fondos tendrá los comprobantes ordenados y en la misma forma que hasta la presente fecha, debidamente certificados por él mismo y con el recibí del acreedor, y además el pago lo asentará en el libro de caja que provee el Estado. Estas cuentas *no se remitirán al Auditor*, sino que se retendrán por dicho pagador, y estarán sugetas á la inspección ó censura de los Inspectores autorizados por este Departamento.

Respecto de la compra de artículos adquiridos con fondos de la institución, se asentará en un libro en que se anotará el inventario completo de las propiedades existentes, no consumible, juntamente con las disposiciones del artículos de la misma clase. Los artículos que se hagan inservibles para el uso destinado ó se deterioren é inutilicen, serán examinados por un Inspector de este Departamento, quien determinará lo que haya de hacerse con ellos, anotando su resolución en el libro correspondiente.

El Departamento proveerá de estos libros en que se asientan las propiedades.

Los requisitos de contabilidad que se exigirán al pagador son los siguientes:

PARA DINERO.

1. Resguardos de inversión y comprobantes de todo lo gastado.
2. Libro de Caja.

PARA ARTICULOS NO CONSUMIBLES.

3. Libro de propiedades.

Los asientos se inspeccionarán frecuentemente por los Inspectores de este Departamento ú otros funcionarios debidamente autorizados.

Todas las instituciones remitirán los días 1º de Enero y Julio de cada año á este Departamento, un estado comprensivo de todos sus artículos no consumibles al objeto de saber fijamente cuánto posee cada una, y poder adicionar en los presupuestos los más que necesita. En este estado los artículos deberán ser designados por sus nombres, y, además, indicarse, también por sus nombres, los inservibles.

J. R. Kean,

Major & Surgeon, U. S. A.

Supt. Department of Charities.

Habana, Oct. 25 de 1901.

APENDICE XI.

Nº 3.

CUARTEL GENERAL, DEPARTAMENTO DE CUBA,

Habana, Enero 3, 1902.

El Gobernador Militar de Cuba, á propuesta del Superintendente del Departamento de Beneficencia, ha tenido á bien ordenar la publicación del siguiente Reglamento para las Escuelas de Enfermeras de la Isla de Cuba:

I. Se crean en esta Isla Escuelas de Enfermeras, con facultad para expedir Títulos para el ejercicio de la profesión.

II. Tendrán las Escuelas el carácter de Instituciones del Estado y estarán bajo la inmediata dependencia del Departamento de Beneficencia.

III. Para su establecimiento, régimen y gobierno, se observará el Reglamento general que se publica á continuación de esta orden, y al cual habrán de acomodarse las especiales que dicten las Juntas de Patronos ó Administrativas de los Hospitales á que estuvieren anexas, para su gobierno interior.

H. L. SCOTT,

El Ayudante General.

PREAMBULO.

El objeto de estas Escuelas será: En primer lugar, hacer todo lo posible para mejorar los intereses de las enfermeras, enalteciendo y fomentando su profesión por medio de un sistema general de instrucción, que se establecerá y sostendrá para proporcionarles el medio de adquirir conocimientos teóricos y prácticos en la asistencia de enfermos, y otorgándoles un título ó certificado al graduarse que, al garantizarles el ejercicio exclusivo de su profesión, les proporcionará la manera segura de obtener trabajo: En segundo lugar, facilitar á los Hospitales é Instituciones de la Isla, un servicio inteligente en el cuidado de los enfermos, proveyéndoles de un número adecuado de enfermeras, compuesto de profesionales y estudiantes aventajadas, con beneficio de la humanidad doliente.

Las Escuelas de Enfermeras son Instituciones del Estado anexas á los Hospitales, en pro del beneficio común; pero bajo la inspección directa del Departamento de Beneficencia. El Director del Hospital actuará como representante inmediato del Departamento en la Escuela y el Tesorero del Hospital será á la vez Tesorero de la Escuela. Los presupuestos de las Escuelas se formularán y firmarán por separado por el Director y Tesorero.

Reglamento General para las Escuelas de Enfermeras de la Isla de Cuba.

CAPITULO I.

DE LA ORGANIZACIÓN DE LAS ESCUELAS.

Artículo 1º—En toda población de la Isla donde haya hospitales públicos con más de cien camas, cualquiera que sea su clasificación, podrán establecerse Escuelas de Enfermeras sujetándose á las bases consignadas en este Reglamento, previa autorización del Departamento, é inscripción en la Escuela de Medicina.

Artículo 2º—Las Escuelas se regirán por los reglamentos interiores de esos establecimientos, en cuanto no contraríen lo dispuesto en éste. No tendrán menos de veinte alumnas.

Artículo 3º—Los jefes de las escuelas, serán el Director-Médico del Establecimiento en primer lugar, y en segundo, la Superintendente, sucediéndoles las enfermeras titulares (designadas) para auxiliar á la Superintendente.

Artículo 4º—Resolverá todos los asuntos de carácter general relacionados con las escuelas, una comisión compuesta de tres miembros de la Junta Central de Beneficencia, elegidos por la misma, un profesor de la Escuela de Medicina nombrado por su Decano, y una enfermera graduada, sin cargo en ninguna escuela, pero que haya sido Superintendente y que designará el Departamento de Beneficencia. La correspondencia será trasmitida por el Departamento de Beneficencia. Esta Comisión se reunirá en sesión ordinaria una vez al mes, y en extraordinaria, cuantas veces sea necesario.

Artículo 5º—El Director de la Escuela, designará los Profesores que tengan á su cargo las conferencias á que se refiere el programa final, utilizando á los Médicos del hospital y á cuantos á ello se presten, sin que reciban remuneración por ese trabajo.

Artículo 6º—Los estudios de cada escuela se harán en tres cursos de un año cada uno, conforme lo prescribe el reglamento oficial de la Escuela de Medicina. Sin embargo, para el primer año puede admitirse á examen si hubiere cinco meses de estudios.

Artículo 7º—Los exámenes á la terminación del primero y segundo curso, se verificarán ante un Tribunal compuesto de dos Profesores del establecimiento, designados por el Director, y bajo su presidencia, ó la de su delegado. Estos Tribunales darán á conocer el cuestionario, al cual haya de ajustarse examen, con quince días de anticipación.

Artículo 8º—Las notas calificativas de la aptitud y conocimientos de las alumnas, serán las de Muy Bien, Bien y Reprobada, y se darán por mayoría de votos. El Director expedirá á cada enfermera certificado del resultado de su examen para que conste en su expediente personal.

Artículo 9º—Los exámenes del tercer curso se verificarán ante un Tribunal compuesto de tres Profesores de la Escuela de Medicina y Farmacia, nombrados por el Decano de la Facultad, y bajo la presidencia del más antiguo. Las notas en este examen serán las que establece el Reglamento de la Escuela de Medicina, y se harán constar en el expediente de la alumna, que quedará archivado en el Departamento de Beneficencia.

Artículo 10º—Los exámenes del tercer año, se verificarán en la Capital de cada Provincia ó ciudades en que abunden las alumnas, en los días que señale el Decano de la Facultad de Medicina, quien cuidará de prevenir con anticipaci ón á los Directores de Escuelas, así como á los miembros del Tribunal por él designado, para que adopten las medidas oportunas.

Las dietas que devenguen los miembros del Tribunal, serán cargada al Departamento de Beneficencia y Hospitales. El importe de estas dietas deberá ser de ocho pesos en oro diarios, y transporte libre.

Artículo 11.—Los exámenes serán públicos y el Departamento de Beneficencia facilitará el local.

Artículo 12.—A la alumna que haya sido aprobada en los exámenes del tercer curso, el Decano de la Facultad de Medicina y Farmacia le expedirá su título en que conste que ha sido admitida al ejercicio de la profesión de enfermera. Ese diploma ha de merecer de las autoridades de todo orden, y de los Tribunales, los respetos y consideraciones que deben guardarse á los Títulos Profesionales. Sin este título queda prohibido el ejercicio de la Profesión de enfermera. Cada escuela proveerá de una medalla de plata á las alumnas que obtengan el título de enfermera

Artículo 13.—Las alumnas reprobadas en los exámenes de un curso, tendrán derecho á repetirlo; pero si fueren también reprobadas en segundo examen, quedarán separadas de la escuela.

Artículo 14.—Las alumnas que durante los tres cursos se hayan distinguido por su aplicación extraordinaria é intachable conducta, entre sus compañeras, serán premiadas con una medalla especial de oro por acuerdo de las dos terceras partes de los profesores del establecimiento, reunidos en Junta por el Director del mismo, si á su juicio y al de la Superintendente, que asistirá á la Junta, alguna la mereciere.

El Departamento de Beneficencia acordará el diseño de las medalla, y se pagará con fondos del mismo.

CAPITULO II.

DEL INGRESO EN LAS ESCUELAS.

Artículo 15.—Para ingresar en la Escuela de Enfermeras como alumna, presentará la aspirante una solicitud al Director del Hospital á que aquélla

esté adscrita, llenando el cuestionario que al final se consigna, acompañado con una carta de persona conocida, que informe respecto de su moralidad y antecedentes, y un certificado médico de su buena salud.

Si es menor de edad, acompañará también el permiso de sus padres ó tutores. Aceptada por el Director del Hospital, la pasará con Vto. Bno., á la Superintendente, que la admitirá definitivamente después de un mes de prueba, durante el cual la escuela sólo tiene la obligación de mantenerla y darle lavado de ropa. De este ingreso se dará cuenta al Departamento de Beneficencia.

Artículo 16.—La edad para el ingreso será de 18 á 36 años. Podrá aceptarse á la aspirante aunque no hubiere cumplido 18 años, si le faltan pocos meses para cumplirlos, en caso de tener robusta constitución. Es condición indispensable poseer una mediana instrucción, á cuyo efecto sufrirá un examen que hará la Superintendente cuando se estime oportuno.

Artículo 17.—El ingreso puede verificarse en cualquiera época del año, pero no podrán darse por terminados los estudios, hasta que no se completen los tres años de práctica clínica á contar de su ingreso incluso el mes de prueba.

Artículo 18.—Las alumnas podrán ser separadas, siempre que á juicio del Director y de la Superintendente se hayan hecho acreedoras á ello, por su mal comportamiento ó ineptitud. De esta separación y los motivos que la justifiquen se dará cuenta al Departamento de Beneficencia.

Artículo 19.—Las alumnas por sus servicios recibirán en concepto de gratificación ocho pesos mensuales en el primer año; doce pesos el segundo, y el tercero, veinte y cinco pesos oro. Cada alumna debe proveerse de los uniformes necesarios. Para la adquisición de éstos la escuela consignará por cada alumna de primero y segundo año treinta y seis pesos anuales, que quedarán en poder del Tesorero para cuando la Superintendente estime oportuno su empleo. El sobrante que hubiese á la terminación de cada año, le será entregado en efectivo á la enfermera que le correspondiese. En el tercer año, los uniformes serán por cuenta de las alumnas. Las enfermeras que abandonen la escuela perderán su derecho á los uniformes adquiridos. Los uniformes no podrán usarse en la calle excepto cuando la enfermera esté de servicio. La escuela proveerá el lavado de los uniformes de todas las alumnas.

CAPITULO III.

DEL SERVICIO DE LAS ALUMNAS.

Artículo 20.—Las alumnas están obligadas á vivir en la escuela. El servicio de las alumnas se distribuirá entre las horas del día y de la noche. El de día será de ocho horas, dedicándose las cuatro restantes á comida, estudio, recreo y descanso. El de la noche, será de doce horas; en este servicio alternarán las alumnas, de modo que se preste aproximadamente durante un mes consecutivo.

Artículo 21.—Durante los dos primeros años, las alumnas no prestarán servicio fuera de la escuela. En el tercer año, podrán hacerlo en un período que no exceda de tres meses, siempre que el Director de acuerdo con la Superintendente lo conceda. Cuando el servicio sea para enfermos pobres, podrá hacerse un contrato especial con los Ayuntamientos. Si el servicio fuere en casos privados á domicilio, se cobrará cuota de tres pesos diarios y los gastos de trasporte. Este ingreso será pagado al Tesorero y después de deducir la gratificación que la escuela abone á la enfermera, el remanente servirá para constituir un fondo destinado al premio que según acuerde el Departamento de Beneficencia se dará á la alumna que á ello se juzgue acreedora.

Artículo 22.—Los hospitales que no tuvieren escuelas de enfermeras, si necesitan algunas alumnas adelantadas, podrán pedirlas á la que radique en la localidad, pagando á la escuela el hospital que las utilice la gratificación que tengan consignada y su trasporte. Las alumnas que prestan servicio de esta clase seguirán figurando en las nóminas del hospital á que esté adscrita la escuela.

Artículo 23.—Cada alumna disfrutará anualmente de tres semanas de vacaciones que serán concedidas por turno por la Superintendente de acuerdo con el Director.

Artículo 24.—Cuando las alumnas se enfermaren, serán asistidas gratuitamente, pero el tiempo que así se pierda deberá ser recuperado después, cuando exceda de un mes en el año

Artículo 25.—Las alumnas no deben tener con los empleados otro trato que el estrictamente científico. Las infracciones á este precepto serán severamente castigadas, y el Director de la Escuela será responsable de su cumplimiento.

CAPITULO IV.

DE LA SUPERINTENDENTE Y SUS AUXILIARES.

Artículo 26.—La Superintendente deberá ser enfermera titular, procedente de escuela de reconocida reputación, y que presente referencias satisfactorias de la Escuela de que proceda. Su nombramiento compete al Departamento de Beneficencia y Hospitales, en consulta con el Director de la escuela.

Artículo 27.—La Superintendente tiene la vigilancia y dirección de la escuela. A ella compete aceptar en definitiva las solicitudes de las aspirantes después del mes de prueba, dando cuenta de su ingreso, por conducto del Director, al Departamento de Beneficencia y Hospitales. Igualmente razonará por escrito los motivos que hacen rechazar á las aspirantes que no considere convenientes. Debe llevar un hb o memorandum sobre la admisión y reprobación de aspirantes, el cual estará siempre á disposición del Director.

Artículo 28.—Tendrá autoridad para suspender á cualquier alumna por mala conducta, dando cuenta al Director para que éste, después de las informaciones correspondientes, dé ó no su aprobación.

Artículo 29.—Deberá remitir trimestralmente al Departamento de Beneficencia un estado demostrativo de la asistencia, aplicación y conducta de cada alumna. Remitirá á la Escuela de Medicina y Farmacia la relación de alumnas inscriptas en cada curso y antes del examen final un informe de todo cuanto resultare del expediente de cada alumna

Artículo 30.—La Superintendente tendrá á su cargo la compra de artículos de toda clase para el abastecimiento de la escuela, cuando ésta esté separada de los hospitales. El Tesorero pagará previa aprobación del Director. En todo caso la adquisición de ropa para las enfermeras es de la incumbencia de la Superintendente.

Artículo 31.—Tendrá la inspección general de los enfermos del hospital, de acuerdo con el Director del establecimiento. Distribuirá el servicio de las alumnas, en los diferentes departamentos, y designará las que hubieren de prestar su servicio durante la noche, siendo responsable ante el Director del hospital de la limpieza de los suelos, paredes, ventanas y techos, mobiliario de las salas y sala de operaciones, así como del lavadero y cocina.

Artículo 32.—Oirá cada mañana el informe de las enfermeras jefes, y obtendrá el pedido para los suministros del día, trasmitiendo informes y pedidos al Director antes de la hora que éste indique.

Artículo 33.—Dará por la noche, antes de retirarse, las instrucciones necesarias á la enfermera auxiliar jefe de noche, y recojerá por la mañana el informe escrito que ésta suministre respecto á las novedades ocurridas. Las que se refieran exclusivamente á enfermos las pondrá en conocimiento de los médicos de la sala, y las de orden general del establecimiento, en conocimiento del Director.

Artículo 34.—No podrá ausentarse del establecimiento en el día, sin participarlo al Director, designando la auxiliar que haya de sustituirla.

Artículo 35.—Asistirá á las conferencias dadas por los profesores á las alumnas, examinando y corrigiendo las anotaciones que hayan tomado.

Artículo 36.—Una vez por semana dará una conferencia á las alumnas referente á los conocimientos prácticos que éstas deben tener en el desempeño de su profesión.

Artículo 37.—Las ayudantes, enfermeras y sirvientes de todos los departamentos estarán bajo su dirección, y dará cuenta al Director de las faltas que observare, y vigilará el suministro de alimentos á las alumnas y á los enfermos todos del establecimiento, cuidando que se cumplan las prescripciones facultativas

Artículo 38.—Cuando haya un caso de contagio, tomará cuantas medi-

das sean necesarias para su aislamiento y desinfección de las ropas, ocurriendo al Director en demanda de las disposiciones que fueren necesarias.

Artículo 39.—Para el desempeño de los deberes antes citados, tendrá á su disposición por lo menos cuatro auxiliares, enfermeras titulares, una para el servicio de noche, del que será jefe, otra para el salón de operaciones, y las otras dos para los servicios de cirujía y medicina La primera tendrá un sueldo mayor que las otras, por la índole del servicio que desempeña. Las auxiliares tendrán á su cargo la enseñanza de las alumnas en sus respectivas secciones, y seguirán en todo las instrucciones que reciban de la Superintendente. No podrán ausentarse del establecimiento sin autorización de la Superintendente, ni pernoctar fuera del mismo. Disfrutarán de un día á la semana por turno. Si estuviesen enfermas más de un mes, se les descontará el servicio. El nombramiento de estas auxiliares se hará del mismo modo que el de la Superintendente.

CAPITULO V.

DE LA INSTRUCCIÓN TEÓRICA.

Artículo 40.—Comprenderá tres cursos. Los años escolares serán de 1º de Octubre á 1º de Junio, y los exámenes se efectuarán en los últimos días de este mes.

PROGRAMA.

Primer curso.

DISCIPLINA PROFESIONAL.

Anatomía, esqueleto, huesos, articulaciones y músculos.

Higiene y Bacteriología.—Papel de las bacterias, desinfección, aislamiento.

NOCIONES DE FISIOLOGIA.

Digestión, absorción, respiración.

Materia médica:

Sistema métrico, medicamentos y su administración, drogas y clasificación.

Práctica Quirúrgica:

Asepsia, antisepsia, cicatrización, accidentes locales y generales de las heridas.

PREPARACIÓN DE ALIMENTOS PARA ENFERMOS.

Servicio de niños:

Estado al nacer, cambios fisiológicos, crecimiento y desarrollo, predisposición morbosa, mortalidad infantil, cuidados á un niño sano, alimentación á un sano y á un enfermo.

Segundo curso.

Anatomía:

Aparato digestivo, circulatorio, respiratorio, sistema glandular, secretorio, aparato nervioso.

NOCIONES DE FISIOLOGÍA.

(Circulación, secreciones, funciones del sistema nervioso).

Higiene y Bacteriología:

Aire, agua, higiene personal.

Materia Médica:

Venenos y antídotos; inyecciones hipodérmicas; hidroterapia.

Práctica médica:

Cuidados generales, observaciones, de enfermos anotación de síntomas, (temperatura, pulso y respiración) dietas.

Práctica Quirúrgica.

Cuidados antes, durante y después de la operación; cuidados en operaciones especiales.

Tercer curso.

GINECOLOGÍA.

Anatomía y fisiología genital, preparación de las pacientes para examen y operación, cuidados post operatorios.

Obstetricia:

Cuidados á la mujer durante el embarazo, parto, puerperio y cuidados al recién nacido.

Práctica Quirúrgica:

Anestesia, apósitos y vendajes, servicios en salas de operaciones.

Práctica Médica:

Análisis de la orina, cuidados en las enfermedades digestivas, circulatorias, respiratorias, nerviosas, urinarias y contagiosas.

Ojos, Piel, Oídos, Garganta y Fosas Nasales:

Anatomía, cuidados en salud y enfermedad, cuidados postoperatorios, curaciones especiales.

Práctica del Masage.

Artículo 41.—La Superintendente expedirá á cada alumna un estado trimestral de sus servicios conforme al adjunto modelo.

.....

Nombre .....
Fecha de ingreso en la Escuela .....
Salas en que ha servido durante el trimestre.....

.....

CLASIFICACIÓN GENERAL.

Comportamiento.. .....
Interés desplegado.....
Dotes de observación.....
Puntualidad .....
Aplicación. ... .
Disposición.....
Limpieza.....
Orden .....
Agrado .....
Particularidades.....
Distinción en carácter.....
Distinción en trabajo.....
Faltas en el trabajo.....
Faltas en el carácter.....
Adelantos.....
Observaciones.....
Fecha.....

(Firma).....

FORMA DE SOLICITUD DE INGRESO.

Cuestionario que debe contestarse para ser admitida como alumna, y que debe llenar de su puño y letra la misma interesada.

Nombre y apellidos.....
Dirección.....
Estado civil..... Altura ..... Peso..... libras.
Qué ocupación ha tenido? .....
Fecha y lugar del nacimiento .....
Donde ha sido educada?
Ha estado en alguna otra Escuela de Enfermeras?.....
.....
Es fuerte y saludable?.....
Lo ha sido siempre?.....
Es perfecta su visión?..... ¿y la audición.....
Tiene defectos físicos? .....
Riene tendencias á trastornos pulmonares? .....
Ha sido vacunada?.....
Ha tenido trastorno en la garganta y útero?..... ¿y reumatismo?.....
..... Dónde estuvo colocada últimamente? .... Cuánto tiempo? Nombre y dirección de las dos personas que puedan facilitar referencias?.....
Ha leido y comprendido con claridad el Reglamento de la Escuela?.....

Fecha,.....

Firma,.....

APENDICE XII.

ESTADO DEMOSTRATIVO DEL NUMERO DE ENFERMERAS GRADUADAS Y ALUMNAS EN LAS DIFERENTES ESCUELAS.

NOMBRE DE LAS ESCUELAS DE ENFERMERAS	Número de Graduadas, Alumnas y total en Julio 31 de 1901.			Número de Graduadas y Alumnas adquiridas por admisión de Julio 1º, 1901 á Diciembre 31, 1901.			Número de Alumnas y Graduadas bajas por renuncia y separación durante los 6 meses.			Número de Graduadas y Alumnas en Diciembre 31 de 1901.		
Escuela, "Municipal Hospital Nº 1"..	7	21	28	4	11	15	2	5	7	9	27	36
Escuela, "Hospital Ntra Sra. de las Mercedes".....	5	23	28	0	8	8	2	3	5	3	28	31
Escuela, "Hospital Sta. Isabel" Matanzas.....	5	14	19	3	11	14	3	7	10	5	18	23
Escuela, "Hospital Civil" Cienfuegos.	1	19	20	5	3	8	1	6	7	5	16	21
Escuela, "Hospital General" Puerto Príncipe	7	25	32	4	15	19	4	10	14	7	30	37
Escuela, "Hospital Civil" Santiago de Cuba	5	3	8	5	11	16	4	1	5	6	13	19
Escuela, "HospitalGeneral" Remedios	2	1	3	1	11	12	2	2	4	1	10	11
Servicio Especial en Santiago de las Vegas.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL.....	33	106	139	22	70	92	18	34	52	37	142	179

Respetuosamente presentado,

G. J. DE QUESADA, M. D.

Inspector Especial,

Departamento de Beneficencia

LISTA DE ENFERMERAS GRADUADAS.

Abel, Rose E., Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas.
Alberti, Dagmar, Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Boulton, Adeline M., Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Bowden, Clara L., Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Brekemier, Louise, *Superintendente*, Hospital Municipal, No. 1, Habana.
Bryans, Etta Bruce, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Byers, M. Jeannette, Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Cooke, Minnie, Hospital Municipal No. 1, Habana.
Doyle, Marcella, Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas.
Emerick, Mae, Hospital Municipal No. 1, Habana.
Giesman, Wilhelmina, Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas.
Grafing, Adelaide F., Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Hanlon, Nellie T., Hospital Civil, Cienfuegos.
Haupt, Lydia L., Hospital Municipal No. 1, Habana.
Henry, S., *Inspector Especial y Superintendente Interino*, Hospital Civil, Cienfuegos.
Hibbard, Mary E., *Superintendente*, Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas.
Hoge, Mollie A., Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Kay, Jean J., Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Lantz, Anna M. K., Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Lee, Annie Edith, *Superintendente*, Escuela Industrial para Varones de Cuba, Santiago de las Vegas.
Macdonell, Cristine, Hospital Municipal No. 1, Habana.
McCoy, Emily D., Hospital Civil, Cienfuegos.
Meech, Marietta L., Hospital Civil, Cienfuegos.
Mitchell, M. A., *Superintendente*, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
O'Donnell, Anna E., Hospital "Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes," Habana.
O'Donnell, M. A., *Superintendente*, "Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes," Habana.
Osler, Julia C., Hospital Municipal, Nº 1, Habana.
Partridge, Nellie G., Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Pearson, Mary E., Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas.
Pursey, Jean, Hospital Municipal, Nº 1, Habana.
Robertson, M. Ainslie, *Superintendente*, Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Robinson, Edna W., Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Russell, Genevieve, Hospital "Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes," Habana.
Townshend, Lena G., Hospital Municipal, Nº 1, Habana.
Turner, Anna R., *Superintendente*, Hospital General, Remedios.
Tweed, Rose A., Hospital Civil, Cienfuegos.
Walker, Elizabeth J., Hospital Municipal, Nº 1, Habana.

LISTA DE ALUMNAS EN LAS DIFERENTES ESCUELAS DE ENFERMERAS EN DICIEMBRE 31 DE 1901.

Alvarez, Isolina.....	Escuela Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Alvarez y Valdés, Celia.....	Escuela Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas.
Alvarez, Josefa.....	Escuela Hospital Municipal Nº 1, Habana.
Anido, María.....	Escuela Hospital Municipal Nº 1, Habana.
Barbas, Pura.....	Escuela Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Badaillo, Amalia.....	Escuela Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas.
Barreras, Manuela.....	Escuela Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Bassolo, Caridad.....	Escuela Hospital Mercedes, Habana.
Benavides, Clemencia.....	Escuela Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Bermudas, Josefa	Escuela Hospital Civil, Cienfuegos.
Bermudis, Gertrudis.....	,, ,, ,, ,,
Bode, Josefina.....	Escuela Hospital General, Remedios.
Bode, Rosa.....	,, ,, ,, ,,
Borhorgues, Teresa.....	Escuela Hospital Civil, Cienfuegos.
Briel, Cecilia.....	Escuela Hospital Municipal Nº 1, Habana.
Brito, Cármen	Escuela Hospital Mercedes, Habana.
Brito, Consuelo.....	,, ,, ,, ,,
Brito y Gómez, Rosalía.....	Escuela Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas.
Brito y Macho, Guadalupe.	Escuela Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas.
Bujan, Augustina	Escuela Hospital Municipal Nº 1, Habana.
Cabre, Mercedes.....	Escuela Hospital Municipal Nº 1, Habana.
Cambril, Bienvenida.....	Escuela Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Cantón, Bienvenida	Escuela Hospital Mercedes, Habana.
Cantero, Trinidad.....	,, ,, ,, ,,
Casanova, María.....	Escuela Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Carrio, Pastora.....	Escuela Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Capella, Cándida.....	Escuela Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Cepero, Pilar	Escuela Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas.
Costa, Pilar.....	Escuela Hospital Civil, Cienfuegos.
Díaz, Concepción.....	Escuela Hospital "Santa Isabel," Matanzas.

Díaz, Leonor	Escuela Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Díaz, Teresa	Escuela Hospital "Mercedes", Habana.
Dirú, María	Escuela Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Domínguez, Evangelina	Escuela Hospital Municipal, Nº 1, Habana.
Ducongal, Mariana	Escuela Hospital "Santa Isabel", Matanzas.
Estévez, Catalina	Escuela Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Faconda, Tomasa	Escuela Hospital "Mercedes", Habana.
Feijoo, Teresa	Escuela Hospital "Mercedes", Habana.
Fernández, Generosa	Escuela Hospital Municipal Nº 1, Habana.
Fernández, Edelmira	Escuela Hospital "Mercedes", Habana.
Fernández, Celia	Escuela Hospital "Mercedes", Habana.
Ferreiro, Leonor	Escuela Hospital "Mercedes", Habana.
Fuentes, Encarnación	Escuela Hospital "Santa Isabel", Matanzas.
Fuentes, Paula	Escuela Hospital "Santa Isabel", Matanzas.
García, Josefa	Escuela Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Gallardo, Rosa	Escuela Hospital "Mercedes," Habana.
Galiano, Francisca	Escuela Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Galiano, Clotilde	Escuela Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Gómez, Herminia	Escuela Hospital Civil, Cienfuegos.
González, Inés	Escuela Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
González, María F.	Escuela Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
González, Perfecta	Escuela Hospital "Mercedes", Habana.
González, Teresa	Escuela Hospital Civil, Cienfuegos.
González, Victoria	,, ,, ,, ,,
González, Milagros	Escuela Hospital Municipal Nº 1, Habana.
González, Mercedes	Escuela Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
González, Aurora	Escuela Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Goyos, Catalina	Escuela Hospital Civil, Cienfuegos.

Guevara, Porfiria	Escuela Hospital General, Remedios
Guevara, Martina.....	Escuela Hospital "Mercedes", Habana.
Hernández, Blanca Rosa...	Escuela Hospital Municipal Nº 1, Habana.
Hernández, Rosalía	Escuela Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Hernández, Juana	Escuela Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Hernández, Rosaria.....	Escuela, Hospital Mercedes, Habana.
Hidalgo, Dolores.....	,, ,, General, Remedios.
Jas, Isabel	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, No. 1, Habana.
Jiménez, Caridad.....	Escuela, Hospital Mercedes, Habana.
Jiménez, Antonia.....	,, ,, General, Remedios.
Jover, Verena.....	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, No. 1, Habana.
López, Mercedes.....	Escuela, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
López, Caridad.....	Escuela, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Loys, Eloisa.....	Escuela, Hospital General, Remedios.
Llera, América	,, ,, ,, ,,
Martini, Luz María.....	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, No. 1, Habana.
Martínez, Segunda	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, No. 1, Habana,
Martini, Clara.....	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, No. 1, Habana.
Marquez, Etelvina.....	Escuela, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Medero, Luz	Escuela, Hospital "Sta. Isabel," Matanzas.
Merelles, María.....	Escuela, Hospital Mercedes, Habana.
Mendoza, Balbina.....	,, ,, Civil, Cienfuegos.
Millares, Esperanza	Escuela, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Monteagudo, Mercedes.....	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, No. 1, Habana.
Moronta, América.....	Escuela, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Muñoz, Mercedes.....	Escuela, Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Muñoz, Aurora	Escuela, Hospital Mercedes, Habana.
Nuñez, María Luisa.....	,, ,, ,, ,,
Nuñez, Margarita.....	,, ,, ,, ,,
Ochoa, Cármen	Escuela, Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Ochoa, Emanuela	Escuela, Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Ortega, Dolores V.....	Escuela, Hospital "Sta. Isabel," Matanzas.

Padura, Dominga	Escuela, Hospital General, Remedios.
Paez y Reyes, Manuela	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, No. 1, Habana.
Pérez, Landelina	Escuela, Hospital Civil, Cienfuegos.
Pérez, Aurelia	,, ,, ,, ,,
Pérez, Blanca	,, ,, ,, ,,
Pérez, María	,, ,, ,, ,,
Pérez, Caridad	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, Nº 1, Habana.
Pérez y González, Carmen.	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, Nº 1, Habana.
Peña, Antonia	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, Nº 1, Habana.
Pino, del Mercedes	Escuela, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Portal, Felicia	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, Nº 1, Habana.
Pujol, Juana	Escuela, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Ramírez, Adela	Escuela, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Ramírez, Eloisa	Escuela, Hospital Mercedes, Habana
Rendos, Adelaida	" " " "
Redonda, Amparo	" " Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Rodríguez, Domitila	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, Nº 1, Habana.
Rodríguez, María	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, Nº 1, Habana.
Rodríguez, Francisca	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, Nº 1, Habana.
Rodríguez y Pretz, Herminia	Escuela, Hospital "Sta. Isabel," Matanzas.
Rodríguez, Caridad	Escuela, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Rodríguez, María	Escuela, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Rodríguez, Rubina	Escuela, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Ruiz y Martínez, Sebastiana	Escuela, Hospital "Sta. Isabel," Matanzas.
Ruiz, Sebastiana	Escuela, Hospital "Sta. Isabel," Matanzas.
Sabio, Rogelia	Escuela, Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Sabio, Matilde	Escuela, Hospital Civil, Santiago de Cuba.
Santana, Basilia	Escuela, Hospital "Sta. Isabel," Matanzas.
Sánchez, María	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, Nº 1, Habana.
Seiglie, María	Escuela, Hospital Mercedes, Habana

Seiglie, Rosa	Escuela, Hospital Mercedes, Habana
Suárez, Regla	" " "Sta. Isabel," Matanzas.
Tapia, Juana	Escuela, Hospital Mercedes, Habana
Taule, Iluminada	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, Nº 1, Habana.
Taupier, Juana	Escuela, Hospital Civil, Cienfuegos.
Tejedor, Antonia	" " Mercedes, Habana.
Torres, Luisa	" " " "
Torres, Adelaida	Escuela, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe,
Tuduries, Caridad	Escuela, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Usatorres, Consuelo	Escuela, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Val, del Carmen	Escuela, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Valdés y Brito, Enriqueta	Escuela, Hospital "Santa Isabel", Matanzas.
Valdés y Brito, Celia	Escuela Hospital "Santa Isabel", Matanzas.
Valdés, Susana	Escuela, Hospital Municipal, Nº 1, Habana.
Vallabrigas, Margarita	Escuela, Hospital General, Remedios.
Veles, Aurora	Escuela, Hospital General, Remedios.
Viera, Luisa	Escuela, Hospital General, Remedios.
Vidal, Valentina	Escuela, Hospital "Santa Isabel", Matanzas.
Vilato, Eva	Escuela, Hospital General, Puerto Príncipe.
Yanez, Gloria	Escuela, Hospital Civil, Cienfuegos.
Yanes, Luisa	Escuela, Hospital Civil, Cienfuegos.
Yncomino, Juana	Escuela, Hospital Municipal Nº 1, Habana.

APENDICE XIII.

LISTA DE LAS INSTITUCIONES PARTICULARES DE CARIDAD EN CUBA QUE NO RECIBEN SUBVENCION DEL ESTADO.

EN CIENFUEGOS.

(1) "La Provincia." Asilo para niñas, administrado por hermanitas Dominicas. Particular.
(2) Hospital "San Rafael," Sanatorio particular de una asociación conocida por "San Rafael."
(3) Hospital "Quinta de la Colonia Española." Hospital particular del Casino Español.
(4) "Siervas de María." Asociación para cuidar enfermos en sus hogares.

EN SANTA CLARA.

(5) "San Félix." Asilo Huérfanos. No tiene propiedad. Sostenido por contribuciones voluntarias.
(6) "San Pedro y Santa Rosalía." Asilo particular para niños. Dirigido por la familia "Abreu."
(7) "San Vicente de Paula." Asociación religiosa para cuidar y educar niños.
(8) "Casa de Salud." Hospital particular de la Asociación "Centro de Dependientes."

EN TRINIDAD.

(9) Hospital "San Juan de Dios y Paula." Clausurado. Tiene propiedades en gran cantidad.
(10) "Casa de Beneficencia." Asilo para huérfanos. Clausurado. Tiene propiedades en gran cantidad.

EN SANCTI-SPÍRITUS.

(11) "Martí." Hospital civil para varones. Tiene algunas propiedades. Fué incorporado en "San Juan de Dios" en 1º de Enero de 1900.
(12) Hospital "San Juan de Dios" para varones. Tiene gran cantidad de propiedades. Hospital "Martí," fué incorporado en esta Institución. Clausurado en 1º de Enero de 1900.
(13) Hospital Civil "Paula." Hospital de mujeres. Tiene alguna propiedad. Clausurado.
(14) "Casa de Beneficencia." Asilo para huérfanos. Tiene alguna propiedad.

Las propiedades de "San Juan de Dios," "Martí," "Paula y la Beneficencia" son administradas por la misma Junta. El Hospital Civil Municipal tiene su propia junta.

EN MATANZAS.

(15) "Palmira Duarte." Asilo para niñas huérfanas, sostenido por la Sociedad Misionera Episcopal de los Estados Unidos. Dirigido por el Sr. Pedro Duarte.

(16) "San Vicente de Paula." Asilo para niñas huérfanas. Asociación religiosa para cuidar y educar estas niñas.

(17) "Hogar Industrial." Asilo para niños y niñas. Sostenido en parte por la Sociedad Misionera Metodista de los Estados Unidos, dirigido por el Sr. Elmer E. Hubbard; ocupa tres casas situadas en distintos lugares de la ciudad, dos para niños y una para niñas.

(18) Estación Dispensaria para Bomberos y Casa de Socorro. Dispensario para los pobres, asistencia y medicina grátis, sostenido por contribuciones particulares.

(19) "Hermanitas de María." Asociación para cuidar enfermos en sus hogares.

(20) "Quinta de Salud." Hospital particular del Casino Español.

EN MARIEL.

(21) Asilo para niñas. Directora, Srta. Jennie Edwards, sostenido en parte por la Sociedad Misionera Batista de los Estados Unidos.

EN CÁRDENAS.

(22) Hogar Industrial. Asilo para niños. Sostenido en parte por la Sociedad Misionera Metodista de los Estados Unidos, y dirigido por el Sr. Elmer E. Hubbard.

EN BEJUCAL.

(23) Hospital "Santa Susana." Hospital particular, tiene alguna propiedad, administrado por el Alcalde de Bejucal. Institución dirigido por las Hermanas de la Caridad.

EN PUERTO PRÍNCIPE.

(24) "San Juan Nepomuceno." Asilo para niñas huérfanas, edificio propio, está sostenido por contribuciones voluntarias. Institución dirigida por las Hermanas de la Caridad.

EN SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

(25) Hijas de María. Asilo particular para niños huérfanos.

(26) Siervas de María. Asociación Religiosa para cuidar enfermos en sus hogares.

EN LA CIUDAD DE LA HABANA.

(27) "La Purísima Concepción." De la propiedad de la Sociedad "Centro de Dependientes".

(28) "La Benéfica". De la propiedad de la Sociedad "Centro Gallego".

(29) "Covadonga". De la propiedad de la Sociedad "Centro Asturiano."

(30) "Quinta del Rey." De la propiedad de la Sociedad "Centro Naturales de Cataluña."

(31) San Francisco de Paula.

(32) Clínica del Dr. Casuso.

(33) "La Domiciliaria".—Hospicio para pobres.

(34) "Buen Pastor".—Convento Hermanas del Buen Pastor.

(35) "San Vicente de Paula".—Asociación Religiosa para cuidar y educar niños.

(36) "Asilo de Ancianos Desamparados".

(37) Convento Hermanas de la Caridad del Sagrado Corazón de Jesús.—Para cuidar y educar niños pobres.

(38) "Cruz Blanca Cubana".—Sociedad particular para cuidar enfermos pobres.

APENDICE XIV.

RELACION DE INGRESOS Y EGRESOS DE LA

Oficina del Superintendente del Departamento de Beneficencia

De Julio 1º á Diciembre 31 de 1901.

Saldo depositado en el Banco en Junio 30 de 1901.		$ 9,306.12
Ingresos:		
Julio		4,068.01
Agosto		3,818.01
Septiembre		6,167.17
Octubre		5,841.34
Noviembre		6,288.23
Diciembre		5,744.33
Total		$41,233.21
Suma gastada	$28,225.80	
Devuelto al Tesoro	7,414.08	
	$35,639.88	$35,639.88
		$ 5,593.33

Relación detallada de gastos:

Personal	$20,274.66
Herraje de animales	48.22
Forraje	236.56
Composición de arreos y carros en el servicio del Departamento	307.72
Boletín Oficial del Departamento	35.00
Gastos de los Inspectores	2,755.65
Impreso y efectos de escritorio	545.97
Carpintero para hacer envases	24.00
Imprevistos	515.15
Paga de enfermeras contratadas	1,498.00
Sueldo á un Sacerdote	525.00
Gastos de la Junta Central de Beneficencia.	531.15
Cocinero para la Casa de Enfermeras en la Punta	60.00
Empleados de la Junta Central de Beneficencia.	392.84
Tratamiento quirúrgico á Geredo Domenisch.	100.00
Suma al frente	$27,227.83

Suma del frente.....	$27,227.83
Carpintero por hechura de estantes para el Archivo	108.88
Reparaciones á la Casa de las Viudas.....	15.00
Por servicios prestados por los Drs. Agramonte y Robelin en la confirmación del diagnóstico de los enfermos del Hospital San Lázaro, de la Habana.....	252.00
Total.....	$28,225.80

Fondos devueltos al Tesorero Insular.

Personal.....	$ 349.08
Derechos de Aduana.....	35.77
Herraje de animales.....	32.83
Composición de arreos y carros.....	250.00
Sueldo de costureras.....	139.67
Hospedaje á pobres.....	30.00
Gastos de los inspectores.....	399.81
Impresos, anuncios y efectos de escritorio...	963.94
Carpintero, por hechura de envases.....	.50
Imprevistos.....	567.87
Material para la limpieza de los carros.....	29.20
Paga de enfermeros contratados.....	286.23
Combustible (leña).....	9.00
Gastos de la Junta Central de Beneficencia..	1,812.42
Sueldos pendientes de pago á los Sres. Ruiz y Sombrera, empleados de San José.....	144.00
Al señor Anderson, por instrucciones en el sistema de lavado al vapor, á los empleados de la Escuela de Corrección para niñas.	40.00
Pobres empleados en el corte de leña.....	1.86
Traductor del informe anual, del inglés al español.....	1.00
Utiles para escuela.....	1,301.21
Efectivo recibido del Sr. Suárez.....	175.56
Composición de estufas para cocina.....	53.23
Terrenos en Guanajay.....	790.90
Total.....	$ 7,414.08

Fondos de Ludlow:

En caja Julio 1, 1901.....	$ 1,428.35
Gastado en beneficio de las asiladas en la Casa de las Viudas	80.00
Saldo en caja Diciembre 31, 1901.....	$ 1,348.35

REPORT

OF

A. H. GLENNAN,

Surgeon U. S. M. H. S.

CHIEF QUARANTINE OFFICER FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARANTINE OFFICER,

Havana, Cuba, September 5, 1901.

To the

Adjutant General,

Department of Cuba,

Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following summary of the operations of the Quarantine Service in the Island of Cuba for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

The quarantine officer at Havana having been designated as Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island, to date from July 15, 1900, a greater degree of uniformity and efficiency has been attained at the various ports of entry. The coast line is divided geographically into five quarantine districts, as follows:

First District—Havana, with sub-port of Batabanó and the Mariel Quarantine Detention Station.

Second District—The north coast of the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, embracing the ports of Matanzas, Cárdenas, Isabela de Sagua and Caibarién.

Third District—All the north and northeast coast of Príncipe and Santiago, from Nuevitas to Cape Maisí, embracing the ports of Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Banes, Mayarí and Baracoa.

Fourth District—South coast of Santiago de Cuba from Cape Maisí to Manzanillo, including the ports of Santiago de Cuba, Guantánamo (Caimanera) and Manzanillo.

Fifth District—South coast of Puerto Príncipe and Santa Clara, with the ports of Cienfuegos, Casilda (Trinidad), Júcaro, Tunas de Zaza (Sancti Spíritus), and Santa Cruz del Sur.

Twenty-nine quarantine officers are stationed at the various ports, of whom twenty-one are Cuban physicians, selected men, in training for practical quarantine work. Each of the five districts is in command of an experienced officer, to whom reports are made from the sub-ports, and, in turn, by him to the Chief Quarantine Officer at Havana.

The duties of all these quarantine officers have been admirably performed during the year, in the inspection of incoming and outgoing vessels, passengers, crews, and the issue of bills of health. A particular degree of efficiency has been observed in

the prompt sanitary information furnished as to the health conditions prevailing in all the sea-coast cities and towns.

In some cases the Cuban quarantine officer also acts as city health officer, in the smaller places, to great advantage.

In a number of instances quick instructions were issued from this office for the investigation of rumors of cases of smallpox and yellow fever, especially along the south coast of the Island.

The modern system of carrying out the purification of vessels and cargoes has been provided for in Cuba by the location, at central points, of disinfecting barges equipped with the latest and most approved machinery. The first of these, the Rough Rider, was placed in operation at Santiago de Cuba. Havana harbor was supplied by the U. S. barge Protector, and afterwards the Sanator, also the property of the United States and lent to the Island as being the best equipment for the great number of vessels asking for disinfection. During the year two more of these barges, the Guardian and the Sentinel, were fitted out in Philadelphia and towed to Matanzas and Cienfuegos. A substantial hull, the Susana, was purchased in Havana harbor and the latest machinery installed on her by the quarantine force. This barge is now nearing completion and will probably be towed to Nuevitas, thus equipping each of the quarantine districts with a floating disinfection plant.

FLOATING DISINFECTING PLANTS A COMMERCIAL BENEFIT.

The advantage of these floating plants has been practically demonstrated during the year. This is particularly shown in the disinfection of cattle steamers at ports on the north coast of Cuba immediately prior to departure for Gulf ports in the United States. The period of incubation, of yellow fever particularly, is then practically undergone at sea; and if the crew be immune the vessel is admitted without delay at the state quarantine stations. Confidence in the practical application of quarantine in the Island of Cuba is now established with the health officers of the United States and certificates of health and immunity of passengers, vessels and crews are generally accepted. Recently all the Florida State quarantine stations have been turned over to the control of the United States government, and this is a distinct advantage to the Island of Cuba, in the recognition of her sanitary evolution.

SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION IN PRACTICAL QUARANTINE WORK.

While quarantine procedures were understood theoretically during the Spanish régime, it has been noticed that the practical application was very faulty, causing a great lack of confidence in other countries and the imposition of sanitary restrictions in self-defense. The present Cuban quarantine officers are far above the average that formerly prevailed and as the opportunity affords they are ordered to Havana for thirty days' instruction in the practical operations of the service, the care necessary

in the issue of immune certificates, and particularly the operation of modern disinfecting machinery.

IMMUNE CERTIFICATES.

For the past twenty years, during which time the Marine Hospital Service maintained a Sanitary Inspector at Havana, the question of immunity to yellow fever has been a vexatious one. Certificates are issued only upon reliable evidence, and as an accommodation to travellers. To the average native, regulations, most especially in the quarantine service, are obnoxious and indifferently understood; but so long as uninfected seaports in Cuba, Porto Rico or the United States indicate under what sanitary conditions passengers may enter their gates without detention, these rules will be maintained, and the white certificate issued as an accommodation, not as a right.

BOARDING FACILITIES.

The steam launches provided at the larger ports for the boarding officers have been maintained in good condition and efficiency at very reasonable expense. The inspection of incoming and outgoing vessels in Havana harbor is very great, and two launches are kept constantly going from sunrise to sunset. In addition, a guard is transferred and maintained upon the Florida steamer during her stay in the harbor. Each member of the crew of this vessel is required to be an immune, in order to expedite United States mail and express matter. An additional steam launch is urgently required, and plans and specifications are now under consideration for its construction in New York, one of the two in service being temporarily under charter.

QUARANTINABLE DISEASES.

Upon assuming charge of the quarantine service, July 15, 1900, I found that certain vessels, particularly those laden with tasajo, or jerked beef, from Argentine and Uruguay, where plague was reported, were detained outside the harbor for inspection and remanded to other places for disinfection. As the danger decreased, these rules were modified. Considerable opposition was met from the consular authorities of the countries interested, but the quarantine procedures were relaxed only when proper assurances of safety from plague were given.

The French steamer La Navarre arrived October 4, 1900, from Spanish ports with a case of smallpox in the steerage. All unprotected persons were vaccinated, and the exposed passengers, over 400 in number, detained at the Mariel Quarantine Station for observation. No further cases developed. The barracks at Mariel were erected a number of years ago by the Spanish authorities, during a threatened invasion of cholera. They are commodious, substantial in construction, and the equal of any similar station in the United States. Considerable repairs have

been made this season by the quarantine force, modern furniture supplied, in the way of woven wire double-deck cots, etc., also bathtubs, showers, flush closets, plumbing material and steam pump for the distribution of fresh and salt water.

Non-immune passengers arriving from Mexican and other infected ports are now detained to complete the five-day period of observation for yellow fever, counting the time from ports of departure. This, together with the prompt removal of all suspicious cases of fever occurring amongst passengers from those places, has strengthened outside confidence in the improved sanitary condition of Cuba.

In conclusion, I wish to invite attention to the remarkable performance of the United States disinfecting steamer Sanator, located in this harbor. During the fiscal year 461 vessels were disinfected by this steamer, equal to the work of any two ports in the world.

The majority of these vessels request disinfection, thereby saving time and expense on the other side, to the great commercial advantage of both countries.

Owing to the great improvement in the health record of Havana the present season, the great bulk of clean passenger baggage has been passed for northern points, and disinfection is only practised when required by certain Gulf ports.

A number of views, showing the equipments at some of the ports of the Island, is herewith enclosed.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer
for the Island of Cuba.

INFORME

DE

A. H. GLENNAN,

MÉDICO DEL SERVICIO SANITARIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS,

OFICIAL JEFE DE CUARENTENA

EN LA ISLA DE CUBA.

OFICINA DEL OFICIAL JEFE DE LA CUARENTENA.

Habana, Septiembre 5 de 1901.

Al Ayudante General del Departamento de Cuba.

Habana, Cuba.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de referirle la adjunta recapitulación de los trabajos del Servicio de Cuarentenas de la Isla de Cuba, año económico que terminó en treinta de Junio de 1901.

El empleado de la cuarentena en la Habana, habiendo sido nombrado oficial Jefe de la Cuarentena de la Isla, desde el cinco de Julio de 1900, mayor uniformidad y eficacia ha sido el resultado en los diferentes puertos de la Isla. El litoral está dividido geográficamente en cinco distritos á los efectos de la cuarentena, á saber:

Primer Distrito.—Habana con el sub-puerto de Batabanó, y la estación de cuarentena del Mariel.

Segundo Distrito. –Costa Norte de las provincias de Matánzas y Santa Clara, incluyendo los puertos de Matanzas, Cárdenas, Isabela de Sagua y Caibarién.

Tercer Distrito.—Toda la costa Norte y Noroeste del Príncipe y Santiago, desde Nuevitas á Cabo Maisí, incluyendo los puertos de Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Banes, Mayarí y Baracoa.

Cuarto Distrito.—Costa Sur de Santiago de Cuba, desde Cabo Maisí hasta Manzanillo, incluyendo los puertos de Santiago de Cuba, Guantánamo (Caimanera) y Manzanillo.

Quinto Distrito.—Costa Sur de Puerto Príncipe y Santa Clara, incluyendo los puertos de Cienfuegos, Casilda (Trinidad), Júcaro, Tunas de Zaza (Sancti-Spíritus y Santa Cruz del Sur.

Veinte y nueve empleados de cuarentena se hallan estacionados en los diferentes puertos, de los cuales veinte y uno son médicos cubanos, hombres escogidos, y adiestrándose para trabajos de cuarentena prácticos. Cada uno de los cinco distritos se halla en manos de un oficial experimentado, á quien se le dirigen los informes de los sub-puertos; quien, á su vez los refiere al Oficial Jefe de la Cuarentena en la Habana.

Los empleados de cuarentena han desempeñado admirablemente bien sus servicios durante el año, en lo referente á la inspección de buques, tanto de los entrantes como de los salientes; así como en lo que concierne á la inspección de los pasajeros,

la tripulación y la expedición de patentes de sanidad. Hase observado un grado especial de eficacia en facilitar con prontitud informes sanitarios con respecto á las condiciones sanitarias que prevalecen en todas las ciudades y pueblos de la costa.

En algunos casos, el empleado de cuarentena en Cuba desempeña el cargo de Oficial de Sanidad de la ciudad, en los lugares de poca importancia, con muy buenos resultados.

En muchos casos, rápidas instrucciones han sido dispuestas por esta oficina para la investigación de casos probables de viruelas y fiebre amarilla, especialmente en la costa sur de la Isla.

El sistema moderno empleado para la desinfección de barcos y de sus cargamentos, ha sido aplicado en Cuba situando, en puntos centrales falúas desinfectantes, equipadas con maquinaria de la más moderna y admitida.

La primera de esta clase que se usó en Santiago de Cuba fué la denominada "Rough Rider." Para la Bahía de la Habana se facilitó la falúa de los Estados Unidos "Protector," y más adelante el "Sanatorio," también propiedad de los Estados Unidos, prestadas á esta Isla por ser las mejores habilitadas, teniendo en cuenta el gran número de barcos que requerían desinfección.

Durante el año, dos de estas falúas, el "Guardián" y el "Sentinel," fueron equipados en Filadelfia y remolcados á Matanzas y Cienfuegos. Un casco importante, el "Susana," fué comprado en la Habana, en su bahía, é instalóse en ella por la fuerza de cuarentena, con las majores maquinarias. Esta falúa está ahora próxima á ser terminada, y probablemente será remolcada á Nuevitas, proveyendo así cada uno de los distritos de cuarentena, con una planta de desinfección flotante.

PLANTAS FLOTANTES DE DESINFECCIÓN SON UN BENEFICIO COMERCIAL.

Las ventajas de estas plantas flotantes ha sido prácticamente demostrada durante el año. Esto se demuestra especialmente en la desinfección del ganado, es decir de barcos de ganado, en los puertos de la costa Norte de Cuba, inmediatamente antes de su partida para puertos del Golfo en los Estados Unidos. El período de incubación, especialmente el de la fiebre amarilla, tiene prácticamente lugar en el mar, y si la tripulación es inmune, el barco es admitido sin demora en la estación de cuarentena. Confianza en la aplicación práctica de la cuarentena en la Isla de Cuba, se tiene ahora por los oficiales de Sanidad de los Estados Unidos, y las patentes de sanidad é inmunidad de los pasajeros de los barcos y de sus tripulacienes, son generalmente aceptadas. Recientemente todas las estaciones de cuarentena del Estado de la Florida, han sido entregadas al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, lo que significa una especial ventaja para la Isla de Cuba, como reconocimiento de su evolución sanitaria.

ESCUELA DE INSTRUCCIÓN PRÁCTICA EN ASUNTOS DE CUARENTENA.

Mientras se observa que los procedimientos de cuarentena eran teóricamente bien entendidos durante el régimen español, se ha

observado que su aplicación práctica ha sido muy defectuosa, creando gran falta de confianza en otros países y la imposición de restricciones sanitarias en defensa propia. Los actuales empleados de cuarentena en la Isla de Cuba exceden en mucho al término medio que antes existía; y según lo permiten las circunstancias, son enviados á la Habana para treinta días de instrucción en las operaciones prácticas del servicio, el cuidado necesario para la expedición de certificados de inmunidad, y especialmente, las operaciones de la maquinaria moderna de desinfección.

CERTIFICADOS DE INMUNIDAD.

Desde hace veinte años, durante cuyo tiempo el servicio de hospitales de marina, sostenía un Inspector Sanitario en la Habana, la cuestión de inmunidad para la fiebre amarilla ha sido un asunto enojoso. Los certificados sólo se expiden con pruebas satisfactorias, y como un medio de facilidad para los pasajeros. Para el promedio de los cubanos, los reglamentos y especialmente los que se refieren al servicio de cuarentena son repugnantes y é interpretados con indiferencia; pero en tanto que los puertos de mar no infectados en Cuba, Puerto Rico ó los Estados Unidos indiquen bajo que condiciones sanitarias pueden los pasajeros ser admitidos sin ser detenidos, estas reglas serán sostenidas y el certificado blanco será expedido como favor, y no como un derecho.

FACILIDADES PARA ABORDAR.

Las lanchas de vapor que se proveen en los puertos principales para la conducción de los empleados á bordo, han sido mantenidas en buenas condiciones, con eficacia y con economía racional.

La inspección de buques en la bahía de la Habana, tanto á su entrada como á su salida, ha sido de gran importancia, y dos lanchas están constantemente de servicio desde la salida hasta la puesta del sol. Además, durante la permanencia del vapor de Florida en la bahía se lleva y mantiene á su bordo una guardia. Cada miembro de la tripulación de este buque se le requiere ser inmune, para que pueda ocuparse de la expedición de la correspondencia de los Estados Unidos y del envío de efectos de expreso. Una lancha de vapor adicional se necesita con urgencia, y en la actualidad se estudian los planos y costo de su construcción en Nueva York; una ó dos que prestan el servicio en la actualidad, están contratadas provisionalmente.

ENFERMEDADES SUJETAS Á CUARENTENA.

Al hacerme cargo del servicio de cuarentena, el día quince de Julio de 1900, me apercibí de que algunos buques, en particular los cargados de tasajo, procedentes de la Argentina y Uruguay, donde según noticias existía la peste, se les detenía fuera de la bahía para su inspección y destinación á otros lugares, para su desinfección. Según decreció el peligro, estas medidas fueron

modificadas. Se encontró con gran oposición por parte de las Autoridades consulares de los países interesados; pero los procedimientos referentes á la cuarentena sólo se modificaron cuando se logró la garantía necesaria de que no había peligro de la peste.

El vapor francés "La Navarre" llegó el día 4 de Octubre de 1900, de puertos españoles, con un caso de viruelas entre los pasajeros de proa. Todas las personas no inmunes fueron vacunadas, y los pasajeros en peligro, más de 400, fueron detenidos en la Estación de Cuarentena del Mariel. No se desarrollaron otros casos. Los cuarteles en el Mariel fueron construidos hace algunos años por las autoridades españolas, durante un tiempo en que amenazaba una invasión del cólera. Son cómodos, substanciales en su construcción, y compiten con los de cualquiera estación de igual clase en los Estados Unidos. Reparaciones de consideración se han hecho en la estación pasada, por los empleados de la cuarentena: se ha adquirido mueblaje nuevo consistente en catres con doble farro de alambre tejido, etc., como también bañaderas, duchas, inodoros de agua corriente, cañerías y una bomba de vapor para la distribución de agua dulce y agua salada.

Los pasajeros no inmunes que llegan de Méjico y otros puertos infestados, son ahora detenidos para completar el período de los cinco días de observación en caso de fiebre amarilla, contándose el tiempo de la travesía. Esto, agregado á la remoción de los casos sospechosos de fiebre que ocurren entre los pasajeros procedentes de esos lugares, ha ayudado á inspirar confianza general en las mejoradas condiciones de Cuba.

En conclusión, deseo llamar la atención hacia el notable papel que ha desempeñado el vapor desinfectante "Sanator" situado en esta bahía, y perteneciente á los Estados Unidos. En el transcurso del año fiscal, 461 barcos fueron desinfectados por dicho vapor, trabajo equivalente al de cualquiera de otros dos puertos del mundo.

La mayoría de estos barcos requieren ser desinfectados, ahorrando así tiempo y gastos en los puertos extranjeros, con gran ventaja para el comercio de ambos paises.

Debido al notable adelanto de las condiciones sanitarias de la Habana durante la presente estación, la gran masa de los equipajes inmunes de los pasajeros ha pasado para puntos del norte y la desinfección se lleva á cabo solamente cuando así se exige en ciertos puertos del golfo.

Cierto número de vistas, que demuestran los equipos en algunos puertos de la Isla, se incluyen aquí.

Respetuosamente,

A. H. GLENNAN.

Médico del Servicio Sanitario de los E. U.

Oficial Jefe de Cuarentena en la Isla de Cuba.

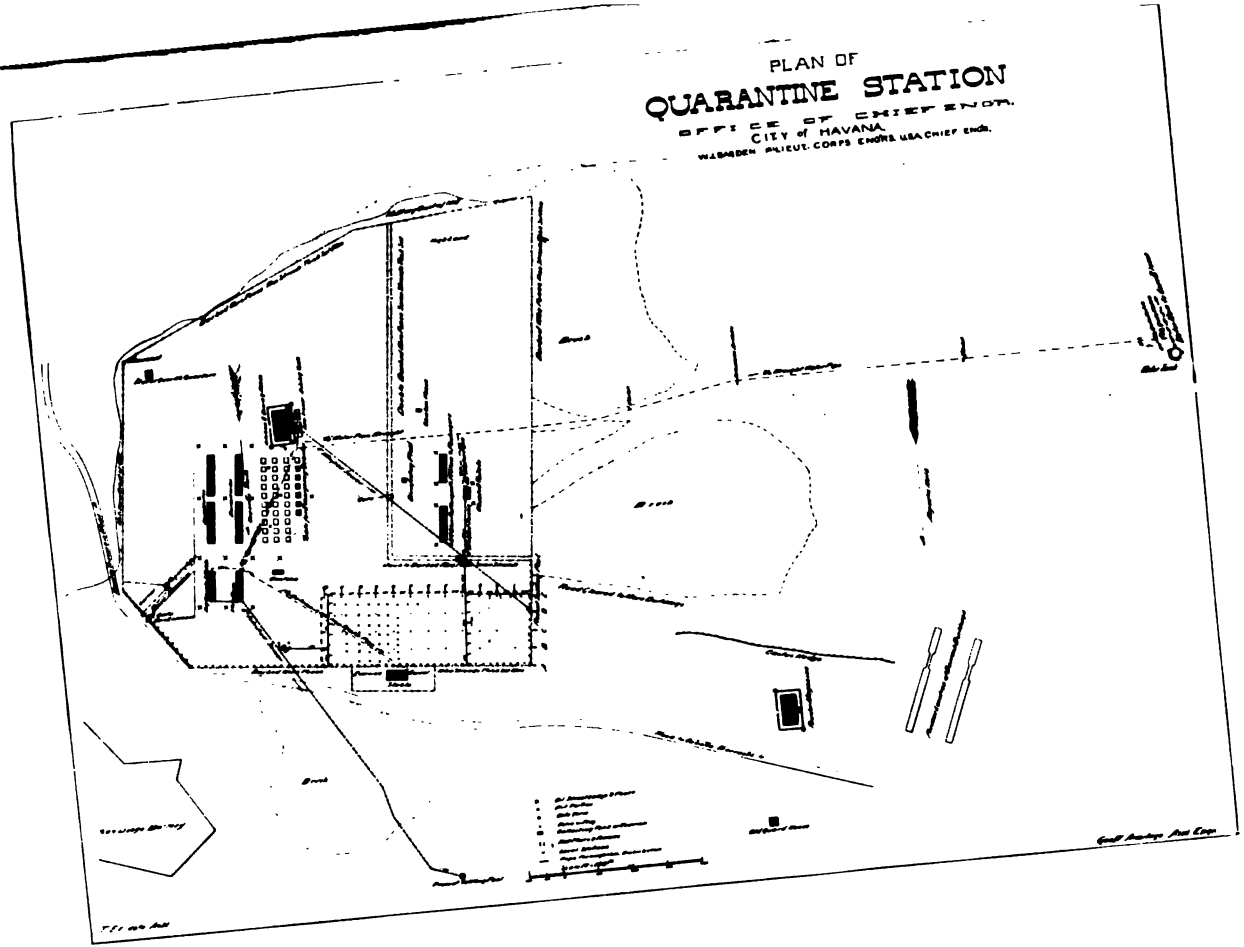

PLAN OF
QUARANTINE STATION
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGR.
CITY of HAVANA.

Plate No. 164.

Plate No. 161.

Vaccination Station. June 15, 1901.

Plate No. 117.

Mariel Quarantine Station.

1st Class. Quarantine Station. 2nd Class.
Cabanas Detention Camp.

Plate No. 163. Dormitory.
Cabanas Detention Camp.

Plate No. 116. U. S. Disinfecting Steamer "Sanator." Simultaneous Disinfection of American Steamer "Fanita" and Russian Bark "Wolff." Havana Harbor.

Plate No. 114. **Quarantine Officers and Attendants (all Cubans). Matanzas, Cuba.**

Plate No. 112. Quarantine Launch "McAdam." Matanzas, Cuba. Disinfecting Barge "Guardian."

Plate No. 115. **Quarantine Officers and Attendants. Santiago de Cuba.**

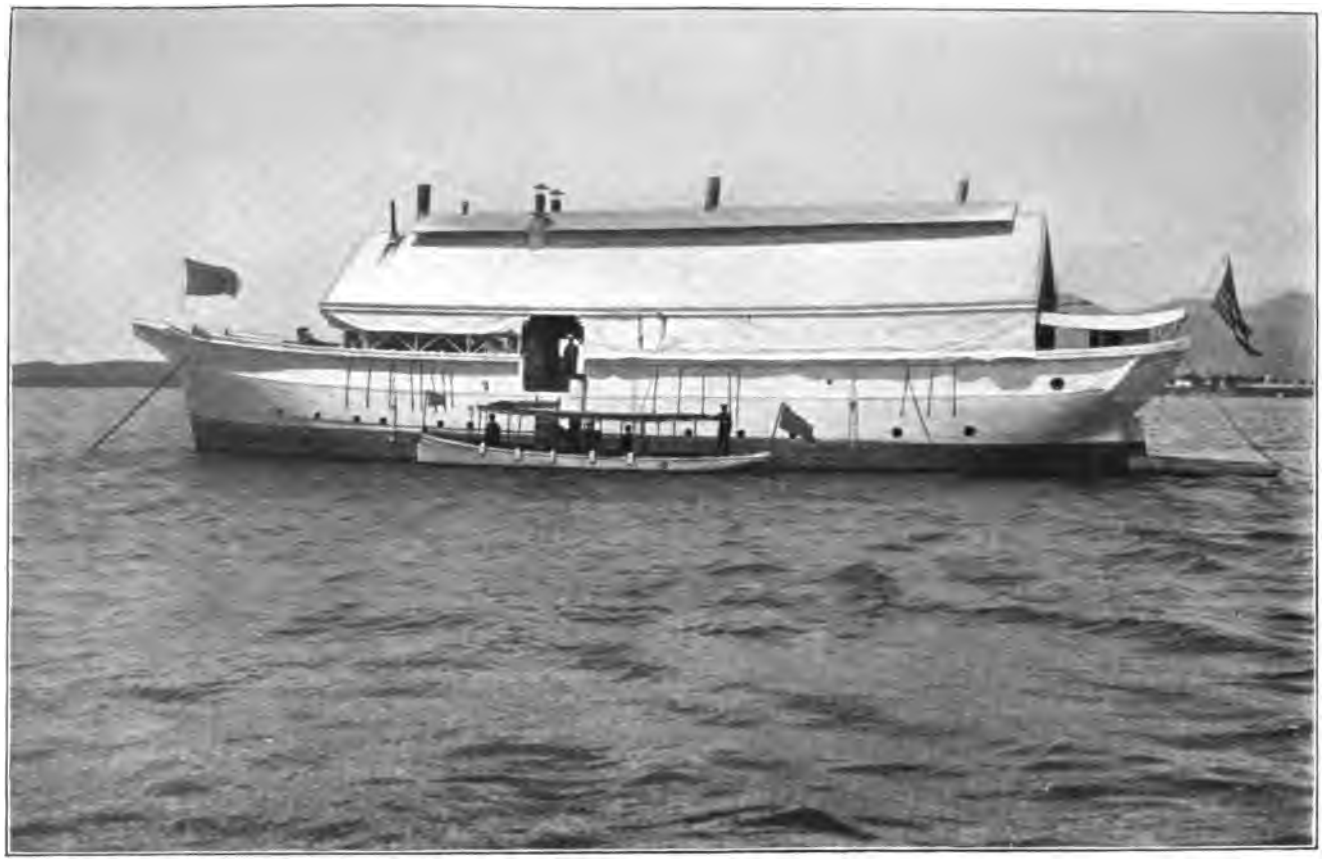


Plate No. 113. Quarantine Launch "Branham" and Disinfecting Barge "Rough Rider." Santiago de Cuba.

REPORT

OF

A. H. GLENNAN,

Surgeon U. S. M. H. S.

CHIEF QUARANTINE OFFICER FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA,

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING

DECEMBER 31, 1901.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARANTINE OFFICER

Havana, Cuba. January 31st, 1902.

To the

Adjutant General,

Department of Cuba,

Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

As directed in your letter dated November 9th, 1901, to submit a further report of the transactions of the Quarantine Service for the six months ended December 31st, 1901, the same is enclosed: This report supplements the one which I made to you at the end of the fiscal year 1901, at which time photographic views were furnished you of some of the Quarantine Stations at the various ports of the Island of Cuba.

In view of the fact that the form of Consular bills of health issued by all the Quarantine Officers, requires a statement of any conditions affecting the public health existing in their ports of departure or vicinity, and also that in some instances these Quarantine Officers act as Health Officers or with the local boards upon internal sanitary affairs, it was thought wise to elicit all possible sanitary information, at the different ports and their surrounding country.

Accordingly, I issued the following circular letter, addressed to the Officers in command of the Quarantine Districts of Matanzas, Nuevitas, Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos and through them to the Sub-ports:

Havana, Cuba, November 13th, 1901.

SIR:

You are informed that the Military Governor of the Island of Cuba, desires a report of the operations of the Quarantine Service for the six months ending December 31st, 1901.

In addition to following the form of report submitted by you during the past fiscal year, I would suggest that you include the following Sanitary data:

1st.—Give population of port and neighbouring towns at the last Military Census, 1899.

(a) Present estimated population; if considerable increase, from what cause.

(*b*) Total number of deaths during the six months; prevailing diseases, and the death rate per thousand for the six months.

(*c*) What laws exist, requiring the record of births, marriages, and deaths, and particularly if contagious and infectious diseases are required to be reported. If so, what if any penalty is imposed for not doing so.

2nd.—Describe water supply; estimated supply per head per day.

(*b*) Conditions of cess-pools, sewerage, drainage, etc.

(*c*) Have the ports and interior towns local Health Boards or Health Officers? Give their names.

3rd.—What proportion of the population are immune to Yellow Fever, and the estimated number of non-immunes residing in each place.

(*b*) Is vaccination practised.

(*c*) Has Variola, or Chickenpox prevailed.

The foregoing is an outline of the sanitary information desired, from the ports and surrounding country in each quarantine district of the Island.

Copies of any printed forms, sanitary rules and regulations are desired, and any other pertinent matter in your district.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,

Surgeon. U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer
for the Island of Cuba.

The responses to this circular letter are full and interesting. They show the marked sanitary improvement, upon and near the coast line of the Island, made during the administration of the Military Governor, Brigadier General Wood. A better understanding of proper municipal cleanliness appears to exist, and it is upon education and understanding, that the best hygienic improvements most depend; of course many of the ports have their sanitary problems to work out, chiefly in the way of fresh water supply, drainage and sewerage. As it is, the mortality is remarkably low.

Based upon the Military census taken by the War Department in 1899, Matanzas gives a death rate of 18.50 per thousand, Nuevitas, 14.59 per thousand, Santiago de Cuba, 24.93 per thousand and Cienfuegos, 16.82 per thousand.

If the rate in Havana were based upon the same Official Census of 235,981 population, the rate of mortality would be a great deal higher. The Chief Sanitary Officer of Havana, however estimates the present population at 271,363, an increase of 35,382 in two years, which would double the population of the City in 8 years. In the report of Vital Statistics of Havana, for the year 1899, the estimated population is given as 220,000 by Major John G. Davis, Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Sanitary Officer. This would give an increase of over 50,000 persons in two years to Decem-

ber 31st, 1901, a rate of increase in either case which would double the population of Havana in even a less number of years, which is hardly credible.

A considerable increase has occurred from the Spanish Immigration. The statistics of the Superintendent of the Immigration Detention Station, show that at least sixty per cent of the arrivals are distributed to the country districts. However this is merely relative and is cited to show the lower mortality rates of the other ports of the Island.

The Island of Cuba is protected against incoming Quarantinable diseases in the following general way with as little interference with commerce as possible.

Small-Pox.

First. All vessels, passengers, and crews from the United States are inspected.

Second. Crews of vessels and all other than first class passengers are required to show evidence of vaccination. In addition, all immigrants arriving from Spain, the Canary Islands, and Mexican ports are examined, and must present evidence of successful vaccination or a previous attack of the disease.

On several occasions, vessels have arrived from Spain with cases of small-pox among a large number of immigrants; the unprotected have been immediately vaccinated and all exposed persons transferred to the Mariel Quarantine Station, 24 miles from Havana, where they have been detained for the incubative period of the disease.

While it is technically true that a fourteen days' quarantine is not imposed upon passengers coming from ports infected with small-pox in the United States, it is considered that the foregoing named measures are sufficient, and they received the approval of the Bureau some time ago.

A prohibitive quarantine against ports in the United States infected with small-pox would be a harsh, unnecessary measure, and a commercial damage to the Island of Cuba.

Yellow Fever.

In order to protect the internal sanitation of the Island, and prevent the reintroduction of Yellow Fever from foreign ports and places, the following regulations were promulgated:

Headquarters Department of Cuba,

Havana, March 20, 1901.

The Military Governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island, directs the publication of the following additional rules to the Quarantine Law and

Regulations of the United States, for the protection of public health in the Island.

I. Vessels arriving at Cuban ports from foreign infected ports will be subjected to disinfection and quarantine detention, during the quarantine season, at the discretion of the Chief Quarantine Officer.

II. Masters of vessels clearing from foreign ports for ports in the Island of Cuba must obtain a bill of health signed by the proper Officer or Officers of the United States, setting forth the sanitary history and condition of said vessel, and that it has in all respects complied with the rules and regulations in such cases prescribed for securing the best sanitary condition of said vessel, its cargo, passengers and crew. Any vessels clearing and sailing from any such port without such bill of health, and entering any poa of Cuba shall be subject to quarantine detention and disinfection.

III. Passengers arriving in Cuba from ports infected with Yellow Fever or other quarantinable disease will, at the discretion of the Chief Quarantine Officer of Cuba, be detained under observation in quarantine a sufficient length of time to cover the incubative period of the disease.

Passengers from Vera Cruz, Progreso and other ports where medical officers of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service are detailed for duty in the office of the United States Consul, shall procure certificates of health and immunity to small-pox from said officers prior to departure from said ports. Masters of vessels who shall attempt to transport passengers from said ports to a port in Cuba in defiance of this rule will subject themselves, vessels, crews and passengers to quarantine detention and disinfection.

IV. Passengers from Vera Cruz, Progreso, and other yellow fever infected ports, who are able to present certificates of immunity to yellow fever from medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service may be passed on arrival without quarantine detention.

J. B. HICKEY,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Plague.

Vessels arriving from ports where Plague has been reported or suspected to exist, are carefully examined for the presence of vermin, especially rats; the holds of the vessels, etc. are thoroughly fumigated with sulphur, and all dead bodies found are burned in the furnace.

In addition, crews and passengers are carefully examined, log book scrutinzied as to any sickness at port of departure or during the voyage. In case it is deemed advisable, the cervical, auxiliary and inguinal glands are examined for enlargements, etc.

Vessels bringing special certificates from the U. S. Consul at the port of departure, stating that the cargo was loaded at a clean port, are allowed free practique without further formality.

The accompanying reports from the ports of the Island of Cuba are arranged geographically, proceeding Eastward along the North Coast and terminating at Batabanó. This last place is the subport of Havana, directly across the Island upon the South Coast, and an Inspection Station only, in charge of Dr. José H. Campos, a very worthy Officer.

Respectfully submitted:

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer
for the Island of Cuba.

STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1901.
TRANSACTION OF THE HAVANA QUARANTINE

Passenger Department.

Number of Health Certificates issued	8100
Number of persons vaccinated	507
Number of persons examined for immunity and accepted.	1452
Number of persons examined for immunity and rejected..	81

Outdoor Department.

Number of vessels entered from foreign ports	639
Number of vessels cleared for United States and Porto Rico	459
Number of crew inspected from foreign ports	19987
Number of crew inspected cleared for U. S. and Porto Rico.	22213
Number of passengers inspected from foreign ports	9992
Number of passengers inspected cleared for U. S. and Porto Rico..	22282
Number of immigrants inspected	13863
Number of immigrants recommended for further physical investigation	363
Number of Immigrants certified for deportation.	24

Disinfecting steamer Sanator.

Number of cargo vessels disinfected	97
Number of fishing smacks disinfected	104
Number of clothing and bedding of crews disinfected	8123
Number of passengers and crews inspected	2530
Number of vessels arriving with Yellow Fever aboard	5
Number of vessels arriving with Smallpox aboard	1

Report of A. Cantero, A. A. Surgeon, Marine Hospital Service, Quarantine Officer at Casilda (Trinidad) Cuba.

I have the honor to transmit the report for the six months from July to December, 1901, of the transactions at the port of Casilda, and other information which I thought would be convenient.

During this period of six months, only one immigrant—a Mexican citizen—has arrived. One case of Yellow Fever—an American citizen arriving from Sancti-Spíritus—ocurred and recovered.

The population of Casilda and suburbs as given by the census of 1899 was as follows:

Casilda 1375, Arenal 548, Calambuco 311; Total 2234.

Note.—At present the population is approximately the same. The difference in favor of the births at Casilda shows an increase during this six months, and it is as follows: Births 27. Deaths 10.

Trinidad 11,120; Suburb of Talloba, 989; Río Aguacate, 2417, Total 14.526. Note. Data from the following places could not be obtained: Fomento, Gima de Miranda, Guaniquical, San Francisco, Gabagán, and Guanizara. To know the difference between births and deaths, you have to refer to Trinidad. Births 243, Deaths 129. Difference 114.

B. The total number of deaths at Trinidad during these six months is as follows. 129 deaths and an average of 11.60 per 1000, the prevailing diseases in the district being intestinal ones and Malaria.

C. The Civil register law in force here is the Provisional one for the Island of Cuba and Puerto Rico, dated January 8th, 1884 and placed in force in 1885, and which is as follows:

Births.—Article 12.—In the 30 days counted from that in which the birth took place, the child shall be presented to the officer in charge of the Register Office of the district to which the residence of the parent belongs, or to the proper Prefect, who will proceed at once to register the child.

Article 14. The presentation has to be done by the parent, and the Doctor or Midwives that treated the mother.

Marriage. Article 23. Those that get married after the enforcement of this Law are obliged to register the marriage at the proper Office.

Judges, Courts, or any other Government office, shall not accept or credit marriages, except upon the certificates issued from the record of the Register Office.

Deaths. Article 27. No corpse shall be buried before registering the death at the proper office of the place in which it occurred, obtaining permission from the man in charge of said office to do the burying and after (according to the Medicale certificate) passing 24 hours from that in which the death occurred. The man in charge of a cemetery in which a corpse has been buried without complying with the above regulations, and those authorizing the burial, will incur in a penalty of from 10 to 100 dollars fine.

In regard to the notification by the Doctors to the proper authorities of any case of epidemic or contagious disease, orders have been issued to that effect, but I cannot tell whether or not these orders are complied with nor what would be the penalty for infraction of same.

The city of Trinidad has two reservoirs: One from the river San Juan de Letran, with its deposits on the highest part of the town named La Popa, only used for drinking purposes, and which was exclusively used by the troops during their residence here; and the other, that is the best kept, starts from the river Tayaba, and distributes its water to the different parts of the town for public use; its water has been carried out as far as Casilda by suggestion of the Casilda Ayuntamiento. Besides these reservoirs there are many deposits to collect the water when it rains, consequently every family has plenty water for their different necessities, although as an average it can be estimated that each family uses from 24 to 30 gallons daily.

Casilda has a kind of open drainage made during the Spanish dominion, which besides not filling the purpose for what it was constructed, is necessarily an unhealthy focus for the neighborhood; this together with the bad condition of the cess pools might become a danger for public health.

The cess-pools at Trinidad are cleaned once in a while, but the sewers never get cleaned; however the latter are not in such a bad condition.

Neither the port nor its suburbs have Local Sanitary Boards nor even a professional Inspector of Hygiene. The Government has charge of the Sanitary Service, its Office being in charge of Mr. Francisco R. Gallardo, and Mr. Juan B. Spotorno, as Chief Sanitary Officer.

Trinidad has a Municipal Board of Health to attend those affairs having any relation with the Mayor's Office, being appointed for other places by the Ayuntamiento the following city-councilmen: Pedro Aloma Martínez, Dentist; Rafael Cacho, Pharmacist; Jesús Ibáñez, Merchant, and Manuel Aparicio and Joaquín Panades, Doctors.

I consider as non-immune from Yellow Fever: The recently arrived, the natives of Cuba until they are 10 years old, and those arriving from other countries whether they are foreigners or Cubans that have been living out the Island for a long time.

Counting the births in a period of 9 years, from 1893 to 1901, that have been 3420, there can be estimated 1210 as non-immune; this number can yet be reduced by taking in consideration the "Idiosyncracy immunity" observed among the foreigners against Yellow Fever, as well as against Small-Pox and others similar diseases. I also consider as immunes those Cubans living continuously in the Island for a period of over 10 years, "Natural immunity"; and the foreigners or Cubans that have been out of the Island for a very long period, if they have resided from 12 to 14 years the former and from 8 to 10 the latter, or if they have suffered an attack of the disease, "Immunity obtained."

The foreign population is as follows: (Exeption made of the transients.)

		Immunes.	Non-immunes.
Chinese	20	20	
Spanish	222	220	2
Germans	5	4	1
British	4	2	2
Americans	8	4	4
Total	239	230	9

B. The vaccination, placed in charge of the Ayuntamiento, is performed by the Doctors M. Aparicio, and J. Panades.

There have been a few cases of chicken-pox, and none of varioloid.

Remarks.—The report of these six months of the port of Casilda, shows the excellent health condition of said port, which could be kept on by some sanitary measures that could and ought to be enforced, being also a strong guaranty for the Hygiene; and if the dredging of the port were possible the improvements that could be obtained in a short time would be of great importance for navigation and commerce.

Comparing the few statistics relative to the increase of population in 1899, according to the Census of that year, with the one now existing, it shows a difference in favor of the births at Trinidad of 114, during these six months, and comparing this with the small average (11.60 per 1000) of deaths, it shows a real improvement for the Cubans, for whom as well as for the foreigners there can be hoped a beautiful and prosperous future, when the peace of the spirits and financial transactions be guaranteed and in harmony with the new and remarkable sanitary service, introduced and well conducted by the American Government.

REPORT OF EDUARDO F. NÚÑEZ, A. A. SURGEON U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, QUARANTINE OFFICER IN COMMAND OF FIFTH QUARANTINE DISTRICT, CIENFUEGOS, CUBA.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit the following semi-annual report of the Quarantine Station of Cienfuegos, with inclosures from sub-stations situated at Casilda (the seaport of Trinidad); Jucaro (seaport of Ciego de Avila); Tunas de Zaza (seaport of Sancti Spiritus) and Santa Cruz del Sur.

The city of Cienfuegos is situated on the South Coast of the Province of Santa Clara, at the Jagua Bay. This Bay comprises an extension of 60 square miles; being about 15 miles long by 4½ wide and having 32 miles of shore line. Its mean depth is about 10 fathoms, with numerous banks and shoals.

It ranks as the finest in the Island, is next in size to the bay of Nipe and one of the largest in the world.

The city is built on a small peninsula on the Eastern side of the bay, called Majagua by the original inhabitants during the early time of the Spanish Conquest.

The name, Majagua, originated from a tree of that name occupying the center of the peninsula.

The peninsula has two large inlets, one on either side, where vessels of all sizes can find safe anchorage.

Toward the close of the 17th Century the Spanish Captain General Severino de Manzanedo invited the attention of the Spanish Cortes to the convenience of building a town at the bay of Jagua, but without any practical results.

When the war broke out with Great Britain in 1738, Captain General Juan Jimenez de Horcasitas decided to fortify the harbor. The construction of a fortress or castle was then commenced, which work was not completed until 1745. The fortress then was named Nuestra Señora de los Angeles, now known as the Jagua Castle.

Up to that time no signs of colonization were noticed until Captain General José Cienfuegos in 1817 devised and laid a plan before an old colonist from New Orleans, a Lt. Colonel of his Staff whose name was Luis De Clouet, by which he was to brlng inhabitants from Louisiana to carry out the settlement. Two years afterwards, that is in 1819, the new settlement was inaugurated and named Fernandina after King Ferdinand VII, although the name of Cienfuegos prevailed thereafter as an act of justice to the memory of the man who advanced the scheme of its foundation.

The settlement was almost completely destroyed by a hurricane in 1823.

King Ferdinand promoted it to a villa (town) in the year 1829, but the local government was not organized until 1835. King Alfonso XII gave it the title of city since 1882.

Since then the city and its rural districts, although debarred at times by the influence of the two revolutions, have gradually obtained such a degree of prosperity in agriculture and commerce as to excel all other cities and districts in the Island excepting Havana.

The city proper extends over nearly 350 acres of land, at an elevation above the sea-level varying from $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the seawall to $72\ ^{3}/_{10}$ feet at the north-west corner of La Gloria and Castillo Sts.

Many important improvements have been accomplished by the American Government. From the beginning of the past year to the first of January 1902, 39,952 meters of macadam streets; 1858 square meters of guttering and side drains and 3353 meters of sidewalks have been laid. During the same period 480000 square meters of streets have been swept; 7250 cart loads of garbage have been disposed of and burnt; 112 cess-pools drained and

cleaned and 88370 pounds of slack lime have been distributed in 958 houses for disinfecting purposes.

Properly speaking there is no system of sewerage; there being but four sewers throughout the city, as follows: an underground 2 foot brick sewer running North and South on Santa Ysabel St.; a vitrified 20 inch sewer running from the old Spanish Barracks and emptying into the bay north-west of city, and another 8 inch vitrified sewer extending from the Civil Hospital and emptying into bay on the north-west side. There is also one open surface drain 14x4 feet, rubble masonry, cement facing, 2100 feet long, to the East of Dorticos St., emptying into bay on south-east side of city.

The water supply, although extremely inadequate to meet the requirements of sanitation, since the approximate average is 10 liters per capita, yet the enforced sanitary regulations issued by the Military Government have remarkably succeeded in obtaining the best possible sanitary condition this city has ever enjoyed. The present source of supply, derived from the Jicotea River, is very undesirable, inasmuch as it is polluted with animal and vegetable matter; the river passing through many cattle-fields and farm houses.

The project of bringing a new supply of water from the Hanabanilla river, 21 miles distant from this city, is still undecided. The water of this river falls from a height of 120 meters, is of the best quality and would furnish enough in quantity to allow an average of 120 liters a day, per capita.

It is to be regretted that the city is not actually in a good financial condition to take up this important enterprise.

The hotels, public buildings and a few private residences have a system of underground cement cisterns, and rain water exclusively is used for drinking purposes.

The estimated population of the city of Cienfuegos and its rural districts, according to the last Military census, is 58,836.

Having in view the improved sanitary conditions, the absence of epidemic diseases, the number of immigrants landed at this port and the number of births as compared with the death rate, there is evidently an increase in the population of this district.

The following tabulated report, carefully itemized, of the city of Cienfuegos, has been drawn for the six months ending December 31, 1901.

	Births.	Immigrants.	Deaths.
July	66	0	80
August	58	2	85
September	73	22	50
October	80	28	50
November	53	38	60
December	49	76	69
Total 6 months	379	166	394

This will show an increase of 151 inhabitants, without including the American element not considered immigrants, of which no record can be obtained at present.

The population of this city proper, according to the last Military census in 1899, was 30,038. The increase as demostrated above being 151, showing the population to be approximately 30,189.

The total number of deaths during the six months is 394, giving the mortality rate for same period as 16.82, this being taken from an estimated population of 40,000, which, taking into consideration the fact that patients are brought here for treatment from all parts of the Province, is rather under than over the amount.

The prevailing diseases during the six months have been malarial, tubercular and enteric affections and infantile tetanus.

The contagious diseases occurring during same period have been yellow fever 2 cases; (both recovered) diptheria 3 cases; typhoid fever 2; measles 5; scarletina 1. No cases of varioloid or small-pox have been reported.

There is no Board of Health organized, but there is a Sanitary Director or Chief Health Officer (Dr. Emilio Ruíz) who controls all matters pertaining to hygiene in this city and rural districts, under the supervision of the Military Government.

At each rural district there is a Municipal Physician who acts as Health Officer and reports to Dr. Ruiz any matter relative to hygiene. Following is a summary of the rural districts that come under the jurisdiction of this city, with the name of its Health Officer and number of inhabitants in each district, viz:—

Rural District.	Health Officer.	Inhabitants.
Caunao.....	Dr. N. Lugo Viñas.	6523
La Sierra.....	Dr. J. Pons.	4359
Cumanayagua.	Dr. Joaquín Urquiola.	2384
Aguada de Pasageros.	Dr. Joaquín B. Barroso.	5600
Real Campiña.....	Dr. Modesto González.	3177
Yaguaramas	Dr. P. Sánchez Quirós.	4345
Castillo de Jagua.....	Dr. José Suárez del Villar.	2720

There is a special law, according to the Civil Code now in force, by which all medical practitioners are directed to report every case of contagious or infectious disease as soon as detected, to the Health Officer, who heretofore has adopted the most strict sanitary measures, with success, to prevent the propagation of the disease. The penalty of from $10 to $100, according to the nature of the offense, is imposed on those who do not comply with the law.

There is a Civil Registry Office where births and deaths are carefully recorded and, by the laws governing the same, a certain fine is also imposed upon those who do not abide by them.

Strange to say the practice of vaccination is carried out independent of the Health Department, by special medical

officers appointed from the main office, located in Havana, entitled Centro General de Vacuna. There are also two such officers in this city who practice vaccination, according to my knowledge, satisfactorily.

THE CITY IS PROVIDED WITH FOUR IMPORTANT HOSPITALS.

1. The Civil Hospital, situated on the North-west corner of Independence Ave., and Padre las Casas St. It was built in the year 1854 by public subscription and has been since its foundation a charitable institution. It is built partly of brick and the rest wood, having 300 feet frontage and occupying a whole block.

A great many improvements have been introduced by the American Goverment, several new wards have been added recently, with modern bath rooms, water closets, surgical instruments, etc., and it now has a capacity of 300 patients.

The average number of patients treated daily is 250. The Medical Staff is composed of a Director, Dr. Oscar Alcalde, a resident physician, Dr. Rabasa, and five visiting physicians.

2. The Spanish Hospital (Quinta de la Colonia Española) as its name indicates, was built by the Spanish colony of this district.

This is a wooden frame building, far from being a masterpiece of architecture and lacking in many respects the requirements of hygiene in the original main part of it. Of late, two additional wards have been built and an isolation department well protected with wire netting, which shows a marked improvement over the old plan of this institution.

It has at present a capacity for 102 patients. The Medical Corps is composed of a Director, Dr. Díaz, and three visiting physicians.

3. The Hygiene Hospital, founded in 1889, is a Municipal institution devoted solely to the treatment and isolation of the sick prostitutes under guard. It is located in a suitable place on the outskirts and to the North-east side of the city.

The Medical Officer in charge is Dr. Rafael Mariscal.

4. The San Rafael Sanitarium, owned and directed by Drs. Landa and Lay, is situated on elevated ground on the South-east side of the city looking toward the bay, from which can be witnessed all transactions in the harbor.

It is a brick building of recent construction and having the most desirable surroundings, having a capacity of about 100 patients.

There is, besides, the Municipal Lazaretto, erected in 1891, a wooden frame building with a capacity of 25 patients, situated at the South-west end of the city, close to the water front. It has recently been well screened with wire netting and may be considered to be mosquito proof.

The Medical Officer in charge is Dr. Mendez.

To the South-east, about ¾ of a mile beyong the city limits,

is the Spanish Lazaretto. It is an old fashioned stone building formerly a farm-house which would barely accommodate four patients at a time and is unsuitable for the purpose.

Dr. Diaz, the Director of the Spanish Quinta, is also in charge of this lazaretto, but under the supervision of the Chief Health Officer, and all cases of diseases contagious or under observation are treated in strict accordance with the general sanitary regulations relating to such cases.

The project of building a new Lazaretto, with all modern improvements, in the near future, is under consideration.

EQUIPMENT OF THIS STATION.

The office of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service is conveniently situated at No. 47 Dorticos St., looking South and at a distance of about 150 yards from the water front; facilitating, by its proximity to the wharves, the transactions of the Service at this port.

This building, formerly occupied by the Spanish Marines, is composed of eleven rooms, of which five are used for offices and laboratory purposes, two as store rooms for articles pertaining to the detention camp equipment and condemnation reports; the rest comprise the kitchen, bathroom, watercloset, etc.

A steam launch (Urquhart) length 40 feet; sixteen horse power engine; speed nine miles per hour.

One sixteen feet Whitehall row boat with two pairs of oars. The launch is ordinarily used in making inspections and the row boat as an auxillary.

A shore disinfecting plant at the end of the Government wharf, a building 36 x 20 feet, having a wharf suitable for vessels drawing 10 feet of water; devoted now to the disinfection of baggage of out-going passengers. It contains a Geneste-Herecher steam chamber and boiler, transferred from an old Spanish Hospital at the city of Santa Clara. The dimensions of chamber are 7 ft. 10 in. long x 6 ft. in diameter. It is furnished with an exhaust jet capable of making a vacuum of 17 inches. There are also 29 sulphur pots and two "Challenge" hand pumps with 300 feet of rubber hose for bichloride washings; three "Kinyoun Francis" autoclaves, large size, for formaldehyde disinfections.

A disinfecting barge (Sentinel), formerly the three masted schooner "Jenny Middleton" arrived at this port December 8, 1900.

It was altered and equipped by the Kensinton Iron works, Philadelphia. Barge is equipped as follows:

Kinyoun-Francis steam chambers lashed to the main deck, forward of amidships. Forward of the chambers are the foremast and forward hatch with ladder leading to holds. In the between decks are stored the disinfectants, sulphur, glyco-formal, bichloride, carbolic acid, etc. In the lower hold, a little forward of amidships, are two 2000 gallon tanks placed one on each side of the keel; one used as a fresh water tank, the other as a tank

for solutions. In lower hold aft are about 20 tons of ballast coal of poor quality; but mixing this with coal purchased at this port, it answers very well for the boilers of the barge.

Ten feet above the main deck is a substantial wooden awning on which are laid the galvanized sulphur pipes. This awning or hurricane deck is canvas covered and painted and, together with a partition forward and side curtains leading to the main deck, serves to protect the machinery from the effects of wind and weather. There are also drainage pipes leading from this hurricane deck to the water tanks which enables us to catch practically all the water necessary for consumption on the barge, during the rainy season.

In addition the barge is equipped with 50 feet of six inch rubber sulpher pipe; also ten lengths of ten feet each, six inch spiral galvanized iron pipe, with flange connections; also eight 5 feet lengths six inch rubber pipe. These valuable accessories make it possible for us to disinfect two holds at the same time, heretofore out of the question from the scanty supply of pipe. Also 200 feet 1½ inch rubber canvas covered hose for bichloride washings.

The Sentinel, anchored at a distance of ½ a mile, in 27 feet of water during the active quarantine season, has recently been transferred to within easy distance from shore; authorized by the Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba; to facilitate coming and going and the saving of time to the employees assigned to it.

There is also a complete outfit of tents, beds and bedding, and all necessary utensils for the accomodation and treatment of the sick in emergency cases. The place generally used to locate the provisional hospital is Punta Ladrillos, on the South-west side of the bay, at a distance of about four miles from the city and completely isolated. A buoy destined for the anchorage of vessels under observation, has been recently placed about ¼ of a mile opposite Punta Ladrillos.

METHOD OF INSPECTION.

Vessels from foreign and United States ports and those in the coast-wise trade running beyond the limits of this district, fly the yellow flag on entering the harbor; on coming to an anchorage they are boarded and treated in strict accordance with the U. S. Quarantine Regulations. The sanitary condition of the crew, passengers (if any) and vessel is noted; if everything is satisfactory the regular certificate of discharge is given.

U. S. Transport and Government vessels are granted free practique on the certificate of the medical officer on board.

In the event of a vessel arriving with a case of infectious or contagious disease on board, the facts would be forthwith telegraphed to the Chief Quarantine Officer, asking for instructions, while the vessel would be ordered to an anchorage at the quarantine buoy, under the most strict quarantine supervision and flying the yellow flag.

As the only Marine Hospital Quarantine Detention Station meeting all the requirements of modern science in Cuba, is at Mariel, the vessel would probably be ordered to proceed to that place.

Vessels arriving from South America or any country where bubonic plague is endemic or prevalent are not given free practique until they have been subject to a thorough disinfection and taking the necessary precautions to destroy all rats.

BILLS OF HEALTH.

The Consular form is issued to vessels departing from this port, destination the United States. In all other instances the Supplemental form is used.

No vessel is cleared at the Custom House without first producing a bill of health issued by this office.

The importance of this Station will be judged by the following summary of the transactions during the past six months, as follows:

	Deaths. City-Civil	Deaths. Hosp.	Immigrants.	Passengers.	Crews.	Vessels.
July.....	80	19	37	1181	433	0
August.....	85	20	44	1397	485	2
September	50	13	53	1684	650	22
October.....	50	16	53	1621	689	28
November.....	60	16	50	1628	592	38
December.. ...	69	21	65	1872	746	76
Total	394	105	302	9583	3595	166

	Bills of Health	Vessels Desinfected.	Insp. & Psd.	Baggage Desinftd.	Health Certificate.
July.....	75	2	197	0	132
August.....	74	6	17	6	15
September	65	5	15	8	19
October...	74	9	24	0	16
November	79	0	0	0	0
December...	75	0	0	0	0
Total.....	442	22	253	14	182

VESSELS CLEARING FOR GULF PORTS.

	Mobile.	Pansacola.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Misc.	Total.
July.....	0	1	0	2	1	4
August	0	3	1	2	1	7
September.....	2	0	0	4	0	7
October...	4	3	4	3	3	17
November.... .	1	3	2	0	1	7
December.....	2	2	3	1	3	11
Total.....	9	12	14	9	9	35

Hereto attached will be found printed matter in reference to the Sanitary Regulations of this city which I have been able to obtain, together with the original reports from the substations in this District, as directed.

Respectfully,

E. F. NUÑEZ,

A. A. Surgeon U. S. M. H. S.

PERSONNEL.

1. Edward F. Nuñez, A. A. Surgeon, In Command. Appointed March 13, 1900. Ordered to Cienfuegos April 9,1901.
2. Alejandro Cantero, A. A. Surgeon, Casilda, Cuba. Appointed July 1, 1899.
3. Pedro M. Quevedo, A. A. Surgeon, Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba. Appointed November 1, 1901.
4. Lanson E. Mc Cay, Temp. Jun. Hospital Steward. Appointed August 10, 1899.
5. Angel Torres, Engineer steam launch "Urquhart". Nominated October 19, 1899.
6. Monica Riva, Engineer disinfecting barge "Sentinel". Nominated May 1, 1899. Salary increased and renominated July 1, 1900.
7. Justo Sabate, Pilot of steam launch "Urquhart". Nominated May 1, 1899.
8. Patricio Fonecaca, Seaman on disinfecting barge "Sentinel". Nominated December 9, 1900.
9. Luis Machin, Seaman on disinfecting barge "Sentinel". Nominated August 1, 1901.
10. Jorge de Leon, Seaman on steam launch "Urquhart". Nominated June 1, 1900.
11. Rafael Ulloa, fireman on steam launch "Urquhart". Nominated October 10, 1900.
12. Miguel Duranano, messenger at office. Nominated July 1, 1899.

REPORT OF JOSÉ N. MACEO, A. A. SURGEON, U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, QUARANTINE OFFICER AT PUERTO PADRE, CUBA.

I have the honor to submit the following report for the period from July 1st, 1901, to December 31st, 1901, inclusive.

The U. S. Marine Hospital Service is represented at this place by an Acting Assistant Surgeon, the undersigned, and on account of the anchorage being some distance from the town, the services of a boatman at $20. per month are allowed. 133 vessels arrived at this port during the period, and 131 bills of health were issued. 1355 Passengers arrived, and 1210 embarked. The military census of the town of Puerto Padre, taken in 1899, gave a population of 1729; the estimated increase of population since

then is about 400, giving a present population of about 2129; the number of deaths during the period was 23, giving a death rate per 1000 of 10.80. There are about 100 non immunes in the town. The town is dependent upon rains and wells for its water supply. There is no system of sewerage, or drainage.

The laws governing the registration of births, marriages and deaths are such as are provided in the Spanish Civil Register.

Vaccination though irregular, is general here.

On the 12th day of December 1901, a Board of Health was appointed with the following members: President, the Captain of the port; Secretary, Mr. Felipe Dehogues; Dr. Federico Saavedra, Manuel Rodríguez Sánchez, Antonio Rodríguez de la Cruz, and Dr. Jesé N. Maceo.

The City Council appointed a municipal Board of Health, but this Board has never met, and no action has been taken looking to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the port, though there is much that should be done. The health of the surrounding country has been about the same as at this place. There have been no cases of varioloid, nor any cases of quarantinable diseases in the harbor or town.

The principal causes of death have been malarial fevers and anaemia.

REPORT OF ENRIQUE SAEZ A. A. SURGEON, U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, QUARANTINE OFFICER AT CÁRDENAS, CUBA.

Population of the City and suburbs.

The population of Cárdenas, and suburbs «Méndez Capote» «Guásimas», «Cantel» and «Varadero», is 24,861 inhabitants; the nearest villages are «Carlos Rojas» 3174 inhabitants, «Martí» 8905 and «Máximo Goméz» with 4046 inhabitants.

Present population.

Since the Military Census of 1899, the only records relative to birth and deaths are those from the Civil Register, as follows: Births, 1231; Deaths, 1171; consequently the increase of the city is 60 inhabitants; according to this increase the present population is 24.921 inhabitants.

The deaths occurred during the second half of the year 1901 are 253 (20.35 per 1000.), being caused principally by gastro-intestinal diseases 56, tuberculosis 41, heart diseases 35. The prevailing diseases have been Broncho-Pneumonia, Gastro-intestinal diseases and Malaria. No case occurred in the bay or reported to this Office of any quarantinable disease.

The law for the record of Marriages, Births and Deaths is the Civil Register Law: Its Title No. 4, is relative to the statistics and archives for the records of the Civil Register. Article 46 says: «In all the Civil Register Offices a daily statement will be made taken from the books of the different sections and

special register offices, then resum'ed every fortni ght in printed forms to be transmitted to the Governors General».

It is ordered that all the contagious diseases be reported to the Sanitary Inspector and the Municipal Mayor. The Municipal Regulations, in Article 18, state that the Doctor that does not report any contagious or epidemic disease shall be fined $5.00.

The water supply of this City is from a subterranean river whose origin is one mile west of the city. By steam pumps the water is elevated to tanks and from here by iron pipes it is distributed to 500 houses. According to its analysis, the quality is good. The consumption is 4,000 barrels of 125 gallons of capacity each, for every 24 hours.

The majority of the inhabitants get the water from private cisterns or wells.

The water supplies of the city being so different, it is impossible to estimate the amount of water consumed individually.

Water-closets, sewers and drains are generally in very bad condition. The water-closets are of the class called cess-pool.

The result of all this being that the filtrations escaped from them infect the water of the nearest wells with pathogenic germs becoming carriers of infectious diseases, which increase the mortality in an alarming manner, especially during the rainy season.

The water from the houses runs in the streets by porous pipes with the exception of very few of them having fosse «Moura».

The pavement of the street has not been made to facilitate the drainage, so that when it rains the water together with that from the houses remains standing at both sides of the street and fermenting with the heat, especially in summer time, this being the source of many infectious and epidemic diseases, as malaria and others.

The Sanitary Board in this City is formed as follows:

President

Carlos M. Rojas.....	Municipal Mayor.

Secretary

Antonio Ledo.....	Secretary of the Municipal Sanitary Board.

Members

Fenando Méndez Capote ...	Municipal Sanitary Inspector.
Alejandro Neyra.....	1st. Ass't. Mayor, Doctor.
José M. Verdeja.....	2nd. » » »
José M. Moreno...	City-council »
Carlos Pascual	» »
Alberto Fonte	» Pharmacist.

Jacinto Suárez.....	Municipal Architect.
Francisco Paradela.....	Engineer.
Ramón Loredo.....	Merchant.
José Cambo Martínez.....	Proprietor.
Cosme Vives Lanuza.....	»
José Alvarez Argüelles.....	»
José Cuervo.....	»

In regard to the Sanitary Board of the neighboring towns, they are not yet organized.

The correct proportion of immunes and non-immunes from Yellow Fever is impossible to establish, owing to:

The non existence of statistics in the Municipal Sanitary Offices.

The fact of this rail-road being the greater in daily passenger traffic and not having an office to inspect them and take note of those remaining in town and those in transit.

To estimate approximately the non-immunes we have to refer to the Military Census of 1899, in which it is found as 3071 foreigners (83.70 per 1000.) But from this number is to be deducted those that have had Yellow Fever, and also those living over 10 years in this locality.

Considering as immune only those that are natives of Cuba, the number of them according to the already mentioned census would be 22,780 (916.30 per 1000).

The vaccination and revaccination has been carefully attended by the local authorities since many years ago and perhaps this is one of the Cities where it is most extended. During the months of October, November and December 1000 persons have been vaccinated, 600 successfully.

No case of chicken-pox or varioloid has been reported to this Office nor to the Municipal Sanitary one.

General remarks.

By the above details relative to drainage, system of water-closets, water supply and the city being built on miry ground it can be easily understood, and is also shown by the Demographic-Sanitary statistics, how bad is its hygienic condition, however the sanitary work is done by the Municipal corporation.

The littoral of the bay is of very large extent (12 miles), and with small protection against the prevailing winds; breeze during the day and land breeze in the night. The bay and the houses on the littoral are healthy so that aboard the vessels have only occurred very few casess of Malaria, Disentery and Quinsy; but the emanations from stums or residues from the alembics are blowing toward the city, especially when the north wind prevails, making the atmosphere loathsome and pernicious.

The depth of the bay is small, at the large wharf from 7 to 10 feet; boats drawing 15 feet anchor 2 miles from the littoral

and there they load and unload the cargo; those drawing 16 feet have to anchor at «Cayo Diana» 9 miles from the littoral; and vessels drawing over 16 feet have to stay at «Cayo Piedra» 15 miles from the City.

Measures that ought to be taken in order to prevent the importation and development of infectious diseases and to improve the sanitary condition of the locality and port:

1.—A Quarantine-station or a hospital for isolation and observation.

2.—A desinfecting steamer and shore desinfecting plant.

3.—To have an Office for inspection of passengers from the railroad. (In 1901 a mild case of Yellow Fever was imported; a soldier of the U. S. Army from Santa Clara.)

4.—To remove 4000 yards under the lee alambics or alcohol factories.

5.—It being known already that the mosquitos are carriers of Yellow Fever, Malaria, etc, and having such a large number of them in this city as to make it impossible to do any work during the night, it is more necesary than ever to drain the city and to destroy the focus from which this awful and molestful plague comes.

6.—To establish a system of drainage in the city.

7.—Proper pavement.

8.—Portable water supply for all the City.

9.—Sanitary inspection of the stores, schools, quarters, private houses, and markets.

10.—Bromatologic inspection of the grocery-stores, cow-houses, and Markets.

11. — Construction of a Laboratory for the Bromatologic analysis.

To facilitate the Sanitary work in this port.

To the quickest and best performance of the service, I take the liberty of suggesting to the Main Office, the advantage of the appointment of a clerk to this Office, to attend to matters relative to Register Office, Municipal Sanitary Office, Post-Office and Cable-Office, and also to attend to the Office, which has to remain alone sometimes over 3 hours at the time of the inspections made by the Quarantine Officer; these long absences from the Office causing accumulation of work and consequently delay in the dispatches.

It also will be convenient to furnish this Office with a steam launch, as at present the Inspections are done when the Custom Officers go on board, waiting the moment to go with them, and delaying the service some time on this acount.

At last for the best clearness and cleanness of letter and documents I think it advisable to furnish this Office with a Typewriting machine.

REPORT OF PEDRO GARCÍA RIERA, ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, QUARANTINE OFFICER AT ISABELA DE SAGUA, CUBA.

Sir:

According to your letter of November 14, 1901—though some information has been already forwarded to your Office—I have the honor to report as follows:

According to the census of 1899, the population of the municipal district of Sagua la Grande, was 21,342, that of the suburbs of the town, 12,728, and the one of this port, 2352; at present the population can be estimated as the same or very similar.

The total number of deaths from July 1st to December 31, 1901, as per report sent already to your office, has been 236.

The prevailing diseases has been, Tuberculosis, Intestinal diseases and Malaria. The average of deaths, 22.12 per 1000 per annum.

From these 236 deaths, Isabela is charged with 16 and an average of 13.60 per 1000 per annum.

The law for the records of marriages, births and deaths, is the «Provisional Civil register law and regulations for its observance» published in Havana on January 12, 1884, and modified in the part relative to marriages by order Nº 140—1901.

The rules observed with cases of contagious diseases such as Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, etc., are as follows:

As soon as the proper authority has knowledge of it by the report from the Doctors,—who are obliged to render one—the case is isolated and the house and furniture disinfected under supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, Dr. Emilio Chávez, for cases in Sagua, and under supervision of the Municipal Doctor, Victoriano A. Ayo, for those cases at Isabela. Doctors not reporting any of the above cases will be fined from five to ten dollars.

I enclose herewith orders published by the Mayor upon this matter.

The water supply at Isabela and sometimes used by vessels is almost exclusively from the rains, and is kept in iron tanks.

The water supply at Sagua is also from the rains, kept in cisterns, but they use most generally that from the reservoir of Arroyo Blanco, the analysis of which I do not enclose, not having it on hand.

The sewers and drains at Sagua run into the river of same name, and at Isabella, this town being built on the sea, some of them run directly into it and the others by very deficient channels.

A member of the Ayuntamiento Sanitary Board is at this port, Mr. Ramón Pérez, pharmacist and city councilman, and at Sagua the above mentioned Board, being Mayor Manuel Alverdi, President, and Doctor Simeón Godínez and José Badoso, Pharmacists, members of same.

Besides the Sanitary Inspector Dr. Emilio Chávez, already mentioned, there is a Sanitary Inspector of Hygiene, Mr. Fernando Ríos.

The number of immunes from Yellow Fewer by previous attack or by a residence of ten years at places where this disease prevails is very difficult for me to state, but it must be relatively small because in Sagua this disease does not prevail, except at the Military Hospital when the Spanish were here during the war.

The vaccination and revaccination is performed according to recent orders from the Governor. I do not know of any case from Smallpox occurred during this six months or in a long period.

I have the honor to inform you that from August to December 31, 1901, seven cases of varioloid occurred at Sagua and one in this port; all of them recovered.

I am informed in a communication dated January 13. 1902, from the Mayor, of one case of Scarlet-fever.

General Statistics of the Operations of the Quarantine Service

from July 1st to December 31st 1901.

INCOMING VESSELS.

Nº of passengers inspected and passed	318
Nº of passengers vaccinated	None
Nº of vessels inspected and passed	45
Nº of vessels passed without inspection	249
Nº of vessels desinfected	None
Nº of pieces of baggage inspected and passed	3
Nº of pieces of baggage passed without inspection	None
Nº of pieces baggage desinfected	None
Nº of crew inspected and passed	1328
Nº of bundles of clothing and bedding desinfected	None
Gross tonnage of vessels	228238

OUTGOING VESSELS.

Nº of passengers inspected and passed	6
Nº of passengers passed without inspection	1436
Nº of vessels inspected and passed	15
Nº of vessels passed without inspection	269
Nº of vessels disinfected	None
Nº of passengers vaccinated	None
Nº of pieces of baggage inspected and passed	None
Nº of pieces of baggage passed without inspection	None
Nº of pieces of baggage disinfected	None
Nº of bundles of clothing and bedding desinfected	None
Nº of crew inspected and passed	157
Gross tonnage of vessels	253516

DEATHS OCCURRED IN THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF SAGUA LA GRANDE, FROM JULY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1901.

10 Meningitis.	1 Rickets.
2 Cerebral hemorrhage.	1 Congenital atrophy.
2 Cerebral fever.	2 Congenital debility.
2 Paralysis.	1 Puerperal septicemia.
14 Tetanus–of infants.	1 Cancerosis.
1 Comatose fever.	1 Cancer.
1 Softening of the brain.	1 Hemalofilia.
1 Mielitis.	4 Old age.
1 Progressive loconiotor ataxia.	2 Hemorrhage.
32 Heart troubles.	3 Caquexia paludic.
58 Tuberculosis.	1 Chonic tebanism.
2 Cianosis.	3 Nephritis.
2 Arterio–sclerosis.	2 Anemia.
10 Bronchial affections.	1 Septiceamia.
1 Laringitis.	1 Glanders.
1 Cancer of the stomach.	1 Asphyxia.
45 Intestinal troubles.	11 Malaria.
3 Cirrosis.	1 Typhoid fever.
1 Metro peritonitis.	1 Puerperal fever.
1 Tuberculosis.	1 Bilious fever.
1 Jaundice.	6 Infectious fever.

Total..... 236

REPORT OF OWEN W. STONE, A. A. SURGEON, U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, QUARANTINE OFFICER IN COMMAND THIRD QUARANTINE DISTRICT, NUEVITAS, CUBA.

Nuevitas, Cuba, January 1, 1902.

To the

Chief Quarantine Officer of the Island of Cuba,

Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

In compliance with order contained in circular letter of Nov. 15, 1901, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service at this port for the period from July 1st, 1901, to Dec. 31, 1901, inclusive:

The equipment of the Quarantine Station at Nuevitas, Cuba, consists of a shore plant containing a steam chamber and boiler complete of the Kensington make, with hand force pump with hose and an autoclave. In one end of the building containing the above is the office of the Service; this building is located immediately on the water front, convenient to the offices of the different shipping agencies. On Oct. 1st, 1901, the disinfecting

barge "Susana" was received from Havana, and is now anchored in the bay one half mile from the shore.

This disinfecting barge is equipped with the most improved disinfecting machinery, consisting of a sulphur furnace, Sturtevant engine and fan, large steam boiler with feed pump and injector, bichloride pump, two cylindrical steam disinfecting chambers with formalin. Ammonia generators attached. Also fire hose, fumitive, and disinfecting material.

The steam launch Prochazka has been constantly in commission since her arrival here on Jan. 24, 1900; the Prochazka has not only done the work of the Quarantine Officer, but under orders from the Chief Quarantine Office, has during most of the time carried the Customs Officials to and from the vessels in the harbor. The employees of the Marine-Hospital Service at this Station are:

In the Office,
One Acting Assistant Surgeon, one Clerk and one Messenger,
On the "Prochazka"
One Engineer, one Pilot, one Fireman, and one Seaman.
On the Barge "Susana"
One Engineer, one Boatswain, and one Seaman.

Since July 1st, 1901, 16 vessels clearing for ports in the Southern States have been disinfected, and during the same period 591 pieces of baggage, bedding etc., have been disinfected by steam, 218 vessels arrived at this port with crews aggregating 6659; 1856 passengers arrived at this port, and 1675 passengers embarked: there have been no cases of quarantinable disease on any vessel arriving at, or clearing from this port; there is no inspection required of coastwise vessels now, but inquiry is always made of the Captain or Purser as to sanitary condition; all vessels from foreign ports are boarded, crews and passengers mustered and sanitary condition ascertained.

The population of Nuevitas as given by the Military Census of 1899, was 4228. It is estimated by the Municipal Officers that since the census was taken, there has been an increase of about 500, making the present population about 4728. To the employment given by the Military Government, in improving the sanitary condition of the town, and the handling of supplies for the military post, can be attributed the greater part of this increase.

In connection with the report of the number of deaths for the past six months, I give the mortuary statistics for the past two years, which will show the beneficial effect of the sanitary measures taken by the Military Government during that period.

No. of deaths for the year ended June 30, 1900.....	138
Estimated population for same year	4478
No. of deaths for the year ended June 30, 1901.....	76
Estimated population for same year	4728

No. of deaths for first six months 1900..... 70
No. of deaths for last six months 1900..... 39

No. of deaths for first six months 1901..... 37
No. of deaths for last six months 1901..... 35

Death rate for the year ended June 30, 1900..... 30.81 per 1000

Death rate for the year ended June 30, 1901..... 16.07 per 1000

Death rate for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1901, 14.59 per 1000

There was reported on Dec. 23, 1901, one death from leprosy; with this exception there have been reported no cases of quarantinable disease, nor any cases of the milder contagious or infectious diseases, at this port: in the earlier months of the year cases of an eruptive nature were reported at Puerto Principe and on one of the sugar plantations; upon investigation these proved to be only cases of varioloid. More than one third of the deaths were caused by tuberculosis and infantile tetanus; malarial fevers have been prevalent during the period, but have not been of congestive or pernicious types. I attach a statement written by Dr. J. R. Ariza of the laws and penalties governing the registration of births, marriages and deaths, and in which he shows the extent of their observation during the past ten years. Since the Military occupation there have been no health officers or board of health in the towns; the sanitary work has been done by inspectors and laborers employed by and under the supervision of the Military Authorities.

The town of Nuevitas is dependent entirely upon the rainfall for its water supply; while the rainfall is very heavy it is usually confined to certain consecutive months, the rainy season, so that only those who have cisterns can count on a supply for the whole year, and during the dry season the poorer classes are compelled to purchase water from carriers, and to avoid this expenditure they often obtain water of doubtful purity from ponds and surface springs. Two efforts have been made by the military authorities to procure a water supply for the town by boring artesian wells, but attempts resulted in failure. There is a small river emptying into the bay about two miles from the town, and I believe that by erecting a pumping station and stand pipe four or six miles from the mouth of that river, sufficient pressure would be found to pipe the water into the highest part of the town. The town is built upon a hill of calcareous marl, which is very porous, so that defective cisterns will hold water but a very short time and the fluid contents of the cess pools, (which are dug often in close proximity to the cisterns) pass readily into the adjacent soil, so that defective cisterns are always liable to contamination from cess pools adjacent or in higher ground. Such condition developed in a town in which I lived for a number of years in the Mississippi Valley where, typhoid becoming common, the source of infection could be traced to the use of water from defective cisterns and as soon

as this was recognized, elevated wooden tanks were substitud for the underground cisterns, until artesian water was obtained. While the foundation of that town was *alluvial*, the *porosity* was not much greater than that of this marl.

I do not think there are more than one hundred non immunes of foreign birth residing in Nuevitas at the present time. If the children born of Cuban parentage, since yellow fever prevailed here, are counted as non immunes, as I believe they should be, the number of non immunes is greater. There are very few resident Americans in the town of Nuevitas, not more than fifteen, but it is estimated that there are between five and six hundred Americans in the settlements similar to La Gloria; these colonists are always in communication with this place and Puerto Principe and are all non immunes. They have no health organization in their settlements, and having been here, some of them more than two years, they regard an invasion of yellow fever as a very remote possibility, and unless the Island should quickly be freed of the infection, are liable to suffer severely in the future. Hundred of non immune Spaniards are now being passed through this port to be employed on the Central Railroad.

I can not say how many of these will gravitate to the towns; doubtless many. At present they are located in the camps along the line. One hundred and fifty Americans were brought from New Orleans when the work was first commenced and many of these have already left the Island and doubtless many more will go before the coming summer.

Vaccination is more generally practiced in this community than in the United States; nearly all Cubans passing through this Office, and applying for health certificates, have well defined marks. Evidence of recent vaccination is a prerequisite for admission to the public schools, and I have heard of no objection to the requirement.

The description of the sanitary conditions in the foregoing letter will apply very closely to those of the sub-ports in this district, separate reports from which will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

A. A. Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

I am indebted to Dr. J. R. Ariza for the following, relating to the laws as to records to be kept of births, marriages and deaths:

On June 17, 1870, there was issued in Spain, a Law under the name of Registro Civil: This Law was put in force in Cuba on January 1st, 1885. In Nuevitas records are kept from that date of births, marriages and deaths, in duplicate, the original is archived here and the duplicate is sent to Puerto Principe, to the Judge of the First Instance, the immediate superior of the Municipal Judge who is the Recorder here.

Besides these records there was one kept of miscarriages and still births, and another of Citizenship, where all aliens were registered, who lived in the town. No record of miscarriages or still births has been kept since 1885; the marriage and birth records are perfectly reliable; the death record is not reliable during the war period (1895-1898).

The Alcaldes of the rural districts of "San Miguel, Lugareño, Senado and Santa Lucía" were required to keep and transmit to the Municipal Judge of Nuevitas the above records and when the above office was abolished it became the duty of any private person or relation.

Violation of the foregoing law is punished by fine, when no crime is suspected, only omission or carelessness. Any one can denounce the omission to the Fiscal, who is the officer who institutes the criminal action. There is a period of 40 days allowed for the report of births; deaths are recorded on the Doctor's certificate, if no Doctor, on the report of any relative or neighbor. The Municipal Judge who has not recorded births, deaths and marriages is fined from $ 25. to $ 125., when no crime is proved. During the Spanish Regime, there was a Board of Health consisting of the Alcalde as President, the Collector of Customs, the Health Officer and three or four prominent citizens, but in truth this Board of Health had no real value, for its recommendations were seldom enforced. I can bear witness that during a most deadly smallpox epidemic none of the directions of the Board of Health were obeyed.

J. R. Ariza, M. D.

Report of Leoncio Junco, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, Quarantine Officer at Caibarien, Cuba.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the transactions made in this Office during the second half year ended the 31st of December 1901, and also a report of the deaths which occurred during that period, and of the sanitary condition of this port and town.

During the period stated 198 vessels arrived at this port; 181 from Cuban ports, 16 from U. S. ports direct and one from a foreign port.

194 Bills of Health were issued to vessels leaving the port. Eight vessels and seventy-eight crew were inspected and passed.

Vaccination of passengers has not been required and no health certificates have been issued.

558 passengers arrived from others ports of the Island and 213 left this port for others ports of the Island.

Whenever the inspection of vessels has been required, it has been made in the usual way, viz: inspection of the crew and

steerage passengers, if any, as well as those of the Cabin, when they are suspected of not enjoying good health.

The cargo and holds of the vessels would be also inspected.

If any of the inspected vessels would have been detained for having had aboard any of the crew or passengers suffering from a quarantinable disease, proper measures would have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease, as for instance if small pox had been the case, all persons aboard would have been vaccinated and the ship sent to the lazaretto for quarantine and desinfection. If any other of the quarantinable diseases had been the case, the patient would have been taken on shore if possible and carried to a proper place for treatment, where there was no danger of the spreading of the disease, and the vessel after having been submitted to a fumigation of sulphur would have been sent to a disinfecting station for a more thorough disinfection. But none of the vessels that entered this port since I have been in charge of the Station have required such measures.

The sanitary condition of the port and town has been good thoughout the year; there has been no epidemic disease of any sort and the only contagious disease that has been reported by the doctors of the town was Diphtheria, but in such a small number that it could not be considered as an epidemic. On the other hand the cases were of such a mild form that only four ended fatally.

All the Doctors of the town are required to report all the contagious or infectious diseases that they are called to treat, under a penalty of from $ 1.00 to $ 5.00 for not doing it. There is no doubt that all the cases have been duly reported.

According to my information, proper sanitary measures were taken by the local authorities in order to prevent the development of disease. These measures were, isolation of the patients, transportation to the cementery of those who died from the disease immediately after their death; where they remained the time required by the law for the inhumation; the covering of the corpses as well as the tomb with lime, the destruction of all the objects that were in contact with the patients and were considered good bearers of contagion and the washing and whitening of houses and the varnishing of the furniture.

During the last six months of the year just ended, 86 deaths occurred, and the death rate per 1,000 for that period was 28.10.

Comparing this proportion with that of the first half of the year, which was 20.00, there was a difference of 40 1000 against the population; that difference can be explained by the reason that the second half year is more sickly on account of the summer months, which afford the largest proportion of deaths, as can be seen by the enclosed table showing the morality.

The causes of death can also be seen in that table. As the burial of corpses is not allowed without the death certificate issued by the Dr. that treated the deceased, there can be no doubt that all cases of death have been recorded.

The births occurred during the last six months of the year

1901 were recorded, of which 101 were of the white race and 16 were colored, 49 being white males, 52 white females, 4 colored females.

Although every citizen is directed to notify the Municipal Judge of the birth of a child in the first forty days following the birth, there is reason to believe that not all the births occurred during that period were upon record, having failed to notify the proper authority, some for having incurred in penalty for not having done it at the proper time, others for ignorance, and others for neglect.

According to the census made under the supervision of the Military Government this town appears with 7,013 inhabitants; but the arrival of immigrants from Spain and especially from Canary Islands, after the census was made, together with the increase of births and the decrease of mortality. brings me to the conclusion that the actual population can be estimated as about 8,500 inhabitants.

I am unable to make a comparison of the population requested as the information requested from the mayors of those places has not reached me yet.

The number of marriages contracted during the same period was 24; all of them were made according to the Catholic rites.

The ministers are in duty bound to send an official copy of the marriages that they celebrate to the municipal Judge for record, under a penalty for not doing it.

In regard to Sanitation there are two matters that deserve especial attention; one of them is the supply of water which in this town is kept up by having the rain water collected in wooden and iron tanks principally, and some times cement cisterns being used. Ten houses are supplied with water by a private aqueduct which conveys it from a well.

As can be seen, the supply of water--that element so needful to preserve life—in this town is often the source of diseases that many times end in death. Therefore those who have to drink the water collected in those wooden tanks and even those of iron, exposed as they are to the sun heat and containing the filthiness of the roofs and channels conveyed to them by the progression of the water are constantly menaced with contracting a serious infection. I am firmly convinced that if the supply of water could be put in better hygienic condition, the proportion of mortality would be a great deal lower.

The other matter of importance that I must mention here is the drainage of the town. For this purpose ditches have been opened by the side walks, but so imperfectly made that the water remains in them indefinitely until its total evaporation, so there is no drain at all and consequently the water stagnates in the wet season, being another source of disease.

Many of these evils can be remedied if a good Board of Health took care of these things, but the one that exists here is not very efficient.

The members did not meet in all the last year and many of them ignore that they belong to the board.

Finally I must state also that vaccination is performed by a physician of this town appointed by the Civil Governor.

Caibarién, Cuba, January 15, 1902.

P. A. Surgeon G. M. Guiteras,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service,

Matanzas.

SIR:

In addition to my report forwarded to you on Jan. 11th inst. relative to the transactions made in this Office during the last six months of the year just ended I have the honor to state that the number of non-immunes to yellow fever in this town can be estimated at 2247; of these 47 are foreigners with a residence in the country for less than ten years and the rest are children less than ten years old.

Taking as a base 8,500 inhabitants for this town, a proportion of 2643,100 of non-immune to yellow fever is the result.

The information I have from the town of Camajuaní, distant 36 miles from here, is as follows:

The actual population can be estimated at 14,495 inhabitants. The proportion of the mortality is 4.33 every week; the causes of death were hypertrophy of the heart, haemoptysis, endocarditis. pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, syphilis infantile, osptrexia, injuries and cancer. No epidemic or contagious diseases existed.

Comparing this mortality with that of the previous six months, which was 5.16 death per week, there was a decrease in the mortality.

The supply of water is obtained by wells and cisterns.

There is not a system of drainage that can be so called.

There is not a local Board of Health, but the municipal Dr. Juan de Rojos Orias, assisted by an inspector, is in charge of the sanitation.

The vaccination is carried out in accordance with order Nº 165 of the Military Government.

The Doctors are charged with reporting the cases of contagious or infectious diseases they are called to treat, under a penalty for not doing it.

The number of foreigners is 3,233, but the time of their residence is not known, although it supposes one year. The approximate number of children less than ten years old is 3,223.

This information that I have the honor to forward you was got on my request from the Mayor of Camajuaní, the only one who has sent it up to the present.

VILLAGE OF CAIBARIEN. YEAR 1901.—2ND HALF YEAR.

DISEASES.	Newly born Children.	From 1 month to 1 year.	From 1 year to 7 years.	From 7 years to 14 years.	From 14 years to 23 years.	From 23 years to 50 years.	Over 50 years.	TOTAL.
Hemorrhage of the brain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Congestion of the brain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cerebral Anœmia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Meningitis	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tuberculosis of the lungs	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	6
Hemoptysis	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pleuro-pneumonia								
Diseases of the heart and blood vessels	 1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	 4	1 6
Diseases of the liver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Diseases of the Kidneys	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	5
Malaria & grave forms of fevers	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	6
Gastro-intestinal infections	2	3	7	2	.....	.....	2	16
Tetanus infantile	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Croup & diptheria	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Typhoid fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Athrepsia	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Puerperal eclampsia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Peritonitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Cancer and epithelion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Congenital debility	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Eclampsia infantile	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other diseases	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7
TOTAL	17	15	13	3	4	18	16	86

REPORT OF RUDOLPH VON EZDORF, ASSISTANT SURGEON, U. S, MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, IN COMMAND FOURTH QUARANTINE DISTRICT, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Santiago de Cuba, January 4, 1902.

Surgeon A. H. Glennan,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service,

Chief Quarantine Officer

for the Island of Cuba,

Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the transations for the fourth quarantine division of the island of Cuba for the six months ending December 31, 1901.

Santiago de Cuba.

For more than 200 years and of record 50 years, this city has been known as an endemic center for yellow fever. Two years have now passed without a single case of this disease, so that it is virtually a clean port, and should, from a quarantine point of view, be so considered. No epidemic of yellow fever has existed on this island during the period covered by this report, so that the former quarantine measures against passenger traffic, chiefly from Havana, were relaxed. The Board of Health of this city has in all matters of quarantine intrusted me with the management of this department for its protection. During this period one vessel entered with yellow fever aboard, and the prompt measures instituted saved the city from a new invasion of this disease.

It being recognized that the mosquito, stegomyia fasciata, is a factor in the dissemination of this disease, the Sanitary Department instituted measures for the destruction of this insect. This work was performed under the direction of the Army Surgeons. Crude petroleum was used, and a force of men employed to spray oil over all lagoons around the city, and a house to house inspection made and oil poured in vaults and places where standing water might collect. The result was a considerable reduction of the presence of this pest. The absence of yellow fever rendered it unnecessary to follow the same measures as employed in Havana. It might be judged that a reduction in malarial cases should have occurred, but the mortality for this disease remains about the same.

Intestinal disease affecting chiefly infants continues in the same degree. This disease, I believe, affects chiefly the poor, where faulty nourishment and unsanitary environments prevail.

The deaths from tuberculosis are 21 per 100 of the total number which have occurred. It is not unusual to find a crowded number of families living in one house, and one case of tuberculosis with such is calculated to invite spread of the disease. Particularly is this the case in many residences, where the buildings are low, rooms poorly ventilated, and never reached by sunshine, and the air fouled by the emanations from the proximity of vaults. In addition to this, no efforts by the Cuban doctors are apparently made to educate and instruct the people of the infectiousness of this disease, and indiscriminate spitting occurs in the houses as well as in the streets. Where a death ensues from this cause, disinfection is practised and done by the Sanitary Department.

The water supply is the same as last reported. It is obtained from the Boniato river, where, four miles from this city, a dam is constructed and a large settling basin is erected, from which an eleven inch main carries the water by gravity to the city. The capacity of the settling basin was increased early last spring so that the pressure and amount of water supply is increased. The

amount supplied daily is 720 gallons, approximately 17 gallons per capita per diem. No official analysis has been made of this water. The valley for 2 or 3 miles above the reservoir is fairly well settled, so that the purity of the water is questionable and it should not be used if any other supply can be obtained. Investigation for another supply is in progress, but the great distances to be overcome makes it impracticable for the present. Fortunately, it is an universal practice in this city to filter the water. Some cisterns exist.

Work on a sewerage system is still in progress. An outlet sewer, pumping station, septic tank and filter beds for disposal of sewerage are now under construction, which is expected to reach completion by May, when the work of connecting residences can be begun. The final disposal of the filtrate will be in the bay. This work is greatly needed as the unsanitary vaults in houses impede other measures for sanitary improvements in the city.

Good work in cleaning vaults has been done by the Sanitary Department under the direction of the Chief Surgeon, Major Carr, U. S. V. It is known that some vaults had not been cleaned in 50 years, and when one sees how these vaults are built, under living rooms and generally next to kitchens and usually without provisions for proper ventilation, it is surprising that a more unhealthful condition does not prevail.

Circular, issued by the Mayor of Santiago, April 16, 1900, promulgating Sanitary Regulations, is enclosed. (Exhibit 1).

A local Board of Health exists, of which the Chief Surgeon of this District is president, the members being the Army Surgeons, the Marine-Hospital Service Officer and 5 Cuban practitioners. Meetings are held each Tuesday in the Audiencia.

The laws requiring reports of births, marriages and deaths are the same as those practiced under the Spanish regime.

A Circular Order, dated March 30, 1900, requires that all contagious diseases be reported at once to the Board of Health. Diptheria has been the only contagious disease reported. Neither smallpox nor chickenpox has been reported. A free vaccine institute exists.

No census of non-inmunes has been taken since 1900, when 1300 non-inmunes were found by Major and Surgeon L. C. Carr. This number has probable been increased by the immigration of Spaniards, and not materially reduced by the discharge of many Quartermasters employees who have, as a rule, remained on the island. I would estimate that 2000 to 2500 of the population are non-immunes.

The population of this city is about the same as reported in the last Military Census taken in 1899, namely 43,090.

MORTALITY TABLE.

CAUSES OF DEATH. (BERTILLON CLASSIFICATION.)	1901.						
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Typhoid Fever (abdominal typhus)	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	7
Fever, intermittent, and malarial cachexia	18	18	6	10	10	10	72
Diphtheria and croup	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	4
Dysentery	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Tubercle of lungs	15	19	10	23	19	21	107
Tubercle of other organs	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	6
Tetanus	6	2	2	3	4	5	22
Bronchitis, acute	1	.....	1	2	4	1	9
Broncho-pneumonia	2	3	3	.....	.....	1	9
Pneumonia	4	3	3	1	6	.....	17
Intestinal diseases	27	20	9	12	8	10	86
Nephritis, acute	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Bright's disease	8	4	3	4	10	3	32
Other causes	24	24	24	32	27	29	160
TOTAL	107	100	67	89	91	82	536

Rate of mortality, 24·93 per 100.

There are a few neighboring villages just outside of the city limits. These are chiefly summer resorts and do not materially affect the health conditions of the city.

San Luis is a town of about 1000 people, located 24 miles north of Santiago. A quasi health board exists.

El Caney is 5 miles eastward from the city and has a very small population of about 200 inhabitants.

The Quarantine Service at this port is equipped with a shore disinfecting plant, a complete floating plant on a barge named the "Rough Rider" anchored in the bay, a steam launch and an office. The description of each branch follows:

SHORE DISINFECTING PLANT.

A frame building, 71 feet by 28 feet, located on the water front midway between the Government wharf and Luz wharf, is used for office and shore disinfecting plant. A portion of the building at one end, 28 feet by 16 feet, is a recent addition and used as an office by the Medical Officers and clerk. It is finished in tongued and grooved lumber and is adequate for the transaction of all business. The space between the ceiling and roof over this office is used for storing purposes.

That portion of the building used for a shore disinfecting plant is furnished with a 60 inch cylinder, Kinyoun-Francis steam and formalin chamber, a steam boiler of the vertical tube type and a 500 gallon iron tank for storage of water. Pipe connections are made from this tank in order that the steam launch and office may be continually supplied.

Two rooms are partitioned from this portion of the building and are used for storing property and desinfecting supplies.

A small room built over the water front is used for laboratory purposes.

A wharf, 10 feet by 32 feet, extends over the water front of this building. This is used for landing and in tying up the launch.

Steam Launch.

The steam launch "Branham" is 36 feet long by 8 feet beam and is fitted up with a coil pipe boiler, compound style counter balance engine, donkey pump and vacuum pump. The forward portion has a seating capacity for 6 persons. The aft has a small space with seats used by the employees.

The launch is kept in excellent repair by the employees on this boat.

Disinfecting Barge.

The disinfecting barge "Rough Rider" is an old wooden sailing vessel, 112 feet long over all and 22 feet beam, fitted up with all necessary disinfecting machinery.

The hulk of this boat has on two occasions required repairing. The copper covering in places had become honeycombed, and the caulking in seams loosened and fell out, causing large leaks. The work of caulking and placing new copper sheets, where needed, was done by skilled divers. There is still continuous leakage, requiring pumping of the bilge every 2 or 3 days.

The apparatus, comprising two 56 inch Kinyoun-Francis steam and formalin chambers, a sulphur furnace and pipe, Worthington 6" x 4" x 6" duplex pump, used as a bichloride pump and for pumping the bilge, and coal bins are all arranged on the deck of the vessel. Below deck are two wooden cisterns, and an old iron tank used for bichloride of mercury solutions, also one iron tank for the storage of fresh water. The machinery is protected by a wooden roof from which rain water is gathered and stored in the fresh water tank. Salt water from the bay is used in making mercurio solutions.

Coal spaces of 10 tons capacity are covered with wooden planking which partly forms the floor of the lower deck. Port holes give light and ventilation to the lower deck space and a small window was made in order to facilitate coaling from lighters direct to the bunkers.

The ballast spaces are covered with 2 inch planking and complete a lower deck space. Property not in use is here stored.

A small cabin located aft is well furnished and lighted, and is occupied by the captain and engineer of the barge. The employees usually sleep on the upper deck during good weather.

Painting and repairs are generally done by the employees on the barge.

The officers and employees are uniformed; inspections of the station are made and a fire drill practiced aboard the disinfecting barge.

Row Boat.

A good row boat with sail is used as a tender to the disinfecting barge and for boarding purposes when required.

For the open quarantine period the force aboard the disinfecting barge is reduced and temporary laborers employed to help in the disinfection of vessels sailing for Porto Rico.

Personnel.

R. H. von Ezdorf, Assistant Surgeon, in Command,
H. S. Caminero, Acting Assistant Surgeon, boarding officer,
Richard Wilson, Acting Assistant Surgeon, boarding officer,
Leonard Schwan, Acting Clerk,
Louis L. Raffo, engineer of steam launch,
Rafael Reyes, engineer on disinfecting barge,
Antonio R. Gisbert, captain, disinfecting barge,
Francisco Serrano, pilot, steam launch,
Oarlos Planchs, carpenter,
José Escarre, watchman, shore disinfecting plant,
José G. García, watchman, disinfecting barge,
Ramón Serrano, attendant, steam launch.

Dismissed at the end of close quarantine season:

Vicente Palermo, cook,
José G. García, seaman,
Ernsto Cabrera, seaman,
Antonio Verdera, seaman,

Manzanillo:

R. de Pocarrás, Acting Assistant Surgeon, in charge.

Guantanamo:

Luis Espin, Acting Assistant Surgeon, in charge.

Daiquiri:

Juan J. de Jongh, Acting Assistant Surgeon, in charge.

IN QUARANTINE.

All vessels arriving from foreign ports or from other quarantine districts on this island, except coastwise vessels, are inspected at this port.

On September 19, 1901, the British steamship "Ethelbryhta" arrived at this port with yellow fever aboard and was held in quarantine. This vessel had left Progresso August 15, 1901, and when near Sandy Hook, August 21, one of the crew died of yellow fever. The vessel received disinfection at the New York Quarantine Station, arriving at New York August 22nd, 1901, where the cargo was discharged. The vessel then proceeded to Delaware Breakwater, Norfolk and Jacksonville 13 days, departing with cargo of railroad ties on September 14th. On arrival at this port three men were found sick, and in the night of September 19th, one man died. An autopsy on this man showed conclusively that it was yellow fever. Eleven cases developed subsequently. The vessel was thoroughly disinfected and before departure, October 5th, was again disinfected prior to sailing for Norfolk, Virginia.

OUT QUARANTINE.

Vessels destined for the United States or ports controlled by the United States are given, during inspection hours only, the consular or supplemental form of bill of health, in duplicate. These are given as near as possible before the sailing hour of the vessels. During the close quarantine season passengers for the United States, and during the entire year, passengers for Porto Rico are examined as to their health and protection from smallpox, and a red certificate issued. When passengers can show satisfactory evidence of immunity to yellow fever a white certificate is given.

Passengers are not permitted to sail without these certificates and no ticket is sold by the agent unless these requirements are fulfilled.

Certificates can only be obtained the day prior to sailing and must be applied for in person.

DISINFECTION OF VESSELS.

The rules governing methods of disinfection of vessels are strictly enforced in accordance with the Quarantine Laws and Regulations of the United States, revised November 13, 1899.

Ten vessels were disinfected prior to sailing for southern ports in the United States and twelve prior to departure for Porto Rico.

DETENTION.

The absolute necessity for a detention camp and hospital in connection with the quarantine service at this port was forcibly illustrated by the recent occurrence (September 19, 1901) of yellow fever aboard the steamship "Ethelbryhta" as detailed above.

In this dilemma I was utterly helpless. The sick could not have been removed nor those remaining well detained and isolated with expedition, had it not been for the assistence given by Major and Surgeon L. C. Carr, who immediately obtained authority to use the Yellow Fever Hospital temporarily in its entirety, thus enabling me to meet this emergency.

I have to acknowledge my appreciation and indebtedness for many valuable suggestions and aid given me by Major Carr in dealing with this vessel.

Recommendations for the establishment of a detention camp had been made in former reports and letters, but no authority was ever obtained for the erection of such a camp. There is no available ground, and unless a plot belonging to the Government can be obtained, the conditions must remain the same.

The following is a summary report of the transactions for this period:

Number of vessels inspected and passed	193
Number of vessels passed without inspection	114
Number of vessels issued bills of health	219
Number of vessels disinfected	22
Number of vessels quarantined	1
Number crew of incoming vessel inspected	6615
Number crew of incoming vessels passed without inspection	3683
Number passengers of incoming vessels inspected	4148
Number passengers of incoming vessels passed without inspection	4512
Number crew of outgoing vessels inspected	8403

Certificates of vaccination issued:

Immune	117
Non-immune	608
Applicants for immune certificates rejected	398
Number persons vaccinated	44
Number of immigrants inspected	2046
Number pieces of baggage disinfected	482
Number pieces of baggage inspected and passed	609
Quarantinable diseases reported	
In City	0
Yellow fever on S. S. "Ethelbryhta" ..... cases.	11
Deaths.	1

Separate reports by officers detailed at the subports, Manzanillo, Guantanamo and Daiquiri, will be forwarded.

Respectfully,

R. HEVON EZDORF,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

QUARANTINE OFFICER–MEDICAL OFFICER.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

REPORT OF LUIS ESPIN, A. A. SURGEON, MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, QUARANTINE OFFICER AT GUANTANAMO, CUBA.

Guantanamo, Cuba, January 15, 1902.

To the Medical Officer in Command,

Santiago de Cuba.

SIR:

In compliance with circular letter from the Chief Quarantine Officer requesting a report of the transactions of the quarantine service for the six months ended December 31st., 1901, for this port, I have the honor to submit the following:

On my appointment in June 1899 to this port, I found no office, no boat, and little of other property of the service.

The Officer then in Command at Santiago, Assistant Surgeon H. A. Parker, supplied this post on my arrival with material to carry on the work; but not until the arrival of the present Medical Officer in Command, Assistant Surgeon R. A. von Ezdorf, has the service at this port been able to boast of an office, a boat, a desk and chairs, besides being regularly supplied with all the forms that can be required to carry on the office work.

In July 1899 a detention camp was placed on Cayo Toro, at the request of the Military Post Commander, Colonel Mott Hooten, and with the consent of Assistant Surgeon A. A. Parkes. This camp consisted of three tents, one being used as a dwelling for the sanitary guard placed on the grounds. The camp lasted until the close of the quarantine season in December of that year, and has never been put up again, it being unnecessary under the present favorable sanitary conditions.

No disinfecting plant of any kind has ever been placed here; all vessels, or baggage requiring disinfection are sent to Santiago.

Up to May 1901, inspection of all vessels, passengers, crew, baggage and cargo, was rigorously carried out, without discrimination as to flag or place from which the vessel arrived, the only exceptions being war vessels or transports, which were passed without inspection. This rigorous inspection is now only done on vessels arriving from foreign ports. The amount of work done at this port during the last six months will be found under enclosure Nº I.

The office of the service at this station is in the central portion of a house built over the water front and consists of four small rooms, the principal being used as the office proper; it also has a landing conveniently arranged for the boat, which is a light

25ft. American built whaleboat, which is always kept clean and well painted, and is taken out of the water once a week to have it scraped and cleaned, it being the boatman's principal duty to take of it. The port village of Guantanamo—Caimanera —distant 20 kilometers from it, is built on two small flat hillocks, of about 50 and 100 ft. elevation respectively; it faces the water front of the inner bay, which is about six miles from Playa del Este, the mouth of the harbor, and contains 620 inhabitants, as per last census, composed mostly of laborers and fishermen.

The bay, one of the best in the Island, is picturesquely landlocked, and has excellent anchorage for all sized vessels; but in the harbor proper (facing Caimanera) large draft vessels have to remain in the channel, as to either side of it only 18ft. of water can be had. This difference in depth is due to the debris brought to the end and the accumulation of refuse for years, the harbor never having been dredged. This is a desideratum, as with some dredging the 8 or 10 feet of mud would be removed, and but few vessels could not come up to the wharf. As it is, today, only vessels drawing 14–15ft can come alongside of it, the most of the vessels having to load and unload their freight by lighters.

The wharf is a newly made structure 442 ft. long, made entirely with native timber. It is strong substantial and well built, but an extension of say 50ft., would, to say the least, be convenient. The Railroad Compny's track that joins Guantanamo to Caimanera, has its line over the wharf, which makes it very convenient for the loading and unloading of freight directly to or from the cars of the line.

The only epidemic diseases have been Diphtheria and Whooping-cough, and a few cases of Varicella, no cases of Variola or Varioloid being reported during the year. The last case of a quarantinable disease occurred on November 1899 as an imported case of yellow fever from Santiago, on board a Norwegian vessel, whilst acting Assistant Surgeon E. Caminero was in charge here; no other case appearing in the port or at Guantanamo at that time or after.

By the law in force here, certain contagious and infectious diseases are required to be reported to the Mayor as soon as a diagnosis is made, who orders quarantine of the premises, and adopts other measures as may be necessary, and the failure to report such cases are or to disobey such orders is punishable by fine or imprisonment.

The laws are those in force in all the Island, and I must say to their credit, that the local authorities take special pains in having them enforced,

The foreign born inhabitants being all more or less immunes, due to their long residence in the country, and the new arrivals being so few, as to call for no special comment, except, that I am pleased to state, that any outside source of infection has been effectually barred by following out the rules laid down by

the Department, and by the efficacious cooperation of the military authorities and officers.

The health of the troops of the Post is most carefully attended to, and no deaths have occurred since the year 1899, three only occurring in that year due to Delirium Tremens, Intestinal Obstruction, and Typhoid Fever; all these were recruits who had just come to the Island during the month of May.

Malarial fevers on the contrary are not only common, but of daily occurrence, amongst the majority of the inhabitants of this Municipality, the pernicious form being one of the principal causes of death.

It is a noteworthy fact, that these pernicious forms, seldom appear as isolated cases, but that three or more are reported in one day, then none appear for several days, and again making their appearance and so on, as it were, by fits and starts, and in groups.

By last Military census of 1899 the municipality of Guantanamo has a population of 28,063, the town of Guantanamo 7,137, the port of Guantanamo–Caimanera 620.

In order to obtain an approximate death rate I have been compelled during the present fiscal year to base my calculations on a population of only 18,000, as being the number of inhabitants from which I could get data regarding mortality and other sanitary conditions.

The population does not seem to have varied to any considerable extent since the last census was taken, but there is a slight increase owing to the greater number of births compared to deaths. The very small number of immigrants landed here do not affect the number of inhabitants very much.

The total number of deaths and marriages, during the six months from July to December 1901, will be found in enclosures Nos. 2–3–4, respectively.

In my report of July last, I had the honor to call attention to the condition of the streets of the town of Guantanamo which is such that after a shower mud-holes are found all over the town, and during the rainy season even carts cannot be driven through them without sinking in some places to the hub.

There is no sewerage system or drainage of any kind, except the natural one, of absorption by soil and evaporation.

Dirty waters from houses have to find an outlet as best they may, the direction the take or whether they become stagnant in some rut or depression of the ground it depending on the natural differences of level of the streets.

Owing to the new waterworks there is an abundant supply of good drinking water, the quantity now supplied being about 300 gallons per capita or about four times more than required. This quantity could be doubled at any time if the increase in population justified it.

There is no regular board of health, but the medical officer of the Post, Dr. J. M. Espin, is the health officer of the Municipality for the Military Government. The Civil authorities have three medical officers, Drs. Sabas Castillo and Emilio Jane in the town

of Guantanamo, and Dr. Arturo Carcases in the village of Jamaica.

The duties of these gentlemen are to attend the pauper population and to vaccinate all children, which is now compulsory, although I believe the vaccine virus used is not efficacious.

As stated above there is no regular board of health, these gentlemen working under the orders of the Mayor but with no definite, organized system of sanitation.

Neither is there any sanitary department. The street cleaning is done by special contracts and so far as I have been able to observe the cleanliness of the town is what one should expect.

A regularly organized sanitary department adequate to the needs of this town is still a want.

The temperature in the shade during the Summer months ranges from 84° F to 96° F and in Winter from 62° F to 90° F.

I enclose on a seperate sheet, (enclosure 5) a statement of the rainfall during the year, kindly furnished me by Mr. Theodore Brooks.

In conclusion I will say, that if this town had good streets, a good sewerage system, and also a sanitary department, it would be second to none in the Island as to healthfulness.

Respectfully,

LUIS ESPIN.

SUMMARY REPORT.—PORT OF GUANTANAMO, CUBA.—SEMI-ANNUAL. JULY TO DECEMBER.

	1901.						
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Number of vessels inspected and passed.	4	11	7	7	6	7	42
Number of vessels passed without inspection	13	15	14	10	14	14	80
Number of vessels issued bills ofhealth.	7	17	9	11	9	10	63
Number crew of incoming vessels inspected	189	303	263	281	263	204	1503
Number crew of incoming vessels passed.	303	321	307	283	740	370	2324
Number passengers of incoming vessels inspected	80	56	75	211	564	144	1130
Number passengers of incoming vessels passed without inspection	423	644	561	380	375	565	2948
Number crew of outgoing vessels inspected	189	577	248	273	221	197	1705
Number persons vaccinated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of immigrants inspected	2	.....	2	4	1	20	29
Quarantinable diseases reported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY REPORT SEMI-ANNUAL.—PORT OF GUANTANAMO, CUBA.
JULY TO DECEMBER, 1901.—DEATHS.

Number.	DISEASES.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
4	Malarial fever. Pernicious and remittent	4	2	1	2	9	6	24
4a	Malarial cachexia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
9	Diptheria	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
17	Leprosy	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
27	Pulmonary tuberculosis	8	4	5	5	1	4	27
39	Cancer of maxilla	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
42	Cancer of uterus	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4
56	Alcoholism	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
61	Spinal meningitis	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3
64	Cerebral congestion and hemorrhage	2	.....	.....	1	2	2	7
72	Tetanus	.....	2	.....	4	1	2	9
77	Pericarditis	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
78	Endocarditis	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
79	Organic diseases of the Heart	.....	1	2	1	3	.....	7
86	Undermined cardiac accidents	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
92	Broncho pneumonia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
93	Pneumonia	2	1	.....	1	5	2	11
96	Gangrene of lung	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
105	Diarrhoea and enteritis. Under two years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
105a	Diarrhoea and enteritis, cronic	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	4
106	Diarrhoea and enteritis, over two years	5	1	2	1	1	3	15
112	Cirrhosis of the liver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
114	Other affection of the liver	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
116	Peritonitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
118	Appendicitis	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
120	Brights disease	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
135	Puerperal hemorrhage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
138	Puerperal eclampsia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
142	Gangrene	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
146	Rachitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
150	Hydrocephalus	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
152	Cyanosis of the new born	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
154	Old age	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
166	Wounds by firearms	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
167	Burns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
172	Drowning	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
179	Unspecified causes of death	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
	TOTAL	31	16	20	19	28	30	144

SUMMARY REPORT. GUANTANAMO, CUBA. SEMI-ANNUAL.—JULY TO DECEMBER, 1901.

Births.

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate	TOTAL.
July	17	23	40
August	28	22	50
September	18	23	41
October	19	15	34
November	27	23	48
December	20	18	38
Total	129	124	251

SUMMARY ROPORT. GUANTANAMO, CUBA. SEMI-ANNUAL.—JULY TO DECEMBER, 1901.

Marriages.

July	17
August	12
September	11
October	12
November	12
December	11
Total	75

REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1901. KEPT AT GUANTANAMO, CUBA, PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, BY THEODORE BROOKS.

DATE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November	December.	DATE.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	
1	.....	.....	0.04	.....	T	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.10	0.06	.....	1
2	.....	.....	0,13	.....	.....	0.02	0.19	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2
3	.....	.....	0.06	.....	.....	.....	0.67	0.44	0.34	.....	T	.....	3
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.30	0.35	0.74	.....	.....	.....	4
5	.....	.....	0.56	.....	.....	T	0.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	0.02	.....	T	.....	.....	T	0.15	0.09	.....	0.50	.....	.....	6
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.02	0.06	0.11	.....	T	.....	.....	7
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.68	0.19	T	.....	8
9	0.02	.....	0.04	.....	.....	0.93	.....	.....	0.63	0.43	.....	.....	9
10	.....	.....	.....	T	.....	0.41	0.07	0.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.07	.....	.....	.....	T	12
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.02	.....	0.06	0.88	0.10	1.50	.....	13
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.49	.....	.....	0.04	4.47	7.26	.....	.....	14
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.90	.....	T	.....	.....	10.58	.....	.....	15
16	T	.....	.....	0.09	0.10	.....	.....	.....	0.66	0.68	.....	.....	16
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.05	.....	0.29	0.05	0.01	.....	.....	.....	17
18	0.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.54	0.73	.....	.....	0.03	.....	.....	18
19	0.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.15	0.06	....	.....	.....	19
20	.....	0.05	0.25	T	.....	T	.....	0.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	T	.....	.....	0.04	0.28	.....	.....	T	.....	.....	T	.....	21
22	0.12	.....	0.09	.....	1.20	.....	0.41	.....	0.05	0.13	0.10	T	22
23	0.06	.....	.....	.....	0.38	0.03	.....	.....	0.38	0.03	.....	.....	23
24	T	T	.....	.....	0.20	0.01	.....	.....	.....	0,02	0.32	T	24
25	.....	0.08	.....	.....	0.14	.....	0.06	0.32	T	0.06	.....	.....	25
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.03	0.56	....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T	0.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	T	27
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.21	0.29	01.05	0.02	.....	.....	.... .	.....	28
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.83	.....	.....	.....	29
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.57	30
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Totals. ..	0.42	0.13	1.17	0.13	8.95	2.27	4.23	0.56	9.53	20.11	1.98	0.57	.....
Total from Jan. 1	0.42	0.55	1.72	1.85	10.80	13.07	17.30	20.86	30.39	50.50	52.48	53.05	.....

REPORT OF GREGORIO M. GUITERAS, PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON, MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, IN COMMAND SECOND QUARANTINE DISTRICT MATANZAS, CUBA.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

Matanzas, Cuba, January 1, 1902.

Surgeon A. H. Glennan,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service,

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba,

Havana Cuba.

Sir:—

In accordance with instructions contained in your letter of November 13, 1901, informing this Office of the desire of the Military Governor of Cuba for a report of the transactions of the Quarantine Service for the semester ended December 31, 1901, and suggesting in a general way the data that should be included therein, I have the honor to submit the following report.

The Second Quarantine Division of the Island of Cuba comprises that part of the Northern coast of the Island within the limits of the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara and includes the four import ports of Matanzas, Cárdenas, Isabela de Sagua and Caibarién. The latter two are the ports of entry of the large towns of Sagua la Grande and Remedios respectively, which are situated a short distance inland from the coast.

Of the four ports above mentioned the last three are to be considered, from a quarantine point of view, simply as inspection stations and, therefere, are not provided with disinfecting apparatus. Vessels requiring disinfection are remanded by the quarantine officer in charge to the Matanzas station, which is fully equiped for that purpose, with a few exceptions which will be noted later.

The station and its equipment may be described as follows:—

(1.) The Office Building. Under the old regime this building was occupied by the Captain of the Port, but shortly after the American occupation it was transferred by the Military Government to the Marine Hospital Service. Although in a sadly dilapidated condition, it is admirably situated for its present purposes, fronting as it does directly on the bay and commanding a splendid view of the same. As recommended in previous reports a new quarantine office building should be erected on this site as soon as it is practicable to do so.

(2.) The Disinfecting House is situated immediately back of the Office Building. It is a rectangular frame structure, 36'2" long by 16'3" wide, covered with a tiled hip-roof and divided by a partition into two unequal parts, the larger occupied by the

disinfecting plant, the smaller utilized for the storage of coal and disinfecting material. The disinfecting plant consists of, (a) a steam boiler, (b) a cylindrical steam disinfecting chamber, 8' by 4', with a formalin-ammonia generator attached, (c) three autoclaves, (d) thirty-three sulphur pots, and (e) a force pump with the necessary suction and discharge hose.

The above constitutes what is known as the "shore disinfecting plant," and lately has been used only for the disinfection of outgoing baggage, and for infected clothing occasionally disinfected at the request of the Military or Municipal authorities.

(3.) The Floating Disinfecting Plant, consists of the Barge "Guardian," a vessel of about three hundred tons fully equipped for the disinfection of vessels, baggage, etc., according to the most modern and approved methods. Its equipment, in brief, is as follows:—a sulphur furnace, Sturtevant fan and engine for same, a large steam boiler with feed pump and injector, a bichloride pump, and two cylindrical steam disinfecting chambers with formalin-ammonia generators attached. The above machinery is situated on the main deck of the Barge, which is roofed in so as to afford protection from the weather. This roof forms a sort of hurricane deck along one side of which runs the galvanized iron pipe from the sulphur furnace, with three openings for attaching the sulphur hose.

In the hold of the vessel two large cypress tanks are placed, one for fresh water, the other for bichloride of mercury solution.

The "Guardian" is anchored at a convenient point in the harbor so as to admit vessels of all sizes coming alongside without difficulty; but at the same time, considerable trouble was experienced in rough weather in keeping the two vessels together during the process of disinfection, resulting on one occasion in damage tho the "Guardian."

This difficulty has now been obviated by the purchase of the necessary ground tackle, consisting of a 2000 lbs. anchor and 43 fathoms of 1-½ chain weighing 3,366 lbs. used in conection with a mooring buoy, obtained through the courtesy of Captain Lucien Young, U. S. N., formerly Captain of the Port of Habana.

(4.) The steam-launch "Mc Adam," an excellent little launch, is used for boarding purposes and as means of communication between the shore Station and the Barge "Guardian." Unfortunately it is somewhat too small for this harbor, which is an open one, and frequently stirred up by the North-East trade winds. The dimensions of the launch are as follows:—length 28', beam 6'2", draught 3', freeboard 20". This low freeboard is what makes the boat very wet, even, in an ordinarily rough sea. The "Mc Adam" is supplied with a Seabury water-tube boiler and a triple expansion engine.

Personnel of the Second Quarantine District of the Island of Cuba, during the last active quarantine season:

MATANZAS

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. M. Guiteras.....	U. S. M. H. S., Quarantine Officer. In Comand of District.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Félix García.....	U. S. M. H. S., Assistant.
Richard F. Amieva.....	Clerk.
Pablo Jorge	Engineer of launch "Mc Adam," and of shore disinfecting plant.
Manuel Fernández.....	Fireman. » »
Manuel Sosa	Coxswain of launch "Mc Adam."
Lorenzo Sarmiento.....	Assistant » » »
Eusebio Bello	Engineer of Barge "Guardian."
Juan Manuel Miranda...	Fireman » »
Floreneio Gómez..... .	Watchman and Quartermaster "Guardian."
Diego Pérez.....	Asst. » » » »
Francisco Bazo.....	Seaman and cook "Guardian."
Dionisio Montero.....	Messenger.
Manuel Fernández y Carpintero.....	Night watchaman of shore Station.

CÁRDENAS

Acting Assistant Surgeon Enrique Saez.....	U. S. M. H. S., In Charge.

ISABELA DE SAGUA

Acting Assistant Surgeon Pedro García Riera....	U. S. M. H. S. In Charge.
Manuel Rodríguez.....	Boatman.

CAIBARIÉN

Acting Assistaut Surgeon Leoncio Junco.....	U. S. M. H. S. In Charge.

Personnel of the Second Quarantine District of the Island of Cuba, during the open quarantine season. (In force since November 1st. and 2nd.)

MATANZAS

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. M. Guiteras.....	U. S. M. H. S., Quarantine Officer, In Command of District.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Félix García	U. S. M. H. S., Assistant.
Richard F. Amieva.....	Clerk.
Pablo Jorge.....	Engineer of launch "Mc Adam," and of shore disinfecting plant.
Manuel Fernández.....	Fireman » » »

Manuel Sosa.....	Coxswain of launch "Mc Adam."
Loreuzo Sarmiento	Assistant » » »
Florencio Gómez.	Watchman and Quartermaster "Guardian."
Juan Manuel Miranda...	Asst. » » » »
Dionisio Montnro.....	Messenger.
Manuel Fernández y Carpintero	Night Watchman of shore Station.

CÁRDENAS

Acting Assistant Surgeon Enrique Saez.....	U. S. M. H. S., In Charge.

ISABELA DE SAGUA

Acting Assistant Surgeon Pedro García Riera ...	U. S. M. H. S., In Charge.
Manuel Rodríguez.....	Boatman.

CAIBARIÉN

Acting Assistant Surgeon Leoncio Junco.....	U. S. M. H. S., In Charge.

The crew of the Disinfecting Barge "Guardian" and the launch "Mc Adam" beside the duties assigned to them in the above list, unite to form the desinfecting crew when a vessel is to be disinfected.

The methods of "in quarantine" at all the ports in the Second Quarantine Division are the same as those employed at National Quarantine Stations in the United States. Practically all vessels are inspected on arrival, but especially those coming from foreign ports. or from infected or suspected ports, whether foreign or domestic; they are carefully inspected on arrival by the Quarantine Officer or his Deputy, in acordance with the provisions of the Quarantine Regulations of the U. S. Marine Hospital service bearing upon the subject, and if everything connected with the vessel, its cargo, passengers and crew is found correct, the vessel is given a certificate of free pratique and turned over to the Custom House authorities.

If there is any reason to suppose that the vessel may endanger public health, it is disinfected and held in quarantine for the requisite period of time according to the disease under consideration.

Should an infected or suspected vessel arrive at one of the subports, it would be remanded at once to the Matanzas Quarantine Station for treatment, as before stated.

The Matanzas Quarantine Station is incomplete in so much as there are no facilities, under the immediate control of the Service, for the detention of persons under observation or for the treatment of the sick.

In ordinary cases the city lazaretto is available for the care of the sick, and an abandoned fort on the South shore of the harbor,

abreast of the anchorage of the Barge "Guardian," can be utilized for the detention of a limited number of persons. If the number of persons to be detained, or sick to be treated, be too great to be handled here, the vessel would be remanded to the Mariel Quarantine Station.

For "out quarantine" purposes the following measures are taken.

Bills of Health are issued by the Quarantine Officer to all outgoing vessels.

Vessels bound for the United States or its outlying territories, or for non-infected Cuban ports, not connected by rail with an infected focus, are inspected before departure to insure, as far as possible, that the vessel, cargo, passengers and crew are free from infection.

If the vessel is bound for a port South of the Southern-boundary of the State of Maryland, and the vessel expects to arrive at such port within ten days, the vessel may be disinfected at Matanzas before departure, thus utilizing the time in transit as quarantine detention time. The method of disinfecting vessels at this port is the same as that practiced at all National Quarantine Stations, and according to the Quarantine Regulations issued for the purpose.

Passengers leaving for the United States or its outlying territories or for non-infected Cuban ports, not connected by rail with an infected focus, must obtain a certificate of health from the quarantine officer, without which he cannot board the vessel. This certificate must certify as to the health of the passenger at the time of sailing and to the fact that he is protected from small-pox by vaccination or a previous attack of the disease, and if there is sufficient evidence to that effect, that he is immune to yellow fever.

The baggage of passengers destined for the above mentioned points is inspected, and if necessary disinfected, and labelled accordingly.

The label besides stating the action taken with the baggage, must show the name of the place where it was handled, the date and the seal of the quarantine officer.

Baggage bound for points South of the Southern boundary of the State of Maryland is invariably disinfected during the close quarantine season. For points North of that line it is usually simply inspected and passed unless there is reason to believe that it has been exposed to infection, in which case it is desinfected. When necessary baggage is sealed so as to prevent the danger of reinfection in transit.

Of course, the methods described above apply mostly to the close quarantine season and are based on the supposition that the port of departure is infected or suspected of being so.

At present out quarantine consists in issuing bills of health to all vessels and, in addition, inspecting passengers and crews of vessels bound for United States ports.

Since the establishment of this Office, no complaint or claim

has been received by this office for baggage damaged in the process of disinfection, and as far as I am aware, none has been damaged.

The mortality statistics for the six months ending December 31st 1901 show that the sanitary condition of the ports within the Second Quarantine Division may be considered good, and that there has been a slight improvement as compared with the figures for the past fiscal year, as shown by the following table. Sagua alone shows a considerable increase in the death-rate.

TABLE I.

COMPARATIVE DEATH-RATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900-1901 AND THE SECOND SEMESTER OF 1901.

	No. of deaths fiscal year 1900-1.	Death-Rate fiscal year 1900-1.	No. of deaths July 1-Dec 31 1901.	Death-Rate fiscal. year 1901.
Matanzas.	848	18.72	459	18.90
Cárdenas.	553	22.24	253	20.35
Sagua.	432	20.24	236	22.08
Caibarién.	132	22.53	86	19.88

We wi l now turn our attention more particularly to the Municipal District and city of Matanzas, situated on the North coast of the Island of Cuba, the capital of the province of the same name, and one of the most picturesque towns one the Island.

It has an excellent harbor; two rivers, the San Juan and the Yumurí, flow through the city and empty their waters into the bay; former only being navigable for any distance.

According to the census of 1899, taken by the Military Government of Intervention, the city has a population of 36,374, and the municipal district of which it is the center, had a population of 45,282.

The Municipal District includes the city of Matanzas, and the outlying or suburban towns of Guañábana (pop. 1005), Ceiba Mocha (pop. 1828), Cumbre (pop. 1831), Arroyo and Campana Camarioca (pop. 814), Chirino (pop. 702), Corral Nuevo (pop. 754), Canimar and Paso Seco (pop. 597) and San Francisco (pop. 234).

For very apparent reasons it is difficult to make an estimate of the population at the present time within the Municipal District.

The usual and most accurate methods for estimating population in the interior between census years are inapplicable in the present case for the reasons, (1) that the census of 1887, taken during the Spanish regime, is thought to be inaccurate, and (2) and more important, that the changes in population shown by the last census of 1899, when compared with that of 1887, are due to so many adventitious circumstances, on account of the war, etc., that it would be impossible to base any estimate on the census figures at our disposal.

The only method therefore that presents itself is that based on the relative proportion of the birth and death-rates and the flow of emigration and immigration. This is admittedly open to serious error.

The following table gives the number of births and deaths for the years 1900 and 1901.

TABLE II.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.
1900	1257	952	305
1901	1350	850	500
Total	2607	1802	805

There is good reason to believe that the excess of births is greater than shown above, for the reason that the figures are taken from the Civil Register, and as the laws requiring the inscription of births are not strictly enforced many are not reported until some time after their ocurrence.

It is the general opinion of the authorities here that immigration has been greater than emigration, due in part to the return of many persons who had not yet returned at the time of taking the census of 1899, and also to the large Spanish immigration of the past two years. Most of these immigrants, however, have gone to the country and to the Eastern part of the Island. In this connection it should be borne in mind that in 1899 there still remained in the towns a certain number of «reconcentrados», who later on returned to the country. Still, I am of the opinion that there has been an increase in population from this source, and the excess of immigration over emigration may be estimated at 1%.

We may, therefore, consider the estimated population of the Municipal District of Matanzas on December 31, 1901, to be constituted as follows:—

Population, Military Census of 1899	45282
Incorporation of the Municipal District of Canasí	1993
Excess of births-1900	305
» » » 1901	500
1% increase from immigration	452
Estimated population, December 31, 1901	48552

The total number of deaths in the Municipal District of Matanzas for the six months ended December 31, 1901 was 449, giving a death rate of 18.50 per thousand per year, based upon

the estimated population above given. The principal causes of death are shown in the following table.

TABLE III.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31ST 1901.

Diseases.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec,	Total.
Tuberculosis.....	19	19	16	16	14	17	101
Enteritis.....	20	18	—	—	6	9	53
Tetanus infantile..	7	5	6	—	—	—	18
Malarial fever.....	5	—	5	5	—	—	15
Nephritis.....	—	7	—	6	—	—	12
Valvular lesion....	—	—	5	—	6	—	11
Hemorrhage.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Arterio sclerosis...	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Other causes.....	44	42	38	37	31	36	218
Total.....	95	91	70	63	63	67	449

The prevailing diseases have been malaria, enteritis, bronchitis, tuberculosis and grippe.

During the period covered by this report cases of yellow fever were treated in the city of Matanzas, with one death.

Two of these cases were taken ill at a plantation near the town of Limonar, which is about twelve miles distant from Matanzas; another took sick in the village of Murgas, close to Jagüey Grande. These cases were brought to this city for treatment, and from their history the source of infection was evidently Habana. In still another case the origin of the infection is obscure; while only one of the five originated in Matanzas. This was the last case and ocurred October 23rd 1901.

A comparison of the two following tables shows the improvement with respect to yellow fever during the second semester of 1901 as compared with the corresponding period of 1900.

TABLE IV.

CASES OF YELLOW-FEVER REPORTED IN THE SECOND QUARANTINE DISTRICT DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31ST 1901.

Date.	Matanzas.	Cárdenas.	Sagua.	Caibarién.
1900. July 7	—	—	2	—
» » 25.... ..	1	—	—	—
» August 2.....	—	1	—	—
» » 26.....	1	—	—	—

Date.	Matanzas.	Cárdenas.	Sagua.	Caibarién.
» September 16.	—	—	2	—
» October 23.....	1	—	—	—
» November 1....	—	—	1	—
» » 7....	1	—	—	—
» » 10..	1	—	—	—
» » 14..	1	—	—	—
» » 15..	1	—	—	—
» » 23..	1	—	—	—
» December 16..	1	—	—	—
Total.....	9	1	5	—

TABLE V.

CASES OF YELLOW-FEVER REPORTED IN THE SECOND QUARANTINE DISTRICT, DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31ST 1901.

Date.	Matanzas.	Cárdenas.	Sagua.	Caibarién.
1901. August 31.....	2	—	—	—
» September 5....	1	—	—	—
» October 12.....	1	—	—	—
» » 23.....	1	—	—	—
Total.....	5	—	—	—

MORTALITY STATISTICS OF YELLOW-FEVER FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1896-1900.

Years.	Matanzas.	Cárdenas.	Sagua.	Caibarién.
1896.....	301	80	230	36
1897.....	101	40	139	—
1898.....	12	1	8	—
1899.....	5	—	1	—
1900.....	10	1	1	—

It should be noted with regret that the excellent system established in Habana for controlling yellow fever does not obtain in Matanzas. Something is done in that line, it is true, but not with the thoroughness that is characteristic of the work in the former city. There is no central sanitary authority with sufficient power to compel the reporting of suspicious cases, nor an efficient board of experts to promptly diagnose the same. However, as it is clearly demonstrated that the origin of most of the yellow fever that occurs in Matanzas can be traced to Habana, it is fair to assume that with disappeearance of the disease from that focus, it will likewise cease to exist in Matanzas.

It has been impossible to obtain copies of existing State laws relative to the recording of vital statistics. There is no compilation of said laws of more recent date than 1889, and many changes have been made since then.

The character of the existing laws, however, is more or less similar to that of other civilized countries in that they require the reporting and recording of all births, marriages and deaths. These records, known as the «Registro Civil», are in charge of the Judge of the Municipal Court, who is an officer of the State. Adequate penalties are provided for non-compliance with the law in question; although as before stated, those referring to births are not strictly enforced. As regards the register of deaths there is no laxity or delay, as it is impossible to obtain a burial permit without a certificate issued by the Judge in charge of the Civil Register. With reference to reporting deaths and cases of contagious or infectious diseases, the following city ordinances are to-day in force.

No. 30. Every case of a contagious or epidemic disease shall be reported by the physician in charge of the case, to the «Junta Local de Sanidad,» * addressing his report to the secretary of said Junta. Any infraction of the above will be punishable by a fine of ten (10) dollars.

No. 31. In all cases of death the physician who has been attending the case must present at once a certificate of death to the proper authorities in order that the necessary burial certificate may be issued. Penalty,—$3 to $5.

No. 32. In case of death occurring without medical assistance, the «Alcalde de Barrio» must be at once notified, who will see to it that the cadaver is examined by a municipal physician who will then issue the certificate of death. Penalty—$1 to $3.

No. 33. Autopsies and embalming processes are prohibited unless two physicians in good standing certify that the time is opportune for said operations and that no danger to the public will be caused thereby. Penalty,—$ 10.00.

No. 34. Cadavers will not be allowed to remain without sepulture for more than twenty-four hours, except by order of a physician who must assign good reasons for so doing. Penalty,—$ 5.00.

On February 6, 1899, the Ayuntamiento amended Ordinance No. 30, in the sense that the physician failing to comply with the provisions thereof should, in addition to the fine imposed, be suspended temporarily from the privilege of exercising his profesion.

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* N. B. "Junta Local de Sanidad" has been abolished. "The Director de Sanidad" or City Health Officer acts in its place.

All cases of infectious or contagious disease brought to the attention of the «Director de Sanidad» (City Health Officer) are inmediately reported by him to the military sanitary authorities and to the quarantine officer of the port. The cure or death of the patient and the subsequent disinfection of the premises are likewise reported, using for this purpose the blank forms hereto appended and marked, 1, 2, 3, 4.

The disinfection of infected houses is carried out by a municipal sanitary corps, under orders of the Mayor and the City Health Officer. At the present time this corps is fairly well equipped with the necessary apparatus, and I believe that their work is conscientiously done; although the houses occupied by the poorer classes are of such a character that destruction by fire would be the only efficient means of disinfection.

From a sanitary point of view there is nothing more important than the water supply. In the case of the city of Matanzas the supply is unfortunately in the hands of a private corporation known as «The Matanzas Water Works Co.», that is acting under a concession granted over thirty years ago. The source of supply is a number of large and constant springs situated about nine miles from the city and under proper management should be free from all coutamination. The general opinion is, (and I think it is well founded) that necessary care is not taken and the source is liable to contamination, especially during the season of heavy rains.

The quality of the water is excellent, although it has a considerable quantity of calcium and magnesium salts, but not sufficient to render it a hard water.

The water-rate charged by the company is excessive and, therefore, the use of such a necessary article is somewhat restricted, especially among the poorer classes, to the detriment of the public health.

Several efforts have been made by this office to obtain data of interest relative to the water works and the water supply but without avail. It has been impossible to obtain even an analysis of the water. The company has been inconsequent and discourteous and have refused all information, apparently due to the fact that it is at present engaged in a civil suit with the Ayuntamiento of Matanzas. Under these circumstances I have addressed a request for the desired information to the Alcalde of the City, who has promised to see to it that it be given.

It is a curious fact that even the Municipal Authorities seem to be uninformed about the most ordinary facts, relative to the Matanzas Water Works.

As it will take some time before this information can be obained, I will omit it from this report.

In treating of the condition of cesspools, sewerage, drainage, etc., I will quote freely from the information kindly given me by Dr. Alberto Schweyer, City Health Officer, a gentleman of wide education and of thorough integrity. Previous to the American intervention, "the great majority of cesspools in this city were

simply holes dug in the ground without cement walls or modern water-closets. As it was impossible to force all house owners to put these cesspools in proper condition, it was resolved to, at least, compel all public or semi-public buildings, such as commercial houses, stores, industrial establishments, etc., to have their cesspools cement-lined and to instal modern water-closets. A special order to this effect was issued by the Ayuntamiento on August 2,1899, imposing fines, etc., for non-compliance therewith. As a result of the enforcement of this order it may be calculated that of the 5,800 houses comprised within the city, 10 % are at present supplied with cement-lined privy vaults and modern water-closets. Another 10 % of the houses have no privy wells. There are mostly houses in the lower part of the town, along the bay and the banks of the two rivers. The cesspools previously existing in this vicinity were closed in July 1899 on the suggestion of Major Frank Ives, Surgeon, U. S. A., and a system of portable earth-closets, which are changed daily, instituted. 322 houses were supplied with these closets, and the plan has proved of great benefit to the public health. Comparatively few houses have drainage or sewerage to the bay or rivers, the total number probably not exceeding 600."

4,600 houses have what are known as "sumideros." This is practically a large sink dug below the surface of the ground usually in the court-yard, and covered over with the tile or stone flooring of the same, except for an opening to permit the entrance of the waste waters for which the sink is utilized. The sides of the sink are cement lined but not so the bottom. In some cases the sumidero is used also as a cesspool. Under any circumstances the sumidero is a distinct menace to health.

The Sanitary Department of the Municipal District of Matanzas is constituted as follows:

Director de Sanidad, (Health Officer), Dr. Alberto Schweyer.

Inspector, Physician to the Cemetery, to the Police and of Special Higiene (prostitución), Dr. Adolfo Lecuona.

Three Municipal Physicians. These attend to the poor at the dispensaries or at their homes, they are subjects to call by the Courts to give expert testimony. At present they are:

Dr. Pedro Sánchez Quirós,
,, Luis Tapia,
,, Jorge Trelles.

Two Assistant Municipal Physicians:

Dr. Armando Estorino,
,, Adolfo Valhuerdi.

Five Municipal Physicians attached to the rural wards:

Dr. J. M. Rodríguez..... Canasí,
,, Justo Verdugo..... Corral Nuevo,
,, A. Martínez Ayala..... Seiba Mocha,
,, Agustín Cabrera..... Guanabacoa,
,, Eulogio Martínez..... Camarioca.

Twenty cities and towns in the province of Matanzas, (practically all of any importance) have one or more city physicians,

the number varying with the size of the place, and the salaries ranging from $1,800 to $300 per annum.

The proportion of immunes within the Municipal District of Matanzas is difficult of determination. The Military Census of 1899 states that the number of foreigners in Matanzas Province is small; but, of course, among the foreigners there are many who are immune. The number of non-immune foreigners has naturally increased since the taking of the census of 1899, through immigration, principally of Spanish origin. Bearing in mind the fact of the extensive epidemic which devastated the Island during the years previous to the American intervention, it is fair to assume that the number of non-immunes in 1899 was very small, probably not over 2 % of the then existing population, and those principally children or infants. Adding to this a 3 % increase since 1899, made up from births and immigration, it may be considered that the proportion of non-immunes amounts to about 5 % of the present estimated population, or 2,427 persons. This of course is purely speculative, but on the whole I think is a conservative estimate.

In the above paragraph the words immune and non-immune are used in their natural sense and not in the restricted and arbitrary sense ordinarily given it, for reasons of convenience and safety, in quarantine regulations against yellow fever. For instance, in 1899, after several consecutive years of yellow fever epidemics it would be unreasonable to assume, in accordance with quarantine regulations, that all children under 10 years of age were non-immune. On the contrary it would be a rational conclusion to suppose that nearly all who were not natural immunes, had had the disease.

The reasonableness of this is further shown by examining the yellow fever mortality records in the accompanying table. It will be seen that in the case of Matanzas during the year 1898, and previous to the hygienic measures adopted by the American government of intervention, there were only twelve deaths from yellow fever, while in 1896 and 1897, there were 301 and 101 fatal cases of the same disease. This demonstrates that the available material had been exhausted, or in other words that almost the entire population was immune.

Vaccination has been practiced for many years and is at present compulsory. In 1868 the municipal authorities established a vaccine dispensary where vaccinations were performed gratis. Since its inauguration and up to August 1901, 72,720 persons were vaccinated. On the last mentioned date the dispensary was discontinued by order of the Military Governor of Cuba and a new system instituted to carry on the same work, but depending on a central authority in Havana.

At the present time Doctors Pinto and Sánchez Quirós are in charge of the dispensary in this city, and the municipal physicians of the rural wards perform the required services in their respective localties. Since the establishment of the present sys-

tem nearly 4,000 primary and secondary vaccinations have been performed.

No case of small-pox has been reported since the American occupation.

Varicella prevails to a slight degree, especially during the Spring. From February 1 to June 30, fifty cases were reported.

The routine operations of the Service are shown in a condensed form in Tables VI and VII. It will be noted that the reports from Sagua and Caibarien are deficient in certain information, and as it should form part of the office record there is no excuse for having omitted it. The officers in charge have been communicated with on the subject, but in order not to delay this report it is transmitted in its present shape.

In addition to its ordinary duties the Service has offered and given its assistance to the Military and Municipal authorities whenever called upon to do so. It has also given medical assistance, gratis, to all American and Cuban seamen, as far as the limited facilities at its disposal permitted.

The vital statistics of the Municipal District of Matanzas, appended to this report, are made out on the blank forms used by the City Health Officer, and are exact copies of the reports issued by him monthly and supplied to this Office.

Copies of all blank forms in use by the said officer are also attached herewith.

In the name of the Service, as well as personally, I have to thank Dr. Alberto Schweyer, the City Health Offiicer for the important facts supplied by him in the preparation of this report, and for the invariable promtness and courtesy with which he has attended to all requests made on him by this Office.

Respectfully,

G. M. Guiteras,
P. A. Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Command.

Table VI. General statistics of the operations of the service from July 1st to December 31st 1901.

INCOMING	Matanzas.	Cárdenas.	Sagua.	Caibarién.
Vessels inspected and passed.	113	66	45	16
Vessels passed without inspection	63	271	249	182
Vessels disinfected.....	.....	..... .	.....	.....
Passengers inspected and passed...	1,577	45	318	.....
Passengers passed without inspection.....	12	621	.. .. .	558

INCOMING	Matanzas.	Cárdenas.	Sagua.	Caibarién.
Passengers vaccinated	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crew inspected and passed	3,766	882	1,328	.....
Crew passed without inspection	419	3,916	.....	.....
Certificates of protection from Small-pox issued	.....	.....	.....	.....
Health and acclimation certificates issued	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baggage inspected and passed	.....	.....	3	.....
Baggage passed without inspection	.....	76	.....	.....
Baggage disinfected	.....	.....	.....	.....
Immigrants inspected and admitted	4	.....	.....	.....
Gross tonnage of vessels	239,036	210,452	228,238	.....
Net tonnage of vessels	152,579	142,041	.....	.....

TABLE VII. GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE SERVICE FROM JULY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1901.

OUTGOING	Matanzas.	Cárdenas.	Sagua.	Caibarién.
Vessels inspected and passed.	30	52	15	3
Vessels passed without inspection	122	278	269	186
Vessels disinfected	21	.....	.....	.....
Vessels ordered to be cleaned.	.....	32	.....	.....
Passengers inspected and passed	522	76	6	213
Passengers passed without inspection	914	17	1,436	358
Passengers vaccinated	6	.....	.....	.....
Crew inspected and passed	1,192	702	187	78
Crew passed without inspection	2,741	3,312	.....	.....
Certificates of protection from Small-pox issued	457	.....	.....	.....
Health and acclimation certificates issued	56	75	.....	.....
Baggage inspected and passed	518	76	.....	.....
Baggage passed without inspection	.....	42	.....	.....
Baggage disinfected	26	.....	.....	.....
Gross tonnage of vessels	230,036	193,648	233,516	.....
Net tonnage of vessels	146,716	129,640	.....	.....
Bills of health issued	275	330	284	194

TABLE VIII. STATISTICS OF THE OPERATION OF THE SERVICE FOR THE PORT OF MATANZAS, FROM JULY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST 1901.

INCOMING	Foreign.	Coastwise.	TOTAL
Vessels inspected and passed	100	13	113
Vessels passed without inspection	.....	63	63
Vessels disinfected	.....	.....	.....
Passengers inspected and passed	698	679	1,577
Passengers passed without inspection.	.....	12	12
Passengers vaccinated	.....	.....	.....
Immigrants inspected and admitted	4	.....	4
Crew inspected and passed	2,957	709	3,766
Crew passed without inspection	.....	419	419
Certificates of protection from Small pox issued	.....	.....	.....
Health and acclimation certificates issued	.....	.....	.....
Baggage inspected and passed	.....	.....	.....
Baggage passed without inspection	.....	.....	.....
Baggage disinfected	.....	.....	.....
Gross tonnage of vessels	208,239	30,797	239,036
Net tonnage of vessels	133,302	19,277	152,579

INCOMING.

VESSELS	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.	CARGOS	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.
Steamers	78	13	91	General	75	56	131
Schooners	18	50	68	Coal	3	.....	3
Lighters	.....	10	10	Lumber	10	3	13
Tug-boats	.....	1	1	Cattle	15	.....	15
Barks	1	.....	1	Sugar	.....	6	6
Barges	.....	1	1	Rum	1	.....	1
Viveros	.....	4	4	Ballast	1	2	3
				Fish	.....	4	4
Total	97	79	176	Total	105	71	176

NATIONALITY		WHERE FROM	
Norwegian	25	Cuba	75
British	8	United States	59
German	7	England	26
Cuban	78	Italy	2
United States	32	Spain	1
Spanish	26	Venezuela	5
		México	1
		Germany	7
Total	176	Total	176

TABLE IX. STATISTICS OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE SERVICE FOR THE PORT OF MATANZAS, FROM JULY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST 1901.

OUTGOING	Foreign.	Coastwise.	TOTAL
Vessels inspected and passed	30		30
Vessels passed without inspection	58	64	122
Vessels disinfected	21		21
Passengers inspected and passed	522		522
Passengers passed without inspection	504	310	914
Passengers vaccinated	6		6
Crew inspected and passed	1,192		1,192
Crew passed without inspection	1,670		1,670
Certificates of protection from Small pox issued	321	136	457
Health and acclimation certificates issued	56		56
Baggage inspected and passed	433	85	518
Baggage passed without inspection			
Baggage disinfected	26		26
Gross tonnage of vessels	163,636	75,400	239,036
Net tonnage of vessels	108,130	38,586	146,716
Bills of Health issued	51	122	173

OUTGOING.

VESSELS	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.	CARGOS	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.
Steamers	79	13	92	General	50	47	97
Schooners	19	48	67	Ballast	35	29	64
Brigs	2		2	Coal	2		2
Tug-boats		4	4	Sugar	8		8
Lighters		6	6	Rum	2		2
Barges		2	2				
Total	100	73	173	Total	97	76	173

NATIONALITY		BOUND FOR	
Spanish	28	Cuba	114
Norwegian	25	United States	54
Cuban	74	Uruguay	2
United States	30	Mexico	2
German	7	Nova Scotia	1
British	9		
Total	173	Total	173

REPORT OF R. DE SOCARRÁS A. A. SURGEON, MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, QUARANTINE OFFICER AT MANZANILLO, CUBA.

SIR :

In accordance with Circular letter from the Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit this report for the six months begining July 1st, and ending December 31st, 1901.

The personnel of this Station consists of myself and a Quarantine Guard paid by the Military Authorities.

The Office is situated in the Custom-House through courtesy of the Collector of Customs and the Inspections are made in the Custom House Launch. This Station has no property except the necessary blanks for report, one quarantine flag and two stamps.

The operations for the six months required are enclosed in tabular form.

The data asked for are as follows:

1st. The population of Manzanillo and neighbouring towns at the last Military census was: Manzanillo 14,464, El Cano 1,112, Yara 1,234, Gibacoa 2,024, Calicito 738, Campechuela 3,254, Media Luna 3,319 and Niquero 1,560.

(*a.*) The present population of all these towns is about the same, for although there appear through the six months a larger number of births than deaths, there has been no immigration of any account; but on the contrary quite a number of laborers have left this District since the last Census, for Mexico and other places in Cuba.

(*b.*) The total number of deaths during the six months was 123 which gives an annual death rate per 1,000, of 17. The prevailing diseases have been mostly Malarial Fever, Intestinal Disorders and Tuberculosis.

(*c.*) In the reporting of births, marriages, and deaths, this city is governed by the «Ley general del Registro Civil» and also by the Reglamento general de Sanidad de la Isla 1874.

Births must be reported by parents within forty days and for failure to do so a fine of $5.00 to $10.00 is imposed.

Deaths must be reported to obtain burial permit and any attempt at violation is punished by a fine of $10.00 to $100.00.

Contagious diseases must be reported by attending physicians; for failure to do so the first offence is punished by a fine of $25.00 and the second by a fine of $50.00.

2nd. The water supply of this City is obtained from the river Yara, and from Cisterns; there is no aqueduct or Water Works of any kind. The water is not what it might be, as considerable washing is done in said river and of course the water becomes contaminated. The authorities have on several occasions ap-

plied for an aqueduct but without avail. The supply of water is unlimited, as the river is within easy reach of the city and the water is sold on the streets in wagons.

(*b.*) The condition of the cesspools has greatly improved within the last three years, as there is a great deal of care taken in the matter, by house inspection by the Sanitary Police. There is no sewerage system and the drainage of the city is good as most of the waters run down hill into the sea.

(*c.*) The port has a Board of Health which controls the whole jurisdiction. The other towns have no Board of Health or Health Officers.

The Municipal Judge keeps the Registries of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

The Board of Health of Manzanillo consists of the following:
President. Captain and Surgeon W. H. Block U. S. V.
Vice-President. R. de Socarrás A. A. Surgeon U. S. M. H. S.
Secretary. Dr. Francisco Codina.
Members. W. T. Anderson, Chaplain 10th U. S. Cav.
Dr. Amado Leon, Dr. Quintín Céspedes.
Mr. Manuel Fuentes (Lawyer.)
Inspector of Municipal Hygiene, Dr. Sebastián Fuentes.
Sanitary Inspector, Lucio Guardia and Francisco Sánchez.
Quarantine Guard, Agustín Santiesteban.

The population of Manzanillo and neighbouring town is all immune; with the exception of a few Americans, Spaniards and children.

A Census made of the non-immune adults last year did not reach 200 persons in the City; of course this does not include the American soldiers or the floating population during the grinding season.

(*b.*) Vaccination is compulsory, The Municipal Physicians go from house to house vaccinating; they also do so at the schools and country districts.

I am convinced that at present there are few if any unvaccinated in this district, and at least 50 per cent of the population have had Small-pox.

(*c.*) During the last Summer there occurred a few straggling cases of Chicken-pox.

Considering that the water supply of this City is not pure, that there is no system of sewerage, etc., I am glad to state that the health has been good and that there has not been a single case of quarantinable disease.

REPORT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF MANZANILLO QUARANTINE STATION FOR THE SIX MONTHS BEGINING JULY 1ST. AND ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1901.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Number of vessels inspected	32	26	22	26	28	23	157
Number of vessels passed without inspection	.....	9	6	2	1	8	26
Number of vessels issued Bills of Health	29	30	28	28	28	25	168
Number crew of incoming vessels inspected	580	787	584	561	592	296	3400
Number crew of incoming vessels without inspection	.....	40	24	80	12	273	429
Number passengers of incoming vessels inspected	380	475	442	391	528	121	2337
Number passengers of incoming vessels passed without inspection	.....	40	19	79	3	442	583
Number crew of going vessels inspected	188	307	255	246	166	204	1336
Certificates of vaccination issued	7	.....	6	4	.....	.....	27
Immune	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Non immune	5	.....	6	4	.....	.....	15
Number of persons vaccinated	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Number of immigrants inspected	3	.....	7	3	.....	.....	13
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed	17	.....	5	6	.....	.....	28
Quarantinable diseases reported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of deaths in City	32	25	23	12	15	16	123

R. de Socarrás, *Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. M. H. S.*

REPORT OF P. M. QUEVEDO, A. A. SURGEON, MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, QUARANTINE OFFICER AT SANTA CRUZ DEL SUR, CUBA.

STATEMENT showing the work accomplished by the Sanitary Station of Santa Cruz del Sur during the half year ending on December 31st, 1901.

COATWISE NAVIGATION

Ships Entered		Shipped Cleared	
Months	Nº of Vessels	Months	Nº of Vessels
July	19	July	19
August	21	August	21
September	16	September	16
October	19	October	19
November	27	November	27
December	17	December	18
Total	119	*Total*	121

OCEAN NAVIGATION

Ships Entered		Shipped Cleared	
Months	Nº of Vessels	Months	Nº of Vessels
July	4	July	1
August	5	August	5
September	2	September	3
October	1	October	2
November	3	November	3
December	8	December	5
Total	23	*Total*	19

REPORT OF BENJAMIN DE ZAYAS, A. A. SURGEON, MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, QUARANTINE OFFICER AT BANES, CUBA.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of transactions at this station, for the period July 1st, 1901, to December 31st, 1901, inclusive. 116 vessels arrived at this port, and 112 bills of health were issued. Banes is situated six miles by rail from the port of Banes, and the estimated population at present is about 2,000. The population of the port of Banes, also called Banes Landing, is about 500 and all are employees and laborers of the United Fruit Company, Banes Division. There were 22 deaths in Banes; giving a death rate of about 11 per 1000 for the period.

The Central Boston, a large sugar plantation is located near Banes Landing. The total population of Banes Township as given by the census of 1899 was 9,000. I have no means for estimating the increase. I requested the Municipal Judge of Sama, to whose jurisdiction Banes belongs, to provide me with the mortuary records of the township but I have not received them. The Laws governing the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, are those provided by the Spanish Registro Civil. With the exception of some of the better houses which have cisterns, the town of Banes gets its water supply from a small river near, and this water, of doubtful purity, is piped to the port. There is no system of sewerage, and only surface drainage. The cesspools, as in all spanish towns, are dug in the yards. There is no Board of Health for the town, and there is no record of arrivals so I cannot say what proportion are immune to yellow fever. Vaccination has been generally practiced here, and is compulsory during the quarantine season. There were some cases of Varicella about eight months since, but none recently. Malarial fevers and cutaneous affections are more common than other diseases.

REPORT OF MONTINIANO CAÑIZARES, A. A. SURGEON, U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, QUARANTINE OFFICER AT TUNAS DE ZAZA, (SANCTI-SPIRITUS), CUBA.

SIR:

In compliance with your order dated Dec. 12th requesting a report of the transactions during the period from July 1 to Dec. 31, together with other details and points of interest, I take pleasure in inclosing herewith the following report:

1st Inspection of vessels, nationality, crew, passengers, etc.

2d Population of the port and vicinity, as per the census and at the present time.

3rd Nature, drains, sanitary laws, etc.

4th Condition of the inhabitants, vaccination, etc.

According to the census of 1899 the district of Tunas had a population of 1014. Included in this are not only the inhabitants of the port but also those residing within a distance of two leagues. The population at present numbers 700 and including the whole district does not exceed 900. This decrease of population is due to the peaceful character of the surrounding country to which a large number have immigrated on account of higher wages offered them.

During the past six months only four deaths have been registered in this town: 1 from Athrepsia. 1 Aortic insufficiency. 1 Drowned and 1 Cerebral congestion and 1 from Malaria in the surrounding district. By season of the railroad communication between Tunas and Sancti-Spiritus the mortalility of Tunas is kept down as the people who can afford to do so go to Sancti-Spiritus and are treated by private physician while the poor go to the Civil hospital. The mortality rate of Tunas is less than 10 per 1000.

The health of the port is better than any other port of the district; even during the war with Spain malarial fever caused but few deaths. Tetanus and Tuberculosis do not exist to such an extent as in other parts of the Island. The registration of births is carried on but fairly well; during the six months there were 15 births, 13 of them white and the remainder colored. All sanitary rules and circulars for Cuba are enforced at Tunas. The drinking water is obtained from cisterns and a small amount is brought by train from Sancti-Spiritus four times a week. There are no sewers or drains. Tunas lies on a small Island which is surrounded by creeks and salt marshes.

The fresh water river Zaza empties just west of the port and in the spring overflows its banks and covers the eastern port of the Island on which Tunas is situated. The Cemetery is situated on a small island a short distance away and is covered by water during the high tides.

There is no local sanitary Department.

I cannot give you any idea of the immune population, because I have not the municipal records. I do not consider a person immune unless he has had an attack of yellow fever and I have treated many Cubans who have had the disease. I have performed all the vaccination and should say that over 280 persons have been vaccinated during the past six months.

MONTINIANO CAÑIZARES.

INSPECTIONS MADE IN TUNAS DE ZAZA FROM JULY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1901.

	DATE	Vessel	Class	From	Nacionality	Crew	Passengers	Sick	Tratamientos
1	July 10.....	Albert.....	Schooner.	Caimán Grande	Inglesa..	8	4	0	libre plática
2	» 26.....	»	»	» »	»	8	0	0	»
3	August 6... ..	»	»	» »	»	8	0	0	»
4	September 18	»	»	» »	»	8	0	0	»
5	» 28	Veritas ...	Steamer...	Puerto Cabello.	Noruego	22	2	0	»
6	October 5.....	Capella....	Bark.....	Port Spain.....	Alemana	18	0	0	»
7	November 19	Cheruskia	Steamer...	Puerto Cortés...	»	54	0	0	»
8	December 16.	Albert.....	Schooner.	Caimán Grande	Inglesa..	8	2	0	»
9	» 27.	Imperator	Steamer...	Barbadas	Ruso.....	9	0	0	»

Enero 1º de 1902.

MARTINIANO CAÑIZARES.

REPORT OF SALVADOR GOMEZ A. A. SURGEON, MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, QUARANTINE OFFICER AT GIBARA, CUBA.

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND.

Gibara, Cuba, January 18th, 1902.

Surgeon A. H. Glennan, U. S. M. H. S.

Chief Quarantine Officer,

Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report of the transactions at this Station for the Six Months ending December 31st, 1901.

240 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, and granted pratique. 237 Bills of Health were issued vessels leaving the port. Crews of incoming vessels inspected, 5,718. Crews of outgoing vessels inspected, 5,505. Passengers of in-coming vessels inspected, 2,845. Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 1,210. Alien Steerage Passengers landed, 428. Health Certificates issued passengers leaving the port, 270.

Forty three (43) deaths occurred in the city of Gibara during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 12.57 per 1.000 inhabitants. The causes of death were as follows: Nephritis, 1. Athrepsia, 1. Malarial Fevers, 6. Rachitis, 1. Endocarditis, 3. Burns, 1. Diphtheria, 1. Tuberculosis, 9. Infantile Tetanus, 5. Arterio Sclerosis, 1. Cerebral Softening, 1. Meningïtis, 3. Puerperal Eclampsia, 3. Dysentery, 2. Fracture of Spine, 1. Chronic Enteritis, 1. Uremia, 1. Asphyxia, 1. Mitral Insufficiency, 1.

Tuberculosis and Malarial Fevers are the prevailing diseases at this port.

There have been no cases of Yellow Fever or Smallpox reported during the period covered by this report. Several cases of Varicella were reported at Santa Lucia Sugar Estate, about 15 miles from this port.

The population of Gibara consists of about 7,000 all of whom except about 40 are immune to Yellow Fever.

Vaccination is compulsory, as per Order No. 165 Headquarters Dept. of Cuba, Havana June 24th, 1901.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are required to be recorded at the Office of the Municipal Judge.

Physicians are required to report contagious and infectious diseases, and in case of failure to do so a fine is imposed.

Neither this port nor interior towns have, at present, local Boards of Health or Health Officers.

There is no public water supply in Gibara, and the people are entirely dependent upon the rainfall for their water. The water

is collected in cement lined cisterns which are built beneath the ground and during dry weather fresh water becomes very scarce.

There is no proper mechanical system of drainage but there is a natural drainage into the Bay, as the city is built on rising ground.

The removal of excreta is effected by means of the Privy Vault System; these however, are badly built affairs not being perfectly watertight and the contents are allowed to remain and putrefy for months or years.

The streets of the town are seldom swept, and at the present time are in a filthy condition.

Respectfully, yours,

S. GOMEZ,

Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. M. H. S.

REPORT OF JUAN J. DE JONGH, A. A. SURGEON, U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, QUARANTINE, OFFICER AT DAIQUIRI, CUBA.

In reply to your letter of November, 13, 1901, I have the honor to inform you as follows:

The population of the subport of Daiquiri, according to the census of 1899, was 1380 inhabitants, at present it is 2500; this increase is caused by the proximity of new works at the Mines known by "Berraco" of the Spanish American Iron Co.

The number of deaths during this last six months have been nine, Pericarditis, 1; Disentery, 1; Accute Nefritis, 1; Paludial Casquexia, 1; Remitent Fever, 1; Gastro-Enteritis, 1; Chronic Alcoholism, 1.

No Civil Register Office or person in charge of recording marriages, births and deaths, exists in this town; the registrations have to be sent by mail to the Judge at Ramón de las Yaguas, 18 miles from here.

The supply of water is enough for double the number of people and is used without any restrictions by the inhabitants; as to the quality I enclose a chemical analysis of same.

The are no sewers or drains, and the water-closets are of those called cess-pool.

There is no Local Sanitary Board, the man in charge of the Hygienic measures and public health is the Doctor from the Mines of the Spanish American Iron Co.

Vaccination is not performed.

Not a single case of any kind of Small-pox or contagious disease have been registered since over one year.

There are very few non immunes from Yellow Fever.

OFICINA DEL JEFE DE LA ESTACION DE CUARENTENA

Habana, Cuba, Enero 31 de 1902.

Señor Ayudante General,

Departamento de Cuba,

Habana.

SEÑOR:

De conformidad con lo dispuesto por Vd. en 9 de Noviembre de 1901, le acompaño el informe relativo á los asuntos correspondientes al Servicio de Cuarentena en el semestre vencido en 31 de Diciembre de 1901. Este completa el que le fué dirigido al terminar el ejercicio económico de 1901, con el que se le facilitaron estas fotografías de algunas de las estaciones cuarantenarias de distintas partes de la Isla.

En vista de que el modelo de las patentes consulares expedidas por los empleados de la Cuarentena, exige se exhiban las circustancias que tocan á la salubridad pública de los puertos de salida y sus contornos, y que á veces estos oficiales de Cuarentena hacen de oficiales de Sanidad ó de Juntas locales en asuntos sanitarios, se creyó prudente facilitar todas las noticias posibles relativas á Sanidad, en los distintos puertos y sus inmediaciones.

Consecuentemente, dicté la siguiente circular dirigida á los oficiales encargados de los distritos cuarentenarios de Matanzas, Nuevitas, Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, y por su conducto, á los puertos subalternos:

Despacho del Jefe de Sanidad.— *Habana, Noviembre 13 de 1901.*

SEÑOR:

Ya sabe Vd. que el Gobernador Militar de Cuba interesa la remisión de un informe de la marcha del servicio de Cuarentena, en el semestre vencido en 31 de Diciembre de 1901.

Además de seguir el modelo de informe presentado por Vd. en el año fiscal anterior, deseo que incluya los siguientes datos de salubridad:

1º—Consignar la población del puerto y pueblos de sus contornos según el último censo militar de 1899.

(*a*) La población actual que se calcula; y si hay aumento, expresar la causa.

(*b*) Número total de defunciones durante el semestre; enfermedades reinantes y promedio de las defunciones por 1,000 en el semestre. (Al consignar el tanto por 1,000, siga la regla establecida por el Cirujano Auxiliar G. M. Guiteras, en su informe sobre la Salubriadd Pública, número 20, Mayo 18 de 1900).

(*c*) Qué ley hay para registrar nacimientos, matrimonios y defunciones, y si se exige dar parte de las enfermedades contagiosas é infecciosas. En caso afirmativo qué pena, si la hubiere, se impone al contraventor.

2º—Dé cuenta del suministro de agua; y el cálculo del abasto diario por cabeza.

(*b*) Estado de los pozos negros, cloacas, desagües, etc.

(*c*) ¿Hay en los puertos, y pueblos interiores, Juntas locales de Sanidad?

Diga quiénes son, si los hubiere.

3º—Qué tanto de la población es inmune á la fiebre amarilla, y el número que se calcula de los no inmunes, avecindados en cada lugar.

(*b*) Si se practica la vacunación.

(*c*) Si ha habido varicela ó varioloide.

Lo que antecede es un bosquejo de los informes sanitarios de los puertos y sus cercanías en cada uno de los Distritos de Cuarentena de la Isla.

Se interesan ejemplares de modelos impresos, reglas é instrucciones de Sanidad y todo lo que fuere pertinente en su Distrito.

De Vd., etc.,

A. H. Glenman,

Jefe de la Cuarentena.

Las contestaciones á esta Circular son amplias é importantes. Muestran los notables adelantos de salubridad en las costas de la Isla y sus cercanías durante el mando del Gobernador Militar, General Wood. Parece que hay mejor criterio en cuanto á limpieza municipal, y es de la Educación y del criterio que depende la mejor higienización; por supuesto, muchos puertos tienen que resolverse ellos mismos sus problemas sanitarios, especialmente en lo que toca á las aguas potables, desagües y cloacas. Así y todo, la mortalidad está notablemente reducida.

Calculando sobre el censo militar hecho por el Departamento de la Guerra en 1899, Matanzas dá una proporción de de 18.50 por 1,000, Nuevitas 14.59 por 1,000, Santiago de Cuba 24.93 por 1,000 y Cienfuegos 16.62 por 1,000.

Si se calculase la Habana por el mismo censo oficial de 235,981 habitantes, la mortalidad média sería mucho mejor. El Jefe de Sanidad de la Habana, no obstante, calcula la población actual en 271,363, que dá un aumento de 35,382 en dos años, lo cual doblaría la población de la isla en el espacio de ocho años. Las tablas demográficas de la Habana del año 1899, dan una población en 220,000, según el Comandante John G. Davis, Cirujano

del Ejército de los Estados Unidos. Esto daría un aumento de más de 50,000 almas en dos años hasta de Diciembre 31 de 1901, proporción de aumento en ambos casos que duplicaría la población de la Habana en menos años; lo que casi no es de creerse.

Ha habido un notable aumento debido á la Inmigración Española. Los datos estadísticos del Superindente, de la Estación de inmigrantes arrojan un sesenta por ciento de las entradas que se riega por los campos. Sin embargo, esto no es sino relativo, y si se cita es para demostrar la menor mortalidad de los demás puertos de la Isla.

La Isla de Cuba se guarda de las enfermedades sujetas á la cuarentena de la manera que en adelante se expresa, rozándose lo menos posible con el Comercio.

Viruelas.

Primero. Se inspeccionan todos los barcos, pasajeros y tripulaciones procedentes de los Estados Unidos.

Segundo. Las tripulaciones y todo el pasaje que no sea de primera clase están obligados á justificar que están vacunados. Además, todos los inmigrantes de España, Islas Canarias y de puertos mejicanos, son examinados y deben de justificar que les pegó la vacuna ó que antes tuvieron las viruelas.

Distintas veces, han llegado barcos de España con casos de viruelas entre un gran número de emigrantes; los desvalidos han pasado inmediatamente por la vacuna y todas las personas denunciadas han ido al Lazareto del Mariel, á 24 millas de la Habana, en donde han permanecido durante el período de incubación de la enfermedad.

Al paso que es un hecho positivo que no se impone cuarentena de 14 días á los pasajeros procedente de puertos infestados de viruelas en los Estados Unidos, se consideran suficientes las medidas que preceden, y la Sección lo aprobó hace algún tiempo.

Una cuarentena prohibitiva respecto de puertos de los Estados Unidos infestados de viruelas, sería una medida impremeditada, innecesaria y un perjuicio al comercio de la Isla de Cuba.

Fiebre Amarilla.

A fin de ayudar á la salubridad interior de la isla y evitar la reintroducción de puertos extranjeros, se dictaron las siguientes reglas:

Cuartel General Departamento de Cuba.

Habana, Marzo 20 de 1901.

El Gobernador General de Cuba á propuesta del Oficial Jefe de Cuarentenas de la Isla, ordena la publicación de las siguientes reglas, adicionales á las Leyes y Reglamentos de Cuarentena de los Estados Unidos, en beneficio de la salud pública.

I. Todos los buques que entren en puertos de la Isla de Cuba, procedentes de puertos extranjeros infestados, serán sometidos á cuarentena y desinfección, durante la estación de cuarentena, con arreglo á lo que disponga el Oficial Jefe de Cuarentenas.

II. Los Capitanes de buques despachados en puertos extranjeros para puertos de la Isla de Cuba, se proveerán de una patente de sanidad firmada por el correspondiente oficial ú oficiales de los Estados Unidos, donde consten los antecedentes y condiciones sanitarias de dicho buque; y que ha cumplido todas las reglas y disposiciones prescritas en tales casos, para obtener las mejores condiciones sanitarias de dicho buque, su carga, pasajeros y tripulación. Todo buque procedente de puerto extranjero, que éntre en cualquier puerto de la Isla de Cuba sin dicha patente de sanidad, será sometido á cuarentena y desinfección.

III. Los pasajeros que lleguen á Cuba procedentes de puertos infestados de fiebre amarilla ú otra enfermedad que exija cuarentena, serán, si así lo estima prudente el Oficial Jefe de Cuarentena de Cuba, puestos bajo observación en cuarentena, por un período de tiempo igual al período de incubación de dicha enfermedad.

Los pasajeros procedentes de Vera Cruz, Progreso y otros puertos, donde los Médicos de Sanidad del "U. S. Marine Hospital Service" ejercen sus funciones en el Consulado de los Estados Unidos, se proveerán de certificados de sanidad é inmuidad á las viruelas, expedidos por dichos médicos, antes de la salida de dichos puertos. Los capitanes de buque, que infringiendo estas reglas trasportasen pasajeros de dichos puertos á cualquier puerto de Cuba, se somererán, así como sus buques, tripulación y pasajeros, á desinfección y cuarentena.

IV. Los pasajeros que procedan de Veracruz, Progreso, ú otros puertos infestados de fiebre amarilla, que puedan presentar certificados de inmunidad á la fiebre amarilla, expedidos por Oficiales Médicos del "Marine Hospital Service" podrán desembarcar á su llegada sin hacer cuarentena.

El Comandante de Estado Mayor,

J. B. HICKY,

PESTE BUBÓNICA.

Los barcos que entren de puertos en que existiere ó se sospechase que existe la peste se inspeccionan minuciosameute en busca de toda clase de bichos y especialmente de ratones, los cascos y demás se fumigan copiosamente con azufre, y toda la materia muerta se quema en las fornallas.

Además, se inspecciona menudamente las tripulaciónes, se recorre el cuaderno de bitácora en cuanto á enfermedades en el puerto de salida ó durante la travesía. Cuando se crea oportuno, la región cervical, la axila y glándulas inguinales se examinarán por si hubiese dilatación.

Los barcos que traen certificaciones especiales del Cónsul de los Estados Unidos, puerto de salida, exponiendo que el cargamento se recibió en puerto limpio, se darán á libre plática sin ulterior formalidad.

Los adjuntos informes de puertos de la Isla de Cuba, vienen por orden geográfico hacia el Este, en la costa Norte, y terminando en Batabanó. Este último, es el puerto subalterno de la Habana, situado directamente á través de la Isla, en la costa Sur, y es una estación de inspección á cargo sólo del doctor J. M. Campos, oficial muy digno.

De usted atentamente.

A. H. GLENNAN,
Cirujano U. S. M. H. S.,
Jefe de la Cuarentena de la Isla de Cuba.

Pasajeros Salidos.

Número de patentes expedidas	8,100
Número de vacunados	507
Número de inmunes admitidos	1,452
Número no inmunes rechazados	81

Departamento Exterior.

Número de barcos procedentes del extranjero	369
Número de barcos rechazados para los Estados Unidos y Puerto Rico	459
Tripulaciones inspeccionadas, de procedencia extranjera	19,987
Tripulaciones despachadas para los Estados Unidos y Puerto Rico	22,282
Pasajeros inspeccionados, de procedencia extranjera	9,992
Pasajeros despachados para los Estados Unidos y Puerto Rico	22,282
Número de inmigrantes inspeccionados	13,863
Número de inmigrantes para ulterior reconocimiento médico	363

Vapor desinfectador "Senator".

Cargamentos desinfectados	97
Víveres desinfectados	104
Ropa de tripulación desinfectada	3,121
Barcos entrados con fiebre amarilla á bordo	5
Barcos entrados con viruela á bordo	1

INFORME DE A. CANTERO, "A. A. SURGEON MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE". OFICIAL DE CUARENTENA DE CASILDA (TRINIDAD), CUBA.

Tengo el honor de remitirle el informe de las operaciones verificadas en el semestre, de Julio á Diciembre de 1901, en Casilda, y otros datos que creo convenientes.

Durante este período de seis meses, sólo ha llegado un mejicano inmigrate. Ocurrió un caso de fiebre amarilla en un americano que llegó de Sancti Spíritus, el cual se curó.

La población de Casilda y sus alrededores, según el censo de 1899, es como sigue: Casilda, 1,375. Arenal, 548. Calambuco, 311. Total, 2,232.

Nota.—Actualmente, la población es, aproximadamente, la misma. La diferencia en favor de los nacimientos ocurridos en Casilda, demuestra un aumento durante el semestre. Nacimientos, 27. Defunciones, 10.—Los nacimientos en favor del pueblo. —Dan 17 habitantes de más.

Trinidad, 11,120. Barrio de Táyaba, 989. Río Aguacate, 2,417. Total, 14,526.

No se pudieron conseguir datos de los signientes puntos:

Fomento, Güinía de Miranda, Guaniquical, San Francisco, Cabagán y Guanayara. Para saber la diferencia entre nacimientos y defunciones, tiene usted que regirse por Trinidad. Nacimientos, 243. Defunciones, 129. Diferencia, 114.

(B.) El número total de defunciones ocurridas en Trinidad, durante el semestre, ha sido de 129, que da un promedio de 11.60 por 1,000, habiendo sido la malaria y las enfermedades intestinales, las enfermedades predominantes.

(C.) La ley de registro civil, promulgada aquí, es la provincial para las Islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, de fecha 8 de Enero de 1884, y que rige desde 1885, y que es como sigue:

Nacimientos: Artículo 12.—A los 30 días de nacido, se presentará el niño al oficial encargado del Registro Civil, del distrito á donde pertenezca, la residencia de los padres, al Prefecto que corresponda, el que procederá inmediatamente á hacer la inscripción del niño.

Artículo 14.—La presentación tiene que hacerse por los padres, que deberán ir acompañados del médico ó comadrona que presenciare el nacimiento.

Matrimonios: Artículo 23.—Las personas que contraigan matrimonio, desde que esta ley se ponga en vigor, están obligadas á inscribirse en el registro correspondiente.

Los jueces, tribunales ó cualquier otrò representadte del Gobierno, no aceptarán ó acreditarán ningún matrimonio, á menos que se muestren los certificados del registro de inscripción.

Defunciones: Artículo 27.—Ningún cadáver será inhumado, sin antes ser inscripta la defunción, en el registro que corresponda del lugar donde ocurriere la misma, para cuyo objeto se obtendrá un permiso del encargado de dicho registro, para llevar á cabo la inhumación, después de las 24 horas de la ocurrencia, conforme con el correspondiente certificado médico. El encarga-

do de un cementerio, donde se verificase una inhumación, sin cumplir las órdenes anteriores y sin las necesarias que autoricen la misma, incurrirá en una pena que será castigada con una multa de $10 á $100.

En lo que se refiere al parte que deben dar los médicos, á las autoridades correspondientes, de cualquier caso de enfermedad epidémica ó contagiosa, se han promulgado las órdenes necesaria, —pero no puedo decir si estas órdenes se cumplen ó no—y en caso de infracción, con que pena se castiga.

La ciudad de Trinidad tiene dos acueductos, uno denominado «La Pepa», que tiene sus depósitos en la parte más alta de la ciudad, y que se surte del río San Juan de Letrán, cuya agua se usa exclusivamente para beber y que fué la única que tomrron las tropas durante su estancia aquí, y el otro, el mejor cuidado de los dos--empieza en el río Táyaba, y que distribuye sus aguas por los distintos lugares de la ciudad, para el uso público,—estas aguas se han llevado hasta Casilda, por indicación de su Ayuntamiento. Además de estos acueductos, hay muchos depósitos para recoger agua, cuando llueve, por lo cual todas las familias tienen agua suficiente, para sus diferentes usos, puede calcularse que cada familia gasta de 24 á 30 galones al día.

Casilda tiene una especie de alcantarillado al descubierto, hecho durante la dominación española, que además de no llenar el objeto para que fué construido, es necesariamente un foco de infección constante para el vecindario, esto unido á las malas condiciones de los excusados, puede llegar á perjudicar la salud pública.

Los excusados, en Trinidad, se limpian de vez en cuando, pero las cloacas nunca se limpian, á pesar de esto, éstas no están en tan malas condiciones.

Ni el puerto ni sus alrededores, tienen una Junta local de Sanidad, ni aún siquiera un facultativo, Inspector de Higiene.

El Gobierno es el encargado del Servicio Sanitario, las oficinas están á cargo de los señores Francisco R. Gallardo y Juan B. Spotorno, como Oficial Jefe de Sanidad.

Trinidad tiene una Junta Municipal de Sanidad para atender aquellos casos que tengan relación directa con la Alcaldía, habiendo sido designados para otros lugares por el Ayuntamiento, los siguientes Concejales, Pedro Alomá Martínez (Dentista), Rafael Cacho (Farmacéutico), Jesús Ibáñez (Comerciante) y Manuel Aparicio y Joaquín Penades (Médicos).

3. (A.) Yo considero no inmunes á la fiebre amarilla, los recién llegados, los naturales de Cuba menores de 10 años y los que vengan de otros paises—lo mismo extranjeros que cubanos—cuando éstos han vivido fuera del país muchos años.

Contando los nacimientos ocurridos en un período de 9 años, desde 1893 á 1891, ha habido 3,420, puede calcularse que 1,210 son no inmues, esta cifra puede aún reducirse si se toma en consideración la inmunidad por idiosincracia que se observa entre los extranjeros, contra la fiebre amarilla, lo mismo que contra la viruela ú otra enfermedad por el estilo. También considero in-

munes á los cubanos que han vivido constantemente en la isla, durante un período no interrumpido de 10 años. Inmunes de naturaleza y los extranjeros ó cubanos que han estado fuera de la isla durante un período largo—de 12 á 14 años los primeros y de 8 á 10 los segundos—si han pasado la enfermedad. Se obtiene la inmunidad.

La población extrangera es como sigue: (Exceptuanse los transeuntes.)

		Inmunes.	No-inmunes.
Chinos	20	20	
Españoles	222	220	2
Alemanes	5	4	1
Inglés	4	2	2
Americanos	8	4	4
Total	239	230	9

(B.) La vacuna que está á cargo del Ayuntamiento, se aplica por los Dres. M. Aparicio y J. Penades.

Ha habido algunos casos de viruelas locas y ninguno de viruela.

Observaciones: El informe de este semestre, del puerto de Casilda, demuestra las excelentes condiciones sanitarias de dicho puerto, las cuales podrían conservarse, exigiendo ciertas medidas de sanidad, resultando por lo tanto, una gran garantía para la Higiene, y si fuese posible hacer la limpieza y dragado del puerto, los beneficios que con esto se obtendrían, en muy corto tiempo, serían de gran importancia para la navegación y el comercio.

Comparando las estadísticas de 1889, según el censo de esa época, con la actual, resulta un aumento á favor de la población de Trinidad de 114 nacimientos durante el semestre, que agregándole el corto promedio de (1,160) por 1,000 de defunciones, demuestra un verdadero adelanto para los cubanos, para los cuales, lo mismo que para los extranjeros, se espera un porvenir próspero, tan pronto como se garantice la tranquilidad de los ánimos y de las transacciones financieras, en armonía con el nuevo servicio sanitario implantado y puesto en práctica por el Gobierno Americano.

INFORME DE EDUARDO NUÑEZ, MEDICO AUXILIAR DEL «U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE», OFICIAL DE CUARENTENA, ENCARGADO DEL QUINTO DISTRITO, CIENFUEGOS, CUBA.

Sr. Jefe de las Cuarentenas de la Isla de Cuba.

Señor:

Tengo el honor de remitirle el adjunto informe semestral, relativo á los trabajos de esta estación de cuarentena de Cienfuegos, incluyendo el de las sub-estaciones situadas en Casilda (puerto de mar de Trinidad) Jucaro (puerto de mar de Ciego de Avila); Tunas de Zaza (Puerto de mar de Sancti Spíritus) y Santa Cruz del Sur.

La ciudad de Cienfuegos está situada en la costa Sur de la provincia de Santa Clara, en la Bahía de Jagua. Esta Bahía tiene una extensión de 60 millas cuadradas; 15 millas de largo por cuatro y media de ancho y treinta y dos de costa. El promedio de profundidad es de 10 brazas poco mas ó menos, con muchos cayos y bajos.

Está considerada como una de las mejores Bahías de la Isla, le sigue en tamaño á la Bahía de Nipe y es una de las mayores del Mundo.

La ciudad está construida sobre una pequeña península, al Este de la Bahía, llamada Majagua por los primitivos habitantes durante los primeros tiempos de la conquista Española.

El nombre de Majagua, provieue de un arbol de ese nombre que existe en el centro de la península.

Esta península tiene dos grandes caletas, una de cada lado que sirve de fondeadero á barcos de todos tamaños.

Hacia la terminación del siglo XVII, el capitan General español Severino de Manzanedo, llamó la atención de las Cortes Españolas, hacia la conveniencia de fabricar una población en la Bahía de Jagua, pero esta indicación no fué aceptada.

En el año 1738, cuando comenzó la guerra con la Gran Rretaña, el Capitan General Juan Jimenez de Horcasitas, decidió fortificar la Bahía, y en consecuencia se comenzó la construcción de una fortaleza ó Castillo, que fué concluido en 1745.

La fortaleza se llamó entónces Nuestra Sra. de los Angeles, que es el conocido hoy con el nombre de Castillo de Jagua.

Hasta esa fecha no se veian signos algunos de colonización hasta que el Capitan General José Cienfuegos, en 1817 ideó y preparó un plano, el que presentó á un antíguo Colono de New Orleans, Teniente Coronel de su Estado Mayor, nombrado Luis De Cluet, según el cual debía traer habitantes de la Luisiana para empezar la colonización. Dos años mas tarde, en el 1819, se inauguró la nneva Colonia y se le puso por nombre Fernandina por el Rey Fernando VII; sin embargo, el nombre de Cienfuegos ha prevalecido despues, como un acto de justicia á la memoria del hombre que ideó su fundación.

Esta Colonia fué casi completamente destruida por un huracán en 1825.

El Rey Fernando la ascendió á Villa, en 1829, pero el Gobierno local no se organizó hasta en 1835.

El Rey Alfonso XII le dió el título de Ciudad desde 1882.

Desde esta fecha la ciudad y sus barrios rurales, aunque han sufrido bastantes desequilibrios, por la influencia de las dos revoluciones, han alcanzado gradualmente, tal grado de prosperidad, en agricultura y comercio excediendo á todas las otras ciudades y distritos de la Isla, excepción hecha de la Habana.

La ciudad propiamente dicha ocupa cerca de 350 acres de terreno y está construida á una altura que varía de tres y medio pies en el malecon á 723 10 al N. O. en la esquina de las calles Gloria y Castillo, sobre el nivel del mar.

El Gobierno americano ha llevado á cabo importantes mejoras.

Desde el principio del año pasado al primero de Enero de 1902 se han construido 39,952 metros de calle (Macadam), 1850 metros cuadrados de cuneta y 3353 metros de aceras. Durante el mismo período se han barrido 480.000 metros de calles; 7,250 carretones de basura se han recojido y quemado; 112 letrinas han sido limpiadas, y 88,370 libras de cal han sido distribuidas para desinfectar 958 casas.

Propiamente hablando no existe sistema de alcantarillado, pues sólo hay cuatro cloacas en la Ciudad, y son las que siguen: una subterránea, de ladrillo de dos pies de espesor que corre de Norte á Sur por la calle de Santa Isabel; otra vitrificada, de 20' que corre desde el antiguo Cuartel Español y derrama en la Bahía al N. O. de la Ciudad; y otra también vetrificada, de 8'' que se extiende desde el hospital Civil y derrama en la Bahía al N,O.

El abastecimiento de agua es muy deficiente, para satisfacer las exigencias de la higiene. El agua que se consume en la actualidad proviene del rio Jicotea, la que deja mucho que desear, pues viene mezclada con materia animal y vegetal, pues el río pasa por muchas casas de campo y potreros.

El proyecto de traer el agua del rio Hanabanilla, á 21 millas de distancia de la ciudad, está todavía en estudio; las aguas de este rio caen de una altura de 120 metros, es de la mejor calidad y podrá surtir un promedio de 120 litros por cabeza cada día.

Es de lamentarse que la ciudad no se encuentre en la actualidad en buenas condiciones económicas para afrontar esta importante empresa.

Los hoteles, edificios públicos y algunas casas particulares tienen algibes, donde recojen el agua de lluvia que es la que se usa exclusivamente para beber.

Según el último censo militar, la población de la ciudad de Cienfuegos y sus barrios rurales, es de 58,836 habitantes.

Teniendo en cuenta el adelanto obtenido en las condiciones sanitarias, la ausencia de enfermedades epidémicas, el número de inmigrantes desembarcados en este puerto, y el número de nacimientos comparado con el de defunciones, es evidente que la población ha aumentado.

El siguiente estado, de la Ciudad de Cienfuegos, ha sido cuidadosamente preparado, y comprende el semestre que terminó en Diciembre 31 de 1901.

MESES.	Nacimientos.	Inmigrantes.	Defunciones.
Julio.....	66	0	80
Agosto.....	58	2	85
Septiembre.....	73	22	50
Octubre.....	80	28	50
Noviembre.....	53	38	60
Diciembre	49	76	69
Total.....	379	166	394

Este estado demuestra un aumento de 151 habitantes, sin incluir el elemento americano que no se consideran como inmigrantes.

La población de la ciudad según el último censo militar de 1899 era de 30, 038 habitantes. Y habiendo aumentado según el estado que antecede, 151, la población aproximada es de 30,189,

El total de defunciones ocurridas durante el semestre ha sido 394, lo que arroja un promedio de 16.82.

Las enfermedades que han prevalecido durante el semestre que nos ocupa, fueron las siguientes: fiebre amarilla 2 casos; difteria 3 casos; fiebre tifoidea 2 casos; sarampión 5 casos; y escarlatina 1. No se ha registrado casos algunos de viruelas ni varicelas.

No existe Junta de Sanidad organizada, pero hay un medico Director de Sanidad, (Dr. Emilio Ruíz) quien tiene á su cargo todos los asuntos relativos á higiene en esta ciudad y sus barrios rurales, bajo la supervisión del Gobierno Militar.

En cada distrito rural hay un médico Municipal, que actúa como oficial de Sanidad, comunicándole al Dr. Ruiz todos los asuntos relativos á higiene. A continuación puede verse una relación de los distritos rurales, bajo la jurisdicción de esta ciudad, el nombre de su facultativo de Sanidad y el número de habitantes de cada uno:

Distrito Rural.	Médico.	Habitantes.
Caunao	Dr. N. Lugo Viñas.	6523
La Sierra.....	Dr. J. Pons.....	4359
Cumanayagua..	Dr. Joaquín Curquiola.....	2384
Aguada de Pasajeros..	Dr. Joaquín B. Barroso....	5600
Real Campiña.....	Dr. Modesto González.....	3177
Yaguaramas.....	Dr. P. Sánchez Quirós.....	4345
Castillo de Jagua.....	Dr. José Suárez del Villar.	2720

Hay una ley especial, según el Código Civil vigente, que previene á todos los médicos en ejercicio que den parte al Médico de Sanidad, de cada caso de enfermedad contagiosa ó infecciosa que diagnostiquen. La penalidad por transgresiones de esta ley, varía, según la naturaleza de cada caso, de $ 10 á $ 100 de multa.

Existe una Oficina de Registro Civil donde se registran cuidadosamente las defunciones y nacimientos y según las Leyes que regulan el mismo, también se imponen ciertas multas á los que no cumplan con ellas.

Es un hecho raro, que la vacuna se practica con entera independencia del Departamento de Sanidad, por médicos especiales nombrados por el Centro General de Vacuna de la Habana. En esta ciudad tenemos dos de esos médicos vacunando, y según mis informes el resultado que se obtiene es satisfactorio.

Cuenta la ciudad con cuatro hospitales importantes:

1º El Hospital Civil, situado al N. O., en la esquina de la Avenida de la Independencia, y la calle Padre las Casas.

Fué fabricado en el año 1854 por suscripción pública y desde su fundación ha sido una institución benéfica.

Ocupa una manzana entera y está fabricado en parte de ladrillo y en parte de madera, teniendo 300 pies de frente.

Muchos adelantos se han introducido en este hospital por el Gobierno Americano. Varias salas han sido recientemente agregadas, con cuartos de baños, inodoros, instrumentos de cirujía, etc., etc.; y tiene ahora capacidad suficiente para admitir 300 enfermos.

El promedio de enfermos tratados diariamente es de 250. El Cuerpo de Médicos se compone de un Director, Dr. Oscar Alcalde; un Médico Interno, Dr. Rabasa, y cinco Médicos de visita.

2º El Hospital Español (Quinta de la Colonia Española), fué construído por la Colonia Española de este distrito.

El edificio es de madera, y dista mucho de ser una obra notable de arquitectura, dejando mucho que desear en cuanto á su parte higiénica.

Tiene capacidad suficiente para admitir 102 enfermos. El Cuerpo Médico se compone de un Director, Dr. Díaz, y tres Médicos de visita.

3º El Hospital de Higiene, fundado en 1889; es una institución Municipal dedicado sola y exclusivamente á la curación y aislamiento de las prostitutas enfermas.

Está situado en los alrededores y al N. O. de la ciudad.

El Dr. Rafael Mariscal es el Médico encargado del hospital.

4º El Sanatorio «San Rafael,» de la propiedad y dirigido por los doctores Landa y Lay, situado en un terreno elevado al S. O. de la ciudad y frente á la Bahía.

Es un edificio de ladrillo de moderna construcción y tiene suficiente capacidad para cien enfermos.

Existe además el Lazareto Municipal, eregido en 1891; este es un edificio de madera capaz para 25 enfermos, situado al extremo S. O. de la ciudad cerca del mar. Ultimamente se le ha dotado de buenas persianas con tela metálica y puede considerarse á prueba de mosquito.

El facultativo encargado es el Dr. Méndez.

Al S. E. como á tres cuarto de milla fuera del perímetro de la Habana, está el Lazareto Español. Es un edificio antiguo que antes fué vivienda de una estancia que difícilmente podría acomodar cuatro enfermos de una sola vez y es inadecuado para su objeto.

El Dr. Díaz, Director de la Quinta de los Españoles, también está encargado de este Lazareto, aunque bajo la inspección del Jefe de Sanidad, y todos los casos de enfermedades contagiosas ó sospechosas reciben un tratamiento conforme á las reglas generales de salubridad relativas á esos casos.

Es objeto de estudio el proyecto de levantar un nuevo edificio para el Lazareto dentro de un breve plazo, con todos los adelantos modernos.

DOTACIÓN DE ESTA DEPENDENCIA.

La oficina del servicio del hospital de marina de los Estados Unidos está convenientemente situado en el Nº 47 Calle de Dorticós, dando al Sur y á distancia de unas 150 yardas de la orilla del agua, facilitando por su proximidad á los muelles las operaciones del servicio en este Puerto.

Este edificio, en otro tiempo ocupado por la Infantería de Marina Española, se compone de once cuartos, de los cuales cinco se usan para oficinas y laboratorio, dos como depósitos de objetos pertenecientes al campamento de observación y partes condenatorios, y el resto comprende la cocina, cuarto de baño, inodoro, etc.

Una lancha de vapor de 40'' de largo, máquina de 16 caballos, y velocidad de 9 millas por hora.

Un bote de remo Whitehall con dos pares de remos. La lancha se emplea ordinariamente para las inspecciones y el bote como auxiliar.

Una instalación para desinfección en tierra en la punta del muelle del Gobierno, construcción de 36×20 pies teniendo un muelle capaz para barcos de diez pies de calado, destinado ahora á la desinfección de equipaje de los pasajeros que salen; conteniendo una cámara de vapor y paila Geneste-Herarcher, traída del antiguo hospital español de la ciudad de Santa Clara. Dimensiones de la cámara, 7 pies 10 pulgadas de largo. Tiene una válvula de salida capaz de hacer un vacío de 17 pulgadas. También hay 29 potes de azufre y dos bombas de mano «Challenge» con 300 pies de manguera de caucho para lavados de bicloruro; tres aparatos «Kinyoun-Francis» automáticos de gran tamaño para desinfecciones.

Un lanchón para desinfectar (Sentinel) que es la antigua goleta de tres palos «Jenny Middleton,» entró en puerto el 8 de Diciembre de 1900.

Fué cambiada y envergada en la fábrica Kensington de Philadelphia. La barca está dotada como sigue:

Dos cámaras de vapor «Kinyoun-Francis» sobre la cubierta hacia proa. Pasando las cámaras está el palo mayor y la escotilla con su escalera para bajar. En el entrepuente están guardados los desinfectantes, azufre, glico-formol, bicloruro, ácido carbólico, etc. En la bodega hacia proa hay dos estanques de 2000 galones á cada lado de la quilla; uno para el agua dulce y el otro para practicar soluciones. En la bodega hacia la popa hay como 20 toneladas de carbón de lastre de mala calidad; pero mezclándolo con el que se compra en el puerto sirve bastante bien para alimentar las pailas del lanchón.

Diez pies por encima de la cubierta se levanta una construcción de madera en que están colocados los tubos de azufre galvanizados. Esta estructura es de lona cubierta y pintada con una división y cortina laterales que van á la cubierta y sirve para protejer la máquina del viento y accidentes del tiempo. También hay tubos de desague que van de esta cubierta á los estan-

ques proporcionándonos recoger todo el agua necesaria para el consumo del lanchón en la época de las lluvias.

Además el lanchón está dotado de un tuvo de 50 pies, que tiene seis seis pulgadas de caucho y azufre; también 10 mangueras de diez pies cada una, seis pulgadas de tubo espiral galvanizado de hierro con pestañas para enchufar; también ocho mangueras de cinco pies con tubo de seis pulgadas de caucho.

Estos valiosos accesorios hacen posible que podamos desinfectar dos cascos al mismo tiempo lo que hasta aquí no había que pensarlo por la escasez de tubos. También 200 pies de encerados de $1\frac{1}{2}$ "cubren la manguera para los lavados de biclorudo.

El "Centinela", fondeado á distancia de media milla en 27 pies de agua durante la época activa de la cuarentena, se ha traido recientemente á una corta distancia de la orrilla, con autorización del Jefe de la cuarentena de la Isla de Cuba, para facilitar la entrada y la salida y economizar tiempo á los empleados.

También hay un completo surtido de tiendas, camas y ropa de cama y todos los utiles necesario para la colocación y tratamiento de los enfermos en los casos inesperados. El lugar que generalmente se aprovecha para situar el hospital provisional es Punta Ladrillos al S. O. de la Bahía á una distancia como de cuatro millas de la ciudad, y está completamente aislado. Ultimamente como á un cuarto de milla en frente de Punta Ladrillos, se ha colocado una boya para el amarre de los barcos que están en observación.

METODO DE INSPECCIÓN

Los barcos procedentes de los Estados Unidos y del Extranjero así como lo de cabotaje que pasan más allá de los límites de este distrito, izan la bandera amarilla al tomar puerto; al llegar al fondeadero son abordados y se les trata en un todo con sujeción á las reglas de cuarentena de los Estados Unidos. El estado sanitario de la tripulación, de los pasajeros, si los tuviere, y del barco es anotado; si todo está bien se les expide el correspondiente certificado de patente limpia.

Los trasportes de los Estados Unidos y del Gobierno se ponen á libre platica con vista del certificado del médico de abordo.

En el caso de que un barco llegue trayendo enfermedad infecciosa ó contagiosa á bordo, se ponen los hechos inmediatamente por telegrafo en conocimiento del Jefe Superior de la Cuarentena, pidiéndole instrucciones mientras el barco va al fondeadero de la cuarentena bajo la más extricta vigilancia, enarbolando la bandera amarilla.

Como la única parada de observación del hospital de marina, se haya establecida, reuniendo los requisitos de la ciencia moderna en Cuba, en el puerto del Mariel, es probable que al barco se le mandase seguir viaje hasta dicho punto.

INFORME SEMESTRAL

Los barcos procedente de la América del Sur ó de cualquiera país en que la peste burbonica sea endémica ó prevalezca, no se

ponen á libre platica hasta tanto no se les someta á una desinfección completa y se adopten las precauciones necesarias para destruir toda clase de ratones.

PATENTE DE SANIDAD

Se da el formulario Consular á los barcos que zarpan de este puerto con destino á los Estados Unidos. En los demás casos se dá el formulario supletorio. No se despacha en la Aduana ningún barco sin antes exhibir la patente de sanidad despachada por esta Oficina.

La importancia de esta Estación será apreciada por el siguiente resumen de las operaciones efectuadas en el pasado sémestre, á saber:

	Defunciones. Hospital civil de la ciudad		Buques	Tripulaciones.	Pasajeros.	Inmigrantes.
Julio.....	80	19	37	1181	433	0
Agosto.....	85	20	44	1397	485	2
Septiembre. ..	50	13	53	1684	650	22
Octubre.....	50	16	53	1621	689	28
Noviembre....	60	16	50	1628	592	38
Diciembre.....	69	21	65	1872	746	76
Total.....	394	105	302	9383	3595	166

	Patentes de Sanidad.	Buques desinfectados.	Inspeccionados y admitidos.	Equipajes desinfectados.	Certificado de Sanidad.
Julio	75	2	197	0	132
Agosto.....	74	6	17	6	15
Septiembre....	65	5	15	8	19
Octubre.....	74	9	24	0	16
Noviembre....	79	0	0	0	0
Diciembre.....	75	0	0	0	0
Total	442	22	253	14	182

BUQUES DESPACHADOS PARA LOS PUERTOS DEL GOLFO.

	Mobila.	Pansacola.	Galveston.	Nueva Orleans.	Varios.
Julio	0	1	0	2	1 7
Agosto.....	0	3	1	2	1 7
Septiembre.....	2	0	4	1	0 7
Octubre.....	4	3	4	3	3 17
Noviembre	1	3	2	0	1 7
Diciembre.....	2	2	3	1	3 11
Total.....	9	12	14	9	9 53

Adjuntos van los impresos referentes á los Reglamentos de Sanidad de esta ciudad, que he podido obtener, junto con los informes originales de las estaciones subalternas, según está dispuesto.

Atentamente,

E. F. NUÑEZ,

Cirujano Auxiliar del Servicio

del Hospital de Marina de los Estados Unidos.

PERSONAL

1. Eduardo F. Núñes, cirujano auxiliar, encargado. Nombrado Marzo 13 de 1900. Destinado á Cienfuegos Abril 9, 1901.
2 Alejandro Cantero, cirujano auxiliar, Casilda. Nombrado Julio 1º de 1899.
3. Pedro M. Quevedo, cirujano auxiliar, Santa Cruz del Sur. Nombrado Noviembre 1º de 1901.
4. Lanson E. Mc. Cay, Mayordomo interino del Hospital. Nombrado Agosto 10 de 1899.
5. Angel Torre, maquinista de la lancha «Urquhart». Nombrado Octubre 19 de 1899.
6. Mónico Rivas, maquinista de la desinfección del lanchón «Sentinel». Nombrado Mayo 1º de 1899. Aumentado el sueldo y vuelto á nombrar Julio 1º de 1900.
7. Justo Sabate, práctico de la lancha «Urquhart» Nombrado Mayo 1º de 1899.
8. Patricio Fonecaca, marinero en la desinfección del lanchón «Sentinel». Nombrado Diciembre 9 de 1900.
9. Luis Machín, marinero en la desinfección del lanchón «Sentinel». Nombrado Agosto 1º de 1901.
10. Jorge de León, marinero lancha de vapor «Urquhart». Nombrado Junio 1º de 1900.
11. Rafael Ulloa, fogonero lancha «Urquhart». Nombrado Octubre 10 de 1900.
12. Miguel Durañona, mensajero de la Oficina. Nombrado Julio 1º de 1899.

INFORME DE JOSÉ N. MACEO, CIRUJANO AUXILIAR INTERNO DEL HOSPITAL DE MARINA, OFICIAL ENCARGADO DE LA CUARENTENA EN PUERTO PADRE.

El oficial encargado de la cuarentena tiene el honor de presentar el siguiente informe que comprende desde 1º de Julio á 31 de Diciembre de 1901, inclusive. El servicio del Hospital de Marina de los Estados Unidos está representado en esta localidad por el Cirujano Auxiliar que suscribe, y por estar algo distante de la población el fondeadero, se utilizan los servicios de un botero á razón de $20 al mes. Entraron en puerto 133 embarcaciones durante aquel período y 151 patentes de Sanidad se despacharon. El censo que por orden militar se hizo en 1899, arrojó una población de 1729 almas, y el aumento de población

que desde entonces se calcula es como de 400, lo que da actualmente una población como de 2129 almas; las defunciones ocurridas fueron 23 y la proporción de mortalidad es de 10.80 por cada 1000 habitantes. Hay como 100 de estos que no son inmunes en la población. Esta depende de las lluvias para abastecerse de agua. No hay alcantarillas ni vías de desagüe.

Las disposiciones referentes al registro de nacimientos, matrimonios y defunciones, son las del Registro Civil Español.

La vacunación aunque no se lleva á cabo con regularidad, está generalizada.

En 12 de Diciembre de 1901 se nombró una Junta de Sanidad, compuesta de un Presidente: el Capitan del Puerto; un Secretario: Felipe Dehogues, Dr. Federico Saavedra, Manuel Rodríguez Sánchez, Antonio Rodríguez de la Cruz y Dr. José N. Maceo.

El Ayuntamiento nombró una Junta Municipal de Sanidad, pero ésta no se reunió nunca, y nada se ha hecho por mejorar las condiciones sanitarias del puerto, aunque es mucho lo que en ese concepto falta por hacer. La salubridad en las inmediaciones ha sido como en este lugar. No ha habido casos de varicela ni de enfermedades sujetas á cuarentena tanto en el puerto como en la población. Las causas de defunción han sido principalmente el paludismo y la anemia.

INFORME DE ENRIQUE SAEZ, MÉDICO DEL «U. S, MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE» Y OFICIAL DE CUARENTENA EN CÁRDENAS, CUBA.

Población de la Ciudad y sus Barrios.

La población de Cárdenas, incluyendo sus Barrios «Méndez Capote,» «Guásimas,» «Cantel» y «Varadero,» es de 24,861 habitantes; los pueblos más cercanos á la ciudad son «Carlos Rojas,» 3,174 habitantes, «Martí», 8;905 y «Máximo Gómez,» que tiene 4,046.

II.

Población actual.

Después de concluído el censo militar de 1899, los únicos datos relativos á nacimientos y defunciones, son los que se encuentran en el Registro Civil que arrojan: 1,231 nacimientos y 1,171 defunciones, habiendo aumentado por tanto la población de la ciudad con 60 habitantes; contando con este aumento la actual población es de 24,921 habitantes.

III.

Las defunciones ocurridas durante el segundo semestre de 1901 fueron 253 (20,35 por mil), las principales causas de las mismas han sido: enfermedades gastro-intestinales 56, tuberculosis 41 y enfermedades del corazón 35. Las enfermedades pre-

dominantes han sido, broncho-pneumonía, enfermedades gastro-intestinales y malaria. Fo ha ocurrido ninguna defunción en la bahía, ni se ha denunciado á esta oficina ninguna de las enfermedades que exigen cuarentena.

IV.

La Ley vigente para el registro de matrimonios, nacimientos y defunciones, es la Ley del Registro Civil: su título IV, se refiere á las estadísticas y archivos del Registro Civil.

El artículo 46 dice: "Todas las oficinas de Registro Civiles harán una estadística diaria, tomada de los libros de las diferentes Secciones, la que se resumirá en una estadística quincenal impresa que se remitirá al Gobernador General."

Está dispuesto que todas las enfermedades contagiosas se denuncien al Inspector de Sanidad y al Alcalde Municipal. La Ley Municipal en su artículo 18, previene que el médico que no dé cuenta de alguna enfermedad contagiosa ó epidémica, incurrirá en una multa de cinco pesos.

V.

La ciudad se abastece de agua de un río subterráneo, que nace á una milla de distancia al Oeste de la ciudad. El agua se eleva por medio de bomba de vapor á los tanques desde donde se distribuye por cañería de hierro á 500 casas. Según el análisis practicado el agua es buena. El consumo es de 4,000 barriles, conteniendo 125 galones cada uno, cada 24 horas. La mayoría de los habitantes se surten de agua de algibes ó pozos, no es posible fijar con exactitud la cantidad de agua que consume cada individuo, porque todos se surten de diferentes maneras.

VI.

Los lugares excusados, cloacas y desagües, por regla general están en muy malas condiciones. Los lugares excusados son de los conocidos por letrinas.

Las filtraciones de dichas letrinas infectan las aguas de los pozos cercanos con gérmenes patógenos, que propagan las enfermedades infecciosas y aumentan en manera considerable la mortalidad, especialmente durante la estación de las aguas.

Las aguas que proceden de las casas van á derramar en las calles por cañerías porosas; pues muy pocas tienen pozos Maura.

El pavimento de las calles, no ha sido concluído de manera que facilite el desagüe dando por resultado, que las aguas pluviales se detienen á ambos lados de las calles, se estancan y corrompen con el calor especialmente en el verano, siendo esto el origen de muchas enfermedades epidémicas é infecciosas, como la malaria y otras.

VII.

La Junta de Sanidad en esta ciudad está formada como sigue:

Presidente

Carlos M. Rojas.....	Alcalde Manicipal.

Secretario

Antonio Ledo	Secretario de la Junta Municipal de Sanidad.

Vocales

Fernando Méndez Capote...	Inspector Sanitario Municipal.
Alejandro Neyra.....	Médico.
José M. Verdeja.....	Médico.
José M. Moreno.....	Concejal-Médico.
Carlos Pascual.....	Concejal-Médico.
Alberto Fonte.....	Concejal-Farmacéutico.
Jacinto Suárez.....	Arquitecto Municipal.
Francisco Paradela.	Ingeniero.
Ramón Loredo....	Comerciante.
José Cambo Martínez.....	Propietario.
José Alvarez Argüelles.....	Propietario.
José Cuervo.,.....	Propietario.
Cosme Vives Lanuza,.....	Propietario.

La Junta de Sanidad de los pueblos cercanos no está aún organizada.

No es posible dar la exacta proporción de inmunes y no inmunes á la fiebre amarilla, por las siguientes razones:

La no existencia de datos estadísticos en las Oficinas Municipales de Sanidad y debido al gran número de pasajeros que llegan diariamente á esta ciudad por ferrocarril, no existiendo una oficina dedicada al reconocimiento de los mismos, y para notar los que se quedan en esta ciudad y los que solo vienen de tránsito.

Para hacer un cálculo aproximado de los no inmunes, tenemos que acudir al censo militar de 1899, en el que aparecen 2,081 extranjeros (83,70 por mil), pero observando que de este número hay que deducir aquellos que ya han pasado la fiebre amarilla, y aquellos que han residido más de diez años en esta ciudad.

Considerando como inmunes únicamente los nacidos en Cuba, el número de éstos según el mencionado censo será 22,780 (916,30 por mil).

VIII.

Las autoridades locales han prestado especial atención á la vacunación y revacunación, de muchos años á la fecha, y puede

decirse que esta es una de las ciudades donde más se ha propagado el virus vaccinal. Durante los meses de Octubre, Novlembre y Diciembre, mil personas han sido vacunadas, 60 con éxito.

IX

No se ha dado parte á esta oficina ni á la Sanitaria Municipal de ningún caso de varicela ni varioloide.

Observaciones.

Fijando la atecnción en los datos que anteceden relativos al sistema de cloacas, lugares excusados y abastecimiento de agua, y estando la ciudad fabricada sobre un terreno húmedo, se comprenderá fácilmente cuán anti-higiénicas son sus condiciones sanitarias, no obstante las obras sanitarias llevadas á cabo por la Corporación Municipal.

El litoral de la bahía tiene mucha extensión (12 millas) y mal protegido contra los vientos y el terral. La bahía y las casas casas del litoral son bastante sanas; tan es así, que muy pocos casos de malaria, disentería y paperas han ocurrido á bordo de los barcos; pero las emanaciones que se desprenden de los residuos de los alambiques son llevados hacia la ciudad, especialmente cuando reinan vienen nortes, haciendo la atmósfera detestable y perniciosa.

La bahía tiene poca profundidad, en el muelle principal tiene de 7 á 10 piés de profundidad; barcos que calen 15 piés tienen que anclar 2 millas del litoral; y aquellos que calen más de 16 piés anclan en «Cayo Diana», 15 millas de la ciudad.

Medidas que deben tomarse para evitar la importación y propagación de las enfermedades infecciosas y para mejorar las condiciones sanitarias de la localidad y puerto:

1.—Una estación-cuarentena ó un hospital para aislamiento y observaciones.

2.—Un vapor desinfectnte y una planta desinfectante en tierra.

3.—Establecer una Oficina para la inspección de los pasajeros procedentes de los ferrocarriles. (En 1901 un caso benigno de fiebre amarilla fué importado: un soldado del ejército de los Estados Unidos, destacado en Santa Clara).

4.—Trasladar los alambiques de fábricas de alcohol, á 4,000 varas á sotavento.

5.—Siendo un hecho conocido que los mosquitos propagan la fiebre amarilla, malaria, etc., y siendo tan grande el número de ellos en esta ciudad, al extremo de impedir todo trabajo durante la noche, se hace más necesario que nunca atender al desagüe de la ciudad y á la destrucción de los focos donde nace esta molesta y perniciosa plaga.

6.—Establecer un sistema adecuado de desagüe en la ciudad.

7.—Pavimentar las calles.

8.—Establecer el abastecimiento de agua potable para toda la ciudad.

9.—Establecer inspecciones sanitarias para los establecimientos, escuelas, casas particulares y mercaderes.

10.—Establecer así mismo la inspección bromatológica de los almacenes de víveres, establos de vacas y mercados.

11.—Construir un laboratorio para practicar los análisis bromatológicos.

Observaciones para facilitar el trabajo Sanitario en este Puerto.

Para obtener la mejor y más pronta ejecución del servicio, me permito indicar á la Oficina principal la conveniencia de nombrar un empleado para esta oficina, encargado de los asuntos relativos á los Oficinas de Registro, Sanitaría Municipal, Correos y Cable, así como para cuidar la Oficina, que á veces queda sola más de tres horas mientras el Oficial de Cuarentena hace las inspecciones debidas, causando con estas largas ausencias de la Oficina, gran acumulación de trabajo y la consecuente demora en el despacho de los asuntos.

También sería conveniente dotar á esta oficina de una lancha de vapor; las inspecciones ahora se hacen cuando el Oficial de Aduana se dirige á bordo y es necesario esperar ese momento para ir con él.

Por último, creo muy conveniente dotar á esta Oficina de una máquina de escribir para la mayor claridad al escribir las cartas y documentos de la Oficina.

CÁRDENAS, CUBA.

Empleados, Gastos y Material de la Oficina empleados

Médico, 1, sueldo	$ 125.00 al mes.
Teléfonos, gastos,	6.00
Limpieza de la Oficina	2.00
	$ 8.00

MATERIAL.

1 Bomba de ma número 8.
12 Piés manguera de goma 1½ diámetro.
92 ,, ,, ,, 1 ,,
20 Vasijas de Sulfato de hierro.
2 Barriles azufre.
1 Caja pequeña de bicloruro de mercurio.
1 Palangana esmaltada.
1 Carpeta vieja con su silla giratoria
1 Estante de libros, moderno.
6 Sillas modernas.
1 Prensa de hierro. capiador con su mesa.
1 Sellador.
1 Sello.
1 Bandera de Cuarentena.

Efectos de escritorio para cuatro meses,

Varios libros perrenecientes al servicio, Reglamentos, Informes de Salubridad Pública, 1900, solamente el correspondiente á Noviembre 29, y los del 13, 20 y 27 de Diciembre de 1901.

INFORME DE PEDRO GARCÍA RIERA, OFICIAL DE CUARENTENA EN ISABELA DE SAGUA, CUBA.

Señor:

Correspondiendo á su carta de Noviembre 14 de 1901, tengo el honor de informar á Vd. como sigue:

Según el censo de 1899, la población del Distrito Municipal de Sagua la Grande era de 21,342 habitantes; la de los arrededores de la Ciudad 12,728; y la de este puerto 2,352; ahora, la población actual puede calcularse de la misma manera.

El número de defunciones ocurridas desde 1º de Julio á Diciembre 31 de 1901, según el informe remitido á su Oficina, ha sido 236.

Las enfermedades predominantes: Tuberculosis intestinal y malaria. El tanto por ciento de defunciones: 22, 12 por mil, al año.

Del número total de defunciones antedicho, 236, le corresponden á Isabela, 16; y un tanto por ciento de 13, 60 por mil al año.

La Ley vigente para inscripciones de matrimonios, defunciones y nacimientos, es la Ley provisional del Derecho Civil, publicada en la Habana el 12 de Enero de 1884, y modificada en la parte que se refiere á matrimonios por la Orden núm. 140, 1901.

Las reglas que se observan en los casos de enfermedades contagiosas, tales como, viruela, fiebre amarilla, difteria etc. etc. son las siguientes:

Tan pronto como la Autoridad correspondiente tiene conocimiento de la existencia del caso contagioso, por medio de parte dado por los médicos, quienes están obligados á hacerlo, el caso es inmediatamente aislado, y la casa y muebles desinfectados, bajo la supervisión del Inspector de Sanidad Dr. Emilio Chávez, quien lo es para los casos de Sagua, y bajo la supervisión del médico Municipal Dr. Victoriano Allo, para los casos de la Isabela. Los médicos que no den el parte mencionado en el párrafo anterior incurrirán en una multa de $5. á $10.

El abastecimiento de agua en la Isabela, el que se usa también para los barcos, es exclusivamente agua de lluvia la que se conserva en tanques de hierro.

Lo mismo sucede en Sagua donde el agua de lluvia se conserva en algibes, pero generalmente el público usa el agua del depósito de Arroyo Blanco.

Las cloacas y desagues van á parar al río de su nombre.

El Sr. Ramón Pérez, vocal de la Junta Sanitaria Municipal, farmacéutico y concejal, se encuentra en este Puerto como dele-

gado de dicha Junta, la cual radica en Sagua, siendo su Presidente el Alcalde Sr. Manuel Alverdi, y vocales los Sres. Dr. Simeón Godinez y José Badosa, farmacéutico.

Además del Inspector Sanitario, Dr. Emilio Chávez, de quien ya se ha hecho mención, existe un Inspector Sanitario de Higiene, que lo es el Sr. Fernando Ríos.

Es muy difícil fijar el número de inmunes á la fiebre amarilla, por los que ya han pasado esa enfermedad y los que han residido durante los diez años en los lugares donde dicha enfermedad predomina; pero debe ser relativamente muy corto, teniendo en cuenta que dicha enfermedad no predomina en Sagua, excepción hecha del hospital militar donde se albergaban los españoles durante la guerra.

La vacunación y revacunación se practica de acuerdo con las recientes ordenes del Gobernador. No se me ha informado de la existencia de ningún caso de viruela durante este semestre.

Tengo el honor de informar, que desde Agos á Diciembre 31, 1901 han ocurrido siete casos de de varicelas en Sagua y uno en este puerto, todos los cuales han sido curados.

Tengo noticias de la existencia de un caso de escarlatina, por una comunicación del Alcalde fecha Enero 13 de 1902.

(*Traducción.*)

Estadística General de las operaciones efectuadas por el Servicio de Cuarentena de Julio 1º á 31 de Diciembre de 1901.

ENTRADAS DE TRAVESÍA.

Total	de personas exáminadas	318
,,	de personas vacunadas	Ninguna
,,	de embarcaciones inspeccionadas	45
,,	de embarcaciones entradas sin inspección	249
,,	de embarcaciones desinfectadas	Ninguna
,,	de equipage inspeccionado	3
,,	de equipage pasado sin inspección	Ninguno
,,	de equipage desinfectado	Ninguno
,,	de tripulación examinada	1328
,,	de bultos de ropa de cama y otros desinfectados	Ninguno
Tonelage total de las embarcaciones		228238

SALIDAS DE TRAVESÍA.

Total	de pasageros examinados y despachados	6
,,	de pasageros despachados sin inspección	1436
,,	de embarcaciones inspeccionadas y despachadas	15
,,	de embarcaciones despachadas sin inspecciou	269
,,	de embarcaciones desinfectadas	Ninguna
,,	de pasageros vacunados	Ninguno

Total de piezas de equipage inspeccionada y despachados..... .... Ninguna
,, de piezas de equipage despachados sin inspección. Ninguna
,, de piezas de equipage desinfectado..... Ninguna
,, de bultos de ropa de cama y otros desinfectados.. Ninguna
,, de tripulantes despachados..... 187

Tonelage total de las embarcaciones..... 253516

MUERTES OCURRIDAS EN EL TÉRMINO MUNICIPAL DE SAGUA LA GRANNE, CUBA, DESDE EL 1º DE JULIO AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1901.

10 Meningitis.
3 Hemorragia cerebral.
2 Fiebre cerebral.
2 Parálisis.
14 Tétanos infantil y otros.
2 Fiebre comatosa.
1 Reblandecimiento cerebral.
1 Mielitis crónica difusa.
1 Ataxia locomotriz.
32 Afecciones del corazón.
58 Tuberculosis pulmonar.
2 Cianosis.
2 Arterio esclerosis.
10 Afecciones de bronquios, pleuras y pulmones.
1 Laringitis tuberculosa.
1 Cáncer del estómago.
45 Afecciones intestinales.
3 Cirrosis del hígado.
1 Metro-peritonitis.
1 Tuberculosis ganglionar.
1 Ictero grave.
1 Raquitismo.
1 Atrofia congénita.
2 Debilidad congénita.
1 Septicemia puerperal.
1 Flemón gangrenoso.
1 Pustula maligna.
1 Hemofilia.
4 Senectud.
2 Hemorragia.
3 Caquexia palúdica.
1 Tebaismo crónico.
3 Nefritis.
2 Anemia.
1 Infección purulenta.
1 Muermo agudo.
1 Asfixia.
11 Fiebres palúdicas.
1 Fiebre tifoidea.
1 Fiebre puerperal.
1 Fiebre biliosa.
15 Fiebre infecciosa.

Total..... 236

INFORME DE OWEN W. STONE, MEDICO DEL "U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE" Y OSICIAL DE CUARENTENA, ENCARGADO DEL TERCER DISTRITO DE CURENTENA, NUEVITAS, CUBA.

Nuevitas, Enero 1º de 1902.

Señor Jefe de Cuarentena de la Isla de Cuba.

Habana, Cuba.

Señor:

En cumplimiente de la orden contenida en carta circular fecha Noviembre 13 1901, tengo el honor de remitirle el presen-

te informe relativo á los trabajos de esta oficina "U. S. Marine Hospital Service," en el Puerto de Nuevitas, desde Julio 1º de 1901 á Diciembre 31 del mismo año.

El material de la Estacion de Cuarentena en Nuevitas, Cuba, consiste en una planta completa de desinfección, instalada en un extremo del edificio, en el segundo piso del cual se encuentra instalada la oficina; este edificio está situado frente al mar, y cerca de las oficinas de las distintas casas consignatarias. En Octubre, 1º de 1901 la lancha desinfectante "Susana" se ha recibido en la Habana, y se encuentra ahora anclada en la Bahia á media milla del muelle.

La lancha de vapor "Prochazka," ha estado en constante uso desde su llegada á este puerto, en Enero 24 de 1900, El "Prochazka," no solo ha hecho el trabajo de la oficina de cuarentena sino tambien, por orden del Jefe de cuarentena, ha estado conduciendo largo tiempo á los empleados de Aduana á los barcos anclados en Bahia. Los empleados del "Marine Hospital Service," en esta estación son:

En la oficina.
Un médico. un empleado y un mensagero.

En el "Prochazka."
Un maquinista, un piloto, un fogonero, y un marinero.

En la Barca "Susana."
Un maquinista, un timonero y un marinero.

Desde Julio 1º de 1901, 16 barcos salidos para puertos de los Estados del Sur han sido desinfectados; y durante dicho período 591 bultos de equipages, ropa de cama etc. han sido desinfectado por medio de vapor; 218 barcos han llegado á este puerto con tripulación haciendo un total de 6659; 1856 pasageros llegaron á este puerto, y 1675 salieron; no ha habido caso alguno de las emfermedades que requieren cuarentenas en ninguno de los barcos entrados ni salidos de este puerto; no se requiere inspección para los barcos costeros, por ahora, pero siempre se inquiere del Capitán ó Contador el estado sanitario del mismo; se pasa abordo de todos los barcos procedentes de puertos extanjeros y tanto la tripulación como los pasajeros son debidamente examinados.

La poblacion de Nuevitas, según el censo militar de 1899, era 4228. Sin embargo, se ha calculado desde que el censo se terminó, ha habido un aumento de población de 500 más ó menos, un total de 4728.

Dicho aumento se debe en gran parte al número de individuos empleados por el Gobierno Militar en mejorar las condiciones sanitarias de la población, y para el transporte de materiales para los destacamentos militares.

Junto con el infórme relativo al número de defunciones ocurridas el último semestre, incluyo la estadística demográfica correspondiente á los dos últimos años, con lo que se demuestre el beneficio obtenido con las medidas sanitarias adoptadas por el Gobierno Militar duranie dicho período.

Nº de defunciones durante el año que termina en Junio 30, 1900..... 138
Población aproximada durante dicho año..... 4478

Nº de defunciones durante el año que termina en Junio 30, 1901..... 76
Población aproximada durante dicho año..... 4478

Nº de defunciones durante el primer semestre de 1900... 70
Nº de defunciones durante el segundo semestre de 1900.. 39

Nº de defunciones durante el primer semestre de 1901.... 37
Nº de defunciones durante el segundo semestre de 1901.. 35

Promedio de defunciones durante el año que termina en Junio 30, 1901..... 30.81 por mil

Promedio de defunciones durante el año que termina en Junio 30, 1901 ..... 16.07 por mil

Promedio de defunciones durante el semestre que termina en Diciembre 31, 1901..... 14.59 por mil

El día 23 de Diciembre de 1901 se recibió un parte de una defunción ocurrida por lepra; y exceptuando este caso no ha sido comunicado ningún otro caso de enfermedad de las que requieren cuarentena, ni caso alguno tampoco de enfermedades contagiosas ó infecciosas ocurridas en este puerto: durante los primeros meses del año varios casos de erupciones ocurrieron en Puerto Príncipe, y en uno de los ingenios de esa Provincia, y después de una investigación, se demostró que solo habian sido casos aislados de varicela.

Mas de una tercera parte de las defunciones fueron causadas por tuberculosis pulmonar y t tano infantil; y si bien predominaron las fiebres de carácter malario, estas no han sido congestivas ni perniciosas.

Incluyo, un estado escrito por el Dr. R. Ariza sobre las leyes y penalidades vigentes, y que regulan las inscripciones de nacimientos, matrimonios y defunciones. Desde la ocupación militar no ha habido médicos de sanidad ni Junta de Sanidad en los Pueblos; los trabajos sanitarios han sido encomendados á Inspectores y jornaleros empleados por y bajo la supervisión de las Autoridades Militares.

El pueblo de Nuevitas no tiene más agua para surtir la población que la de lluvia; cuando las lluvias son muy continuas lo que no sucede más que durante varios meses en la estación de las aguas, las familias que tienen algibes se proveen de agua para el resto del año, pero durante la seca las clases proletarias están obligadas á comprar el agua, y á vecer, con el fin de evitar ese

gasto obtienen agua, de pureza muy dudable, de lagunatos y manantiales de poca profundidad. Dos esfuerzos han sido intentados por las Autoridades Militares, con el fin de surtir la población de agua, por medio de pozos artesianos, pero dichas tentativas han fracasado. Hay un riachuelo que desemboca en la Babía á dos millas de la población y creo que podía instalarse una estación de bombeo á unas cuatro ó seis millas de la boca del río, podría obtenerse suficiente presión para llevar el agua por medio de cañerías á las partes más altas de la población.

La población está construida sobre una loma de tierra calcaria, que es muy porosa, de manera que los defectuosos algibes existentes, retienen el agua muy poco tiempo, y los residuos líquidos de las letrinas pasan facilmente al terreno adyacente de suerte que los algibes defectuosos están siempre expuestos á contaminarse con las letrinas cercanas, ó las que están á más alto nivel. Estas condiciones existían en una ciudad donde he vivido por muchos años, en el valle de Mississippi, donde la fiebre tifoidea se desarrolló de una manera alarmante, siendo su origen segun la inspección el uso de aguas procedentes de algibes defectuosos, y tan pronto como se compruebo dicha causa, dichos algibes fueron sustuitidos por grandes tanques de madera colocados en alto, hasta que pudo obtenerse el agua de pozos artesianos.

No creo que haya más de 100 inmunes, nacidos en el extranjero residiendo actualmente en Nuevitas. Hay muy pocos Americanos en el pueblo de Nievitas, quizás no pasen de quince; y se calculan de 500 á 600, viviendo en Colonias semejantes á la de "La Gloria;" estos Colonos están en constante comunicación con esta población y Puerto príncipe, y son todos no inmunes. Centenares de españoles no inmunes llegan constantemente á este puerto para ir á trabajar en el Ferro Carril Central. La vacuna se emplea con más frecuencia en esta localidad que en los Estados Unidos; casi todos los Cubanos que pasan por esta Oficina para obtener certificados de sanidad, presentan marcas bien definidas de recientes vacunas; este además es requisito para ingresar en las escuelas pùblicas.

La descripción de las condiciones sanitarias que aparece en el presente informe, se adaptará al informe de los sub-puertos de este distrito, los que separadamente, enviarán el suyo tan pronto como sea posible.

Los siguientes datos, relativos á las leyes para el registro de los nacimientos, matrimonios y defunciones, me han sido suministrados por el Dr. J. R. Ariza.

En Junio 17, de 1870, se publicó en España nna Ley bajo el nombre de Registro Civil, que fué puesta en vigor en la Isla de Cuba en Enero 1º, 1885; en Nuevitas se llevan desde dicha fecha los Registros de nacimientos, matrimonios y defunciones, por duplicado; el original se archiva aquí y el duplicado va á Puerto Príncipe al Juez de Primera Instancia, que es el Jefe inmediato del Juez Municipal de esta localidad, encargado de dicho Registro Civil.

Además de este Registro, se llevaba uno de abortos y niños

nacidos sin vida, y otro de ciudadanía, donde todos los extranjeros que vivían en el pueblo eran registrados. Después del año 1885 no se lleva el Registro de abortos y niños nacidos sin vida. El Registro de matrimonios y nacimientos es absolutamente fidedigno, pero el de defunciones no lo es durante el período de la guerra (1895-1898.)

Los Alcaldes de los distritos rurales de San Miguel, Lugareño-Senado y Santa Lucía, fueron ordenados que llevasen y trasmitiesen al Juez Municipal de Nuevitas los datos mencionados en el párrafo anterior, y cuando fueron suprimidos los Alcaldes de Barrio era obligación de los particulares, recojer y suministrar dichos datos.

La trasgresión de la mencionada Ley está penada con multa, y en casos de que algún delito pueda derivarse de dicha trasgresión, cualquier ciudadano puede denunciarla al Fiscal, quien es el encargado de iniciar el proceso criminal. El plazo de 40 días otorgado para dar parte al Juzgado de los nacimientos. Las defunciones se registran con el certificado del médico. El Juez Municipal que no lleva el Registro antedicho pagará una multa de $25 á $125., cuando no exista delito. Durante el regimen anterior existía una Junta de Sanidad, presidida por el Alcalde, siendo vocales el Administrador de la Aduana, el Oficial de Sanidad y tres ó cuatro ciudadanos distinguidos; pero en realidad esta Junta no ha tenido un valor eficáz, puesto que sus recomendaciones han sido pocas veces puestas en vigor. Soy testigo, de que durante una epidemia de viruelas, ninguna de las prescripciones de la Junta de Sanidad fueron obedecidas.

INFORME DE LEONCIO JUNCO, OFICIAL DE CUARENTENA EN CAIBARIÉN, CUBA.

Señor:

Tengo el honor de someter á su consideración el presente informe relativo á los trabajos de esta Oficina, durante el segundo semestre que termina en 31 de Diciembre de 1901, así como una información referente á las defunciones ocurridas durante dicho periodo y del estado sanitario de este puerto y ciudad.

198 barcos han entrado en este puerto en dicho periodo. 181 procedentes de puertos cubanos, 16 de puertos de los Estados Unidos y 1 de puerto extranjero.

194 patentes de sanidad han sido expedidas para barcos salidos de este puerto.

Ocho barcos y 78 tripulantes fueron inspeccionados y despachados.

No ha sido necesario vacunar los pasajeros y no se han expedido certificados de sanidad.

558 pasajeros han llegado á este puerto procedentes de otros de la Isla, y 213 han salido de este puerto para otros de la Isla.

En los casos en que la inspección de buques ha sido necesaria ésta se ha llevado á cabo en la forma usual, es decir: inspeccionando la tripulación y pasajeros de proa, así como de primera, cuando se han encontrado sospechosos.

La carga y la bodega de los barcos también está sujetas á inspección.

Si algunos de los barcos inspeccionados hubiere sido detenido, por traer á su bordo algún tripulante ó pasajero, padeciendo alguna enfermedad sujeta á cuarentena, las medidas necesarias habrían sido tomadas para impedir la propagación de la enfermedad, por ejemplo si se tratase de un caso de viruela, todas las personas del barco habrían sido vacunadas y el barco remitido al lazareto para cuarentena y desinfección. Si se tratase de otra enfermedad, sujeta á cuarentena, el paciente habría sido llevado á tierra si fuese posible llevarlo á un lugar adecuado para su curación, y el barco después de haber sido sometido á una fumigación con azufre habría sido remitido á una estación de desinfección para ser sometido á una desinfección más eficaz. Pero ninguno de los barcos entrados en este puerto desde que yo estoy encargado de esta esta estación, ha necesitado esas medidas.

El estado sanitario del puerto y la ciudad ha sido satisfactorio durante el año; no habiendo enfermedades epidémicas de ninguna clase y la única contagiosa de que los médicos han dado cuenta es la difteria, pero en número tan reducido que no puede considerarse como epidemía. Por otra parte estos casos han sido muy benignos y solamente cuatro tuvieron un desenlance fatal.

Como los médicos de la ciudad están obligados á dar parte de todas las enfermedades contagiosas é infecciosas de que tengan conocimiento, bajo pena de incurrir en multa de uno á cinco pesos, no hay duda que todos los casos han sido debidamente comunicados.

Las medidas sanitarias convenientes, fueron tomadas por las autoridades locales para evitar la propagación de la enfermedad.

Estas medidas fueron: aislar los enfermos; y en casos de muerte, trasportar los cadáveres inmediatamente al cementerio, donde permanecían el tiempo exigido por la Ley para ser inhumados; cubrir los cadáveres así como la tumba con cal; destruir todos los objetos que tuvieron en contacto con los enfermos y se consideraron como propagadores del contagio, y por último el aseo y blanqueo de las casas, y barnizar los muebles.

Durante el segundo semastre del año anterior, ocurrieron 86 defunciones, y el tanto por mil durante ese periodo fué de 28.10.

Comparando esta proporción con la del primer semestre del mismo año, que fué de 20[50, aparece una diferencia de 0.40 por mil en contra de la población; dicha diferencia tiene su explicación en que el segundo semestre del año es más enfermizo, debido á los meses de verano.

Las causas de muerte pueden verse en la tabla adjunta. Como la inhumación de cadáveres no está permitida si no se acompaña el certificado expedido por el médico que asistió al fa-

llecido, no hay duda alguna que todas las causas de muerte han sido registradas.

Los nacimientos ocurridos durante el seeundo semestre de 1901, fueron 117, de las cuales 101 pertenecen á la raza blanca, 16 á la raza de color, 49 varones blancos, 52 hembras blancas, 4 varones de color y 12 hembras de color.

Apesar de que cada ciudadano está en la obligación de notificar al Juez Municipal de su distrito el nacimiento de cada niño dentro de los 40 días siguientes al de su nacimiento, hay motivo para creer que no todos los nacimientos ocurridos en el semestre han sido registrados, algunos por haber incurrido en multa por no haberlo hecho en su oportunidad, otros por ignorancia y otros por negligencia.

Según el censo hecho bajo la supervisión del Gobierno Militar, esta población aparece con 7.013 habitantes; pero la llegada de inmigrantes de España y especialmente de las Islas Canarias, después de la terminación del censo, unido al aumento de nacimientos y disminución de muertes, ha ocasionado el aumento de la población actual á 8.500 habitantes poco más ó menos.

Los inmigrantes de que hecho mención, tocaron primero en el puerto de la Habana, donde fueron examinados, por cuyo motivo no tengo necesidad de tratar de ellos aquí como tales inmigrantes.

Me es imposible hacer una comparación entre la población de esta ciudad y la de los pueblos vecinos, porque los datos pedidos á este fin á los alcaldes de esos pueblos, no han llegado hasta la fecha.

El número de matrimonios contraidos durante el semestre fueron 24, todos los cuales fueron celebrados según los ritos Católicos.

Los sacerdotes están en la obligación de enviar una copia oficial del acta del matrimonio por ellos celebrados, al Juez Municipal, quien deberá registrarlos, incurriendo el primero en penalidad si no lo hiciere.

En materia sanitaria, tenemos dos puntos que merecen especial mención; el primero se refiere al abastecimiento de agua, que se verifica en esta ciudad, reuniendo las aguas de lluvias en tanques de hierro y madera, y á veces en algibes.

Diez casas se surten de agua, de un acueducto particular que obtiene el agua de un pozo.

Como puede verse, el abastecimiento de agua—elemento esencial para la vida,—es causa á menudo en este pueblo de enfermedades que terminan á veces con la muerte. Aquellos que se ven obligados á beber el agua reunida en tanques de hierro y de madera, expuesta constantemente á la acción del calor y conteniendo las suciedades de los tejados y canales, están constantemente amenazados de contraer graves infecciones. Estoy firmemente convencido de que, si el servicio de agua pudiera hacerse en mejores condiciones higiénicas, la proporción de mortalidad disminuiría grandemente.

Otra materia importante que debo mencionar aquí, se refiere al desagüe de la población. A este efecto se han abierto zanjas al lado de las aceras, pero de modo tan imperfecto, que las aguas permanecen estancadas indefinidamente hasta que se evaporan; por lo tanto no hay tal desagüe y en consecuencia las aguas estancadas constituyen constante amenaza á la vida de los habitantes.

Muchos de estos males podrían ser evitados si fuesen debidamente atendidos por una buena Junta de Sanidad, porque la que existe en la actualidad es deficiente.

Los vocales de dicha Junta no se han reunido en todo el año anterior, y muchos de ellos ignoran que pertenecen á dicha Junta.

Finalmente debo hacer constar que la vacuna se practica en esta población por un médico nombrado por el Gobernador Civil.

Caibarién, Enero 15, 1902.

Sr. G. M. Guiteras.

Médico del "U. S. Marine Hospital Service."

Matanzas.

Señor:

Como continuación á mi informe remitido el 11 de Enero de este año, referente á los trabajos de esta Oficina durante el segundo semestre del año anterior, tengo el honor de comunicarle que el número de no inmunes á la fiebre amarilla en esta población, puede calcularse en 2.247, de los cuales 47 son extranjeros con residencia en la Isla durante menos de diez años y el resto son niños de menos de diez años de edad.

Tomando como base de poblacion, el número de 8.500 habitantes, resulta una proporción de 26. 43 por mil no inmunes á la fiebre amarilla.

Los datos obtenidos del pueblo de Camajuaní, que dista 36 millas de esta población, son los siguientes: La población actual puede calcularse en 14,495 habitantes. La proporción de mortalidad de 4. 33 cada semana. Las causas de las muertes han sido: hipertrofia del corazón, hemoptisis, endocarditis, neumonía; tuberculosis pulmonar, sífiles infantil, atrepsia, lesiones y cáncer. No ha habido ningún caso de enfermedad epidémica ó contagiosa.

Comparando la mortalidad de este semestre con el anterior, que fué de 5. 16 muertes por semana, aparece una dismínución.

La poblacion se surte de agua de los pozos y algibes.

Puede decirse que no existe sistema alguno de desagüe.

Tampoco existe ninguna Junta local de Sanidad, pero el médico Municipal Dr. Juan de Rojas Arias, ayudado por un Inspector, está encargado de la sanidad de la población.

La vacuna se practica de acuerdo con la Orden número 165 del Gobierno Militar:

El número de extranjeros es de 3.233, pero se ignora el tiempo de su residencia en ésta; sin embargo, se supone que sea un año. El número aproximado de niños menores de diez años es de 3.223.

Esta información que tengo el honor de remitirle, fué obtenida á mi petición del Alcalde Municipal de Camajuaní, el único que hasta la fecha ha enviado sus datos.

VILLA DE CAIBARIEN. AÑO 1901. —SEGUNDO SEMESTRE.

ENFERMEDADES	Recién nacidos.	De un mes á un año	De uno á siete años	De 7 á 14 años	De 14 á 23 años	De 23 á 50 años	De más de 50 años	TOTAL.
Hemorragia del cerebro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Congestión cerebral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Anemia cerebral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Meningitis	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tuberculosis Pulmonar	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	6
Hemoptisis	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pleuro neumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Afecciones del corazón y de las arterias	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	6
Afecciones del hígado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Afecciones del riñón	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	5
Malaria y formas graves de fiebres malignas	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	6
Gastro enteritis infecciosa	2	3	7	2	.....	.....	2	16
Tétano infantil	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Crup y difteria	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Fiebre tifoidea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Atrepsia	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Fiebre puerperal.—Eclansia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Peritonitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Cancer y flemon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Debibilidad congenita	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Eclansia infantil	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Otras enfermedades	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7
TOTAL	17	15	13	3	4	18	16	86

INFORME DE RUDOLPH VON EZDORF, MÉDICO DEL "U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE", ENCARGADO DEL CUARTO DISTRITO DE CUARENTENA, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Santiago de Cuba, Enero 4 de 1902.

A. H. Glennan,

Jefe de Cuarentena de la Isla de Cuba,

Habana, Cuba.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de remitir el presente informe relativo á los trabajos de este Cuarto Distrito de Cuarentena de la Isla de Cuba, durante el semestre que termina el 31 de Diciembre de 1901.

Santiago de Cuba.

Por más de 200 años, esta ciudad ha sido conocida como un centro endémico de fiebre amarilla. Dos años han transcurrido sin un solo caso de esta enfermedad, de manera que este es un puerto virtualmente limpio, y debe ser considerado desde el punto de vista cuarentenario. No ha existido epidemia alguna de fiebre amarilla en esta Isla durante el período á que se refiere este informe, de manera que las medidas cuarentenarias en vigor para el tráfico de pasajeros especialmente de la Habana, no son tan severas. La Junta de Sanidad de esta Ciudad me ha encargado de la supervisión de este Departamento, en todos los asuntos referentes á cuarentena. Durante este período entró un barco con fiebre amarilla, y las eficaces medidas tomadas al efecto salvaron la ciudad de una nueva invasión de esa enfermedad.

Siendo un hecho conocido que el mosquito, stegomia fasciata, es un factor importantísimo para la propagación de esta enfermedad, el Departamento de Sanidad ha tomado las medidas necesarias para la destrucción de este insecto. Este trabajo ha sido llevado á cabo bajo la dirección de los médicos de la Armada. El petróleo crudo ha sido usado con éxito y un número considerable de hombres han sido empleados para regar el aceite sobre todos los lagunatos alrededor de la ciudad, inspeccionando casa por casa ó echando aceite en todos los lugares donde hubiese agua estancada. El resultado obtenido fué una considerable reducción de dicho insecto. La ausencia total de fiebre amarilla, ha hecho innecesario seguir los mismos métodos empleados en la Habana. Era de suponerse, que algún resultado favorable se hubiera obtenido asimismo, referente á las fiebres malarias, pero no ha ocurrido así, tanto que el promedio de mortandad por estas fiebres es el mismo.

Enfermedades de los intestinos, que afectan generalmente á los niños, continúan en el mismo estado. En mi opinión, esta

enfermedad, ataca esencialmente á los pobres, entre quienes predomina la falta de alimentación y cuidados higiénicos.

Las muertes por tuberculosis suman un 21 por 100 del número total de defunciones. Es muy frecuente encontrar familias numerosísimas viviendo hacinadas en una sola casa, y un sólo caso de tuberculosis en estas condiciones, encuentra terreno abonado para su propagación. En muchas casas particulares, siendo los edificios de muy poco puntal, las habitaciones están poco ventiladas, apenas les llegan los rayos del sol, y el aire está contaminado por las emanaciones de las letrinas. Si se agrega á esto, el hecho de que, los médicos cubanos no han hecho nada al parecer, para educar é instruir al pueblo de las propiedades infecciosas de esta enfermedad, y en consecuencia no se cuidan de escupir constantemente tanto en el piso de las casas como en las calles. Cuando muere un caso de esta enfermedad, el Departamento de Sanidad hace las desinfecciones correspondientes.

El abastecimiento de agua es igual al que se describió en el último informe. El agua se obtiene del río Boniato, donde á una distancia de cuatro millas de esta ciudad se ha construido una represa, de donde, y por medio de una cañería de 11", el agua llega por su gravedad á la ciudad. La capacidad de la represa ha sido aumentada recientemente, de manera que habiendo más presión, la cantidad de agua distribuida es mayor. 720,000 galones se consumen diariamente, calculando aproximadamente 17 galones por cabeza al día. No se ha hecho ningún análisis oficial de esta agua. El valle en una extensión de dos ó tres millas más allá de la represa está bastante poblado, de manera que la pureza del agua es dudosa, y no debía usarse si pudiera obtenerse otra. Se han hecho y se están haciendo investigaciones para obtener el abastecimiento de agua de otro origen, pero las grandes distancias que hay que vencer para llegar á ella, lo hace impracticable actualmente. Es práctica, afortunadamente, establecida generalmente en esta ciudad, filtrar el agua. Existen algunos algibes.

Se está llevando á cabo un nuevo sistema de alcantarillado, y es posible que quede terminado en el mes de Mayo, cuando podrá comenzarse á conectar las casas con las cloacas. Todas las filtraciones derramarán en la Bahía. Este trabajo es de gran necesidad, y las insalubres letrinas existentes en las casas serán sustituidas por instalaciones sanitarias modernas.

Se ha hecho un gran trabajo, en lo que se refiere á la limpieza de letrinas, por el Departamento de Sanidad, bajo la dirección del Médico Mayor, Comandante Carr U. S. V. Es sabido que muchas letrinas no habían sido limpiadas de 50 años atrás, y viendo estas letrinas fabricadas debajo de las habitaciones y generalmente próximas á las cocinas y casi todas sin medio de ventilación, es sorprendente que no haya más enfermedades.

Se incluye, la circular referente á Reglas Sanitarias, (estado número 1) publicada por el Alcalde de Cuba.

Existe una Junta Local de Sanidad, presidida por el Médico Mayor de este distrito, siendo vocales de la misma los médicos

de la Armada, el Oficial Jefe del Marine Hospital Service, y cinco cubanos, Médicos en ejercicio.

Los martes de cada semana celebran sesiones. Las Leyes referentes á nacimientos, matrimonios y defunciones son las mismas que existían bajo el régimen español.

Una orden circular, fecha Marzo 30 de 1900, previene que se dé parte inmediatamente á la Junta de Sanidad de todos los casos de enfermedades contagiosas que ocurran. Sólo se ha recibido parte de casos de difteria. Ningún caso de varicela ha sido comunicado. Existe un Instituto de vacunación gratuita.

No se ha hecho ningún censo de no inmunes desde el año 1900, cuando el Médico Mayor L. C. Carr, anotó la alta cifra de 1,300 no inmunes. Este número probablemente ha aumentado con la inmigración de españoles, no habiéndose obtenido alguna reducción material, con la disminución de empleados del Gobierno, quienes por regla general permanecen en la Isla. Me atrevería á calcular que 2,000 ó 2,500 de los habitantes son no inmunes.

La población de la ciudad es poco más ó menos la misma que aparece en el último censo militar del año 1899: es decir 43,090.

ESTADÍSTICA DEMOGRÁFICA.

CAUSAS DE MUERTE. (CLASIFICACION BERTILLON.)	1901.						
	Julio.	Agosto.	Septiembre.	Octubre.	Noviembre.	Diciembre.	TOTAL.
Fiebre tifoidea (Tyfus abdominal)	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	7
Fiebre, intermitente, y malaria cachexia	18	18	6	10	10	10	72
Difteria	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	4
Disentería	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Tubérculos de los Pulmones	15	19	10	23	19	21	107
Tubérculo de otros órganos	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	6
Tétano	6	2	2	3	4	5	22
Bronquitis, aguda	1	.....	1	2	4	1	9
Bronco-neumonia	2	3	3	.....	.....	1	9
Neumonia	4	3	3	1	6	.....	17
Enfermedades del intestino	27	20	9	12	8	10	86
Nefritis, aguda	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Mal de Bright	8	4	3	4	10	3	32
Otras causas	24	24	24	32	27	29	160
TOTAL	107	100	67	89	91	82	536

Promedio de mortandad: 24·93 por mil.

Existen muy pocos pueblos en las inmediaciones de la ciudad; y estos son casi todos puntos de temporada, y no afectan materialmente las condiciones sanitarias de la ciudad.

San Luis es un poblado de 1000 habitantes poco más ó m situado á 24 millas al Norte de Santiago. Y existe una esp de Junta de Sanidad.

El Caney se encuentra á cinco millas al Este de la ciud tiene muy poca población, poco más ó menos 200 habitantes.

El servicio de cuarentena de este puerto cuenta con una pl completa de desinfección, y otra planta de igual clase flotant la barca denominada "Rough Rider", la que se encuentra an da en la Bahía, una lancha de vapor y una oficina.

PERSONAL.

R. H. von Ezdorf, Médico Ayudante, Jefe.
H. S. Caminero, Médico Auxiliar, visitante de embarcacio
Richard Wilson, Médico Auxiliar visitante de embarcacio
Leonard Schwan, Oficial.
Louis L. Raffo, Maquinista de lancha de vapor.
Rafael Reyes, Maquinista de la lancha de desinfección.
Antonio R. Gisbert, Capitán de la lancha de desinfección.
Francisco Serrano, piloto de la lancha de vapor.
Carlos Planchs, Carpintero.
José Escarra, sereno de la planta de desinfección terrestre.
José G. García, sereno de la lancha de desinfección.
Ramón Serrano, ayudante de la lancha de vapor.

Empleados dado de baja al terminar la estación de cuarentena:

Vicente Palermo, cocinero.
José G. García, marinero.
Ernesto Cabrera, marinero.
Antonio Verdera, marinero.

Manzanillo:

R. de Socarrás, Médico Ayudante, Jefe

Guantánamo:

Luis Espín, Médico Ayudante, Jefe.

Daiquirí:

Juan J. de Jongh, Médico, Ayudante, Jefe.

EN CUARENTENA

Todos los barcos que entran en este puerto procedentes puertos extranjeros ó de otros distritos cuarentenarios de l Isla con excepción de los buques costeros, son inspeccionados este puerto.

El 19 de Septiembre de 1901, el vapor inglés "Ethelbryh llegó á este puerto trayendo fiebre amarilla á su bordo, y sujeto á cuarentena. Este vapor había salido de Progreso el de Agosto de 1901, y estando cerca de Sandy Hook, Agosto

un tripulante falleció de fiebre amarilla. El barco fué desinfectado á la Estación de Cuarentena de New York, llegando al puerto del mismo nombre, el 22 de Agosto de 1901, donde descargó. El barco entonces siguió rumbo al Deleware Break Water, Norfolk, y Jacksonville; permaneció en este último puerto trece días saliendo cargado con traviesas de ferrocarril el 14 de Septiembre. A su llegada á este puerto fueron encontrados tres tripulantes enfermos, y durante la noche del 19 de Septiembre, uno de ellos falleció.

La autopsia comprobó que había muerto de fiebre amarilla. Once casos aparecieron inmediatamente después.

El barco fué convenientemente desinfectado, y ante de su salida, para Norfolk, Virginia, el 5 de Octubre fué nuevamente desinfectado.

FUERA DE CUARENTENA

Los barcos que se dirigen á puertos de los Estados Unidos, ó á puertos bajo la jurisdicción de los mismos se les provee de la patente de sanidad duplicada, las que se expiden, lo más tarde posible antes de la salida de los mismos.

Durante la estación de cuarentena los pasajeros que se dirigen á los Estados Unidos, y durante todo el año aquellos que se dirigen á Puerto Rico, son reconocidos, y se les expide un certificado rojo. Cuando los pasajeros pueden probar satisfactoriamente que son inmunes á la fiebre amarilla se les provee de un certificado blanco.

No se permite á los pasajeros embarcar si no están provistos de dichos certificados, y no se les expiden por las casas consignatarias los boletines de pasaje hasta que no hayan cumplido estos requisitos.

Los certificados arriba mencionados solo pueden obtenerse el día antes de la salida, y deben ser solicitados por los interesados.

DESINFECCIÓN DE BARCOS

Las reglas y métodos que regulan la desinfección de barcos están puestos en vigor, de acuerdo con las Leyes y reglas de cuarentena de los Estados Unidos, revisadas, Noviembre 13, 1899.

Diez barcos fueron desinfectados antes de su salida para puertos del Sur de los Estados Unidos, y doce antes de salir para Puerto Rico.

DETENCIÓN

La imprescindible necesidad de establecer un lugar y hospital de detención en relación con el servicio de cuarentena en este puerto, ha sido demostrado plenamente, con el reciente caso de fiebre amarilla ocurrido abordo del vapor "Ethelbryhta", el 19 de Septiembre de 1901.

Cuando ocurrió este caso, no pude resolver el problema: los enfermos no pudieron trasladarse, ni tampoco permanecer debi-

damente detenidos y aislados en el barco; y á no ser por la eficaz cooperación del Dr. Comandante L. C. Carr, quien inmediatamente obtuvo el permiso necesario para usar siquiera temporalmente, el Hospital de Fiebre Amarilla, no hubiera sido posible resolver este conflicto. Debo hacer constar aquí mi gratitud, por los valiosos auxilios que me prestó dicho Comandante Carr en el caso referido.

He hecho varias recomendaciones pidiendo el establecimiento de un lugar de detención en anteriores informes y cartas, pero nunca se ha obtenido la autorización necesaria para establecer dicho lugar. No hay ningún terreno disponible para ello, y á menos que pudiese obtener un solar que pertenezca al Gobierno las cosas deberán quedar en el estado en que hoy se encuentran.

He aquí un extracto realizado durante este período:

Número de barcos inspeccionados y despachados	193
Número de barcos despachados sin inspección	114
Número de barcos expedidos patente de Sanidad	219
Número de barcos desinfectados	22
Número de barcos sujetos á cuarentena	1
Número de tripulantes de barcos entrados examinados	6615
Número de tripulantes de barcos entrados admitidos sin examen	3683
Número de pasajeros de barcos entrados, examinados	4148
Número de pasajeros de barcos entrados, admitidos sin examen	4512
Número de tripulantes de barcos salidos, examinados	8403
Certificados de vacuna expedidos:	
inmunes	117
no inmunes	608
Solicitudes para certificados de inmunidad, rehusados	398
Número de personas vacunadas	44
Número de inmigrantes examinados	2046
Número de bultos de equipajes desinfectados	482
Número de bultos de equipajes inspeccionados y despachados	609
Número de enfermedades sujetas á cuarentena comunicadas.	
En la Ciudad	
Casos de fiebre amarilla abordo del vapor "Ethebryhta"	11
Fallecidos abordo de dicho barco	1

Informes parciales de los Oficiales destacados en los sub-puartos Manzanillo, Guantánamo Daiquirí, se remitirán oportunamente.

INFORME DE LUIS ESPIN, MÉDICO DEL U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, OFICIAL DE CUARENTENA EN GUANTÁNAMO, CUBA.

Guantánamo, Enero 15 de 1902.

Al Médico Jefe,

del U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

Señor:

Cumpliendo la carta circular recibida del Jefe de las Oficinas de Cuarentena, pidiendo un informe relativo á los trabajos efectuados, en este puerto en el Servicio de Cuarentena, durante el semestre que terminó el 31 de Diciembre de 1901, tengo el honor de informarle:

Cuando fuí nombrado para este puerto en Junio de 1899, no encontré ni oficina ni bote, y muy pocos ó ningunos materiales necesarios para el servicio.

El que entonces era Jefe del Servicio en Santiago, Médico auxiliar H. A. Parker, me facilitó á mi llegada á este puerto algunos materiales para llenar el servicio; pero hasta la llegada del actual médico Jefe, R. A. von Ezdorf no ha sido posible, obtener un bote, y una oficina debidamente amueblada, y dotada del material indispensable para llenar debidamente el servicio.

En Julio 1899 se instaló un punto de detención en Cayo Toro, pedido por el entonces Comandante Militar del puesto Coronel Mott Hooten, recomendado por el Ayudante Dr. H. A. Parker.

Dicho punto de detención consistía en tres tiendas de campaña, uno de los cuales servía de residencia al Guardia de Sanidad. Subsistió este punto de detención, hasta la terminación del período de cuarentena, en Diciembre de ese año, y desde entonces no se ha vuelto á instalar, por más que es verdaderamente innecesaria, teniendo en cuenta las actuales condiciones sanitarias.

No existe ni ha existido ninguna planta de desinfección; todos los barcos, ó equipaje, que requieren desinfección se envían á Santiago.

Hasta Mayo de 1901, la inspección de toda clase de barcos, pasajeros, tripulación, equipaje y carga, se hacía con especial cuidado sin tener en consideración la nacionalidad ni procedencia del barco, exceptuando solamente los barcos de guerra ó transportes, los que eran despachados sin inspección. Esta rigurosa inspección se lleva á cabo actualmente pero solo en barcos procedentes de puertos extrangeros.

La cantidad de trabajo realizado en este puerto durante el último semestre, puede verse en el adjunto cuadro Nº 1.

La Oficina del Servicio de esta estación, ocupa la parte central de una casa construída en el litoral, compuesta de cuatro pequeñas habitaciones, la más grande de las cuales se usa para la Oficina propiamente dicha; también tiene un desembarcadero

convenientemente dispuesto para el atraque de los botes; cuenta con un bote ligero de 25', estilo americano el que siempre se conserva limpio y bien pintado, y el cual se saca del agua una vez por semana para limpiar su fondo.

El pueblo de Caimanera, es el puerto de Guantánamo, y se encuentra á 20 kilómetros de distancia; situado sobre dos lomas pequeñas, de 50 á 100 pies de elevación poco más ó menos, y mira hacia el frente de la Bahía interior que se encuentre á seis millas de la playa del Este; según el último censo tiene 620 habitantes, en su mayoría jornaleros y pescadores.

La Bahía es una de las mejores en la Isla, pintoresca en extremo, defendida de los vientos, y tiene profundidad suficiente para admitir barcos de todas clases, pero en la Bahía propiamente dicha (frente á Caimanera) los barcos de mucho calado tienen que permanecer en el canal, pues ambos lados del mismo, la profundidad del agua solo alcanza unos 18 pies. Esta diferencia de profundidad se debe á los matorrales y otros escombros arrastrados por el rio Guaso que desemboca en la Bahía, así como á la acumulación de las basuras de muchos años, toda vez que la Bahía nunca ha sido limpiada. El dragado se hace necesario, pues solamente removiendo ocho ó diez pies de fango pondría la Bahía en condiciones de admitir barcos de todos calados.

Las únicas enfermedades epidémicas han sido difteria y tos ferina, algunos casos de varicela; no se ha comunicado ningún caso de vaiola ó varioloide durante todo el año. El último caso de enfermedad sujeta á cuarentena, ocurrió en Noviembre de 1899, y fué un caso de fiebre amarilla importado de Santiago á bordo de un barco noruego, en cuya fecha estaba encargado de esta estación el médico auxiliar Dr. E. Caminero.

Según las Leyes vigentes, ciertas enfermedades contagiosas é infecciosas deberán necesariamente ser comunicadas al Alcalde, por los médicos que hagan el diagnóstico, y dicho Alcalde deberá tomar las precauciones necesarias; si los médicos mencionados dejasen de dar el parte ante dicho, incurrirán en multa ó arresto según los casos.

Dichas leyes están en vigor en toda la Isla y debo hacer constar, que las Autoridades locales toman especial empeño en exigir su cumplimiento.

La salud de las tropas de este puerto es satisfactoria, y está debidamente atendida; ninguna defunción ha ocurrido desde el año 1899, en cuya fecha solamente tres ocurrieron, causadas por delirium tremens, obstrucción intestinal y fiebre tifoidea.

Las fiebres malarias son tan frecuentes que puede decirse que diariamente ocurren casos de ella, siendo la forma perniciosa una de las principales causas de muerte.

Es digno de notarse, que estas formas perniciosas raras veces aparecen en casos aislados.

Según el último censo militar de 1899 la municipalidad de Guantánamo tiene 28,063 habitantes, el pueblo de Guantánamo 7,137 y el puerto de Guantánamo, Caimanera, 620.

Para obtener un promedio aproximado de mortandad, me he visto obligado durante el presente año económico, á basar mis cálculos en una población de solo 18,000 habitantes, siendo éste el número, del cual pude obtener los datos relativos á mortandad y otras condiciones sanitarias.

La población no parece haber variado de manera considerable, desde el último censo hasta la fecha; solo se observa un pequeño aumento debido al aumento de nacimientos comparado con las defunciones.

El número total de defunciones, nacimientos y matrimonios ocurridos durante el semestre de Julio á Diciembre de 1901, puede verse en los adjuntos éstados Nos. 2, 3 y 4.

En mi informe de mes de Julio último, tuve el honor de llamar especialmente su atención, hacia el deplorable estado en que se encuentran las calles de Guantánamo, á tal extremo que durante las aguas apenas pueden transitar por ellas carros ni carretones sin atascarse.

No existe sistema alguno de cloacas ni desagües, excepto el natural, de absorción de la tierra y evaporación.

Las aguas sucias que proceden de las casas, buscando su nivel, se esparcén por las calles formando pantanos y lagunatos según la desnivelación del terreno, cuyas aguas permanecen estancadas hasta que se secan por evaporación natural.

Debido al acueducto recientemente construído hay buena y abundante agua de beber. Dicho acueducto provee á razón de 300 galones por cabeza, que equivale á cuatro veces la cantidad realmente necesitada. Esta cantidad aun podría duplicarse en cualquier tiempo si el aumento de población así lo requiriese.

No existe una verdadera Junta de Sanidad, pero el médico del Puesto, Dr. J. M. Espín, es el Inspector de Sanidad Municipal nombrado por el Gobierno Militar. Las Autoridades Civiles tienen tres médicos, á saber: Doctores Sabas Castillo y Emilio Jané para Guantánamo, y Dr. Arturo Cartases para el pueblo de Jamaica.

Los deberes de estos médicos, es visitar los enfermos pobres y vacunar los niños, la cual es ahora una medida obligatoria, por más que, á mi juicio, el virus que se emplea no es eficaz.

Tampoco existe Departamento de Sanidad. La limpieza de las calles se hace por medio de contratos especiales, y según he observado la limpieza de la ciudad deja mucho que desear. La temperatura á la sombra durante los meses de verano varía de 84 á 96 grados F., y en invierno de 62 á 90° F.

Incluyo, en pliego separado, marcado con el número 5, un estado demostrativo del agua caída durante el año, que me ha suministrado el Sr. Teodoro Brooks.

Finalmente, debo hacer constar que si esta población tuviera buenas calles, un buen sistema de alcantarillado, así como un Departamento de Sanidad, ninguna en la Isla, le aventajaría, en condiciones higiénicas.

INFORME GENERAL.—PUERTO DE GUANTANAMO, CUBA.—SEMIANUAL DE JULIO Á DICIEMBRE.

	1901.						
	Julio.	Agosto.	Septiembre.	Octubre.	Noviembre.	Diciembre.	TOTAL.
Número de embarcaciones inspeccionadas y despachadas	4	11	7	7	6	7	42
Número de embarcaciones despachadas sin inspección	13	15	14	10	14	14	80
Número de embarcaciones á que se les ha expedido certificados de sanidad.	7	17	9	11	9	10	63
Número de tripulantes inspeccionados —de entradas	189	303	263	281	263	204	1503
Número de tripulantes de buques entrados, despachados sin inspección	303	321	307	283	740	370	2324
Número de pasajeros de entrada, examinados	80	56	75	211	564	144	1130
Número de pasajeros despachados, sin examinar	423	644	561	380	375	565	2948
Número de tripulantes examinados de salida	189	577	248	273	221	197	1705
Número de personas vacunadas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Número de inmigrantes examinados	2	.....	2	4	1	20	29
Enfermedades sujetas á cuarentena	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

INFORME GENERAL SEMI-ANUAL DEL PUERTO OF GUANTANAMO, CUBA, DE JULIO Á DICIEMBRE DE 1901.—DEFUNCIONES.

Número.	NOMBRE DE LAS ENFERMEDADES.	Julio.	Agosto.	Septiembre.	Octubre.	Noviembre.	Diciembre.	TOTAL.
4	Fiebre palúdica. Perniciosa y remitente	4	2	1	2	9	6	24
4a	Caquexia palúdica	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
9	Difteria	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
17	Lepra	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
27	Tuberculosis	8	4	5	5	1	4	27
39	Cancer	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
42	Cancer del utero	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4
56	Alcoholismo	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
61	Meningitis	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3
64	Congestión cerebral y hemorragia	2	.....	.....	1	2	2	7
72	Tétano	.....	2	.....	4	1	2	9
77	Pericarditis	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
78	Endocarditis	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
79	Afecciones orgánicas del corazón	.....	1	2	1	3	.....	7
86	Accidentes cardiacos, indeterminados	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
92	Bronco neumonía	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
93	Pulmonía	2	1	.....	1	5	2	11
96	Gangrena de los pulmones	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
105	Diarrea y enteritis, menores de dos años	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
105a	Diarrea y enteritis, crónica	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4
106	Diarrea y enteritis, mayores de dos años	5	1	2	1	3	3	15
112	Cirrosis del hígado	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
114	Otras afecciones del hígado	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
116	Peritonitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
118	Apendicitis	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
120	Mal de Bright	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
135	Hemorragia puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
138	Eclampsia puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
142	Gangrena	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
146	Raquitismo	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
150	Hidrocéfalo	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
152	Cirrosis en los recién nacidos	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
154	Vejez	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
166	Heridas por disparos	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
167	Quemaduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
172	Ahogados	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
179	Causas sin especificar	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
	TOTAL	31	16	20	19	28	30	144

INFORME GENERAL. GUANTANAMO, CUBA. SEMI-ANUAL, DESDE JULIO Á DICIEMBRE, DE 1901.

Nacimientos.

	Legítimos.	Naturales.	TOTAL.
Julio	17	23	40
Agosto	28	22	50
Septiembre	18	23	41
Octubre	19	15	34
Noviembre	27	23	48
Diciembre	20	18	38
Total	129	124	251

INFORME GENERAL. GUANTANAMO, CUBA. SEMI-ANUAL.—JULIO Á DICIEMBRE DE 1901.

Matrimonios.

Julio	17
Agosto	12
Septiembre	11
Octubre	12
Noviembre	12
Diciembre	11
Total	75

REGISTRO DEL PLUVIÓMETRO EN 1901. LLEVADO EN GUANTANAMO, CUBA, PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, POR THEODORE BROOKS.—LAT. 20-18 N. LONG. 75. HORA 5 TARDE. DIÁMETRO 8″.

ALTURA SOBRE EL SUELO 12′.

» » » NIVEL DEL MAR 112′.

FECHA.	Enero.	Febrero.	Marzo.	Abril.	Mayo.	Junio.	Julio.	Agosto.	Septiembre	Octubre.	Noviembre	Diciembre	FECHA.
	en	en	en	en	en	en	en	en	en	en	en	en	
1	.....	.....	0.04	.....	T	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.10	0.06	.....	1
2	.....	.....	0,13	.....	.....	0.02	0.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	.....	.....	0.06	.....	.....	.....	0.67	0.44	0.34	.....	T	.....	3
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.30	0.35	0.74	.....	.....	.....	4
5	.....	.....	0.56	.....	.....	T	0.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	0.02	.....	T	.....	.....	T	0.15	0.09	.....	0.50	.....	.....	6
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.02	0.06	0.11	.....	T	.....	.....	7
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.68	0.19	T	.....	8
9	0.02	.....	0.04	.....	.....	0.93	.....	.....	0.63	0.43	.....	.....	9
10	.....	.....	.....	T	.....	0.41	0.07	0.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.07	.....	.....	.....	T	12
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.02	.....	0.06	0.68	0.10	1.50	.....	13
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.49	.....	.....	0.04	4.47	7.26	.....	.....	14
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.90	.....	T	.....	.....	10.58	.....	.....	15
16	T	.....	.....	0.09	0.10	.....	.....	.....	0.66	0.68	.....	.....	16
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.05	.....	0.29	0.05	0.01	.....	.....	.....	17
18	0.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.54	0.73	.....	.....	0.03	.....	.....	18
19	0.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.15	0.06	.....	.....	.....	19
20	.....	0.05	0.25	T	.....	T	.....	0.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	T	.....	.....	0.04	0.28	.....	.....	T	.....	.....	T	.....	21
22	0.12	.....	0.09	.....	1.20	.....	0.41	.....	0.05	0.13	0.10	T	22
23	0.06	.....	.....	.....	0.38	0.03	.....	.....	0.38	0.03	.....	.....	23
24	T	T	.....	.....	0.20	0.01	.....	.....	.....	0.02	0.32	T	24
25	.....	0.08	.....	.....	0.14	.....	0.06	0.32	T	0.06	.....	.....	25
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.03	0.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T	0.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	T	27
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.21	0.29	0.105	0.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.83	.....	.....	.....	29
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.57	30
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Totales ..	0.42	0.13	1.17	0.13	8.95	2.27	4.23	0.56	9.53	20.11	1.98	0.57	.....
Total hasta Enero 1	0.42	0.55	1.72	1.85	10.80	13.07	17.30	20.86	30.39	50.50	52.48	53.05	.....

INFORME DE GREGORIO M. GUITERAS AYUDANTE CIRUJANO DEL "MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE" ENCARGADO DEL SEGUNDO DISTRICTO DE CUARENTENA DE MATANZAS, CUBA,

Matanzas, Cuba, Enero 1º de 1902.

Cirujano A. H. Glennan

Del Marine Hospital Service de los Estados Unidos

Jefe de Cuarentenas de la Isla de Cuba,

Habana, Cuba

Señor:

Según instrucciones recibidas en su carta de fecha 13 de Noviembre de 1901 solicitando de esta oficina, según deseo del Gobernador Militar de la Isla de Cuba, un informe de los trabajos verificados, por el Servicio de Cuarentena, durante el semestre que terminó en 31 de Diciembre y donde se dá una idea aproximada de los datos que se desea que sean incluidos en dicho documento, tengo el gusto de someterle el siguiente informe.

La Segunda División de la Cuarentena de Cuba, compreude la parte Norte de la costa de la Isla, comprendidida entre los límites de las Provincias de Matanzas y Santa Clara, incluyendo los puertos de Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua y Caibarién, siendo los dos últimos los puertos de entrada de los pueblos Sagua la Grande y Remedios respectivamente los cuales están situados, á una corta distancia de la costa.

De los cuatro puertos arriba mencionados los tres últimos, deben considerarse, bajo el punto de vista de cuarentena, simplemente como estaciones de inspección, y por lo tanto no están provistos de aparatos de desinfectar. Las embarcaciones que necesitan desinfección, van al de Matanzas, perfectamente equipado para ese objeto, y á cargo del oficial de cuarentena, que esté de turno. Salvo algunas escepciones que más adelante se determinan

La estación y su equipo, puede describirse de la manera siguiente.

(1) El Edificio de la oficina. Durante el antiguo régimen este edificio estaba ocupado por el Capitan del Puerto pero, poco después de la intervención Americana, fué convertido, por orden del Gobierno Militar en oficina de "Marine Hospital Servic"e. Aunque desgraciadamente, se encuentra en muy mal estado, está divinamente situado para el objeto que desempeña, al frente precisamente de la bahia, de donde se domina una expléndida vista de la misma: En este punto, debe erigirse tan pronto como sea posible, un nvevo edificio para las oficinas de Cuarentena según, recomendación hecha en los informes anteriores.

(2) La casa de desinfección, está situada precisamente detrás del edificio de las oficinas. Esta es una construcción rec-

tangular, de madera de 36 pies 2 pulgadas de largo por 16 pies 3 pulcadas de ancho con techo de teja y dividida por un tabique en dos partes desiguales, la más grande está ocupada, por la planta de desinfección, y la más chica, se utiliza para guardar el carbón, y material de desinfección.

La planta de desinfección, se compone de, (a) una caldera de vapor, (b) una cámara de vapor cilíndrica para desinfectar de 8'×14 con un generador de «formalin» amoniaco agregado (c) «autoclares (d) veintitres vasijas para azufre y (e) una bomba de succión con la necesaria fuerza, y las mangueras de descarga.

Todo esto constituye, lo conocido como "the shore desinfecting plant" la cual se ha estado usando, ultimamente, solo para desinfectar el equipage de salida, y para desinfectar algunas veces ropa infestada, por orden de las autoridades Militares ó Municipales.

(3) La planta de desinfección flotante «Floating Desinfecting Plant» se compone de la falua "Guardian" una embarcación como de 300 toneladas perfectamente equipada conforme á los adelantos más modernos, para la desinfección de las embarcaciones, equipages, etc. Su equipo, en breve es como sigue. Una fornalla de azufre, un abanico «Sturterant» y máquina para la misma, una bomba de alimentación grande, con su inyector, una bomba de bicloruro y dos cámaras cilíndricas, para desinfectar con «formalin-amonia». Amoniaco con sus generadores agregados.

Esta maquinaria está colocada en la cubierta principal de la embarcación ó falua con su techo para protejerla de la intemperie.

Este techo viene á ser como una sobre cubierta "hurricane deck" por donde va la tubería galvanizada que sale de la fornalla de azufre, con tres aberturas para empatar la manguera de azufre.

En la bodega de la misma hay, hay dos tanques de madera dura, uno para agua fresca y el otro para la solución de bicloruro de mercurio.

El "Guardian" está anclado en un punto conveniente en la bahía para que puedan acercase á él, embarcaciones de todas dimensiones sin dificultad, sin embargo cuando el tiempo está malo cuesta bastante trabajo, el mantener ambas embarcaciones juntas mientras dura el procedimiento de desinfección lo que hizo que en una ocasión se descompusiesc el "Guardian."

Esta dificultad ya se ha salvado, pues se ha comprado un anclaje suficiente, que se compone de un ancla de 2.000 libras y 43 brazas de 1½ pulgadas, qua pesa 3.336 libras, la cual se usa junto con una boya de arrimo, que se consiguió debido á la generosidad y por conducto del Capitán Lucien Youn U. S. N., que fué Capitán del Puerto de la Habana.

(4). La lancha de vapor «Mc Adam» es una magnífica lanchita, que se usa para ir á bordo, y como medio de comunicación entre la estación de tierra y la falua «Guardian.»

Desgraciadamente es un poco demasiado chica para esta bahía que es abierta, y que se alborota con frecuencia con los vientos del Noreste.

Las dimensiones de la lancha son las siguientes: eslora, 28 pies; manga, 6 pies 2 pulgadas, calado, 3 pies y de obra muerta 20 pulgadas. Esta obra muerta tan baja, es la que hace que el bote se moje muchísimo, aunque el mar esté poco fuerte. El «Mc Adam» tiene una caldera tubular de Seabury y una máquina de triple expansión.

Personal del Segundo Distrito de Cuarentena de la Isla de Cuba durante la última estación vigente de cuarentena.

MATANZAS

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. M. Guiteras.....	U. S. M. H. S., Oficial de Cuarentena á cargo del Distrito.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Félix García.....	U. S. M. H. S., Asistente.
Richar F. Amieva.....	Empleado.
Pablo Jorge...	Maquinista de la lancha «Mc Adam», y de la planta de desinfección de tierra.
Manuel Fernández..... .	Fogonero.
Manuel Sosa.....	Patrón de la lancha «Mc Adam».
Lorenzo Sarmiento... ...	Ayudante » » » »
Eusebio Bello.....	Maquinista de la falúa «Guardián.»
Juan Manuel Miranda...	Fogonero.
Florencio Gómez.	Sereno y Contramaestre del «Guardián.»
Diego Pérez.....	Asistente » » » »
Francisco Bazo.....	Seaman and cook «Guardián.»
Dionisio Montero.....	Mandadero.
Manuel Fernández y Carpintero	Sereno de noche de la Estación de tierra.

CARDENAS

Acting Assistant Surgeon Enrique Saez.....	U. S. M. H. S., Encargado.

ISABELA DE SAGUA

Acting Assistant Surgeon Pedro García Riera....	U. S. M. H. S., Encargado.
Manuel Rodríguez.....	Botero.

CAIBARIÉN

Acting Assistant Surgeon Leoncio Junco. .....,	U. S. M. H. S., Encargado.

Personal del Segundo Distrito de Cuarentena de la Isla de Cuba, durante la estación vigente de Cuarentena. (En vigor desde Noviembre 1º y 2º

MATANZAS

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. M. Guiteras.....	U. S. M. H. S., Cficial de Cuarentena. (Encargado del Distrito.)
Acting Assistant Surgeon Félix García.....	Auxiliar.
Richard F. Amieva.....	Dependiente.
Pablo Jorge.....	Maquinista de la lancha «Mc Adam» y de la planta de desinfección de tierra.
Manuel Fernández.....	Fogonero de la misma.
Manuel Sosa.....	Patrón de la misma.
Lorenzo Sarmiento.....	Segundo de la lancha «Mc Adam.»
Florencio Gómez..	Sereno y Contramaestre de la «Guardián.»
Juan Manuel Miranda...	Segundo » » » » »
Dionisio Montero..... ..	Mensagero.
Manuel Fernández y Carpintero	Sereno de la estación de tierra.

CARDENAS

Arting Assistant Surgeon Enrique Saez.....	U. S. M. H. S., Encargado.

ISABELA DE SAGUA

Acting Assistan Surgeon Pedro García Riera....	U. S. M. H. S., Encargado.
Manuel Rodríguez.....	Botero.

CAIBARIÉN

Acting Assistant Surgeon Leoncio Junco.....	U. S. M. H. S., Encargado.

La tripulación de la falúa de esinfección «Guardián», y la de la lancha «Mc. Adam», además, de las obligaciones que tienen asignadas, y especificadas en la lista anterior, se unen, y forman la cuadrilla de desinfección, cuando tiene que desinfectarse una embarcación los métodos de «in cuarentine» que se emplean en todos los puestos de la Segunda División de Cuarentena son los mismos que se emplean en las estaciones nacionales de cuarentede los Estados Unidos. Puede decirse que todas las embarcaciones se inspeccionan á su llegada, pero más especialmente cuando vienen de puertos extranjeros, ó de puertos infectados, ó que se supongan infectados, ya sean extranjeros ó domésticos—estos son

inspeccionados á su llegada, por el oficial de Cuarentena ó su delegado, según lo designan las órdenes de Cuarentena «U. S. Marine Hospital Seerice» en esta materia, y, si todo lo que se relaciona con la embarcación y tripulación, se encuentre bien—se le dá á la embarcación un certificado de libre plática y se le entrega á las autoridades aduanas.

Si hay alguna razón para suponer que la embarcación pueda perjudicar la salud pública, se desinfecta y se manda á cuarentena, por el tiempo que requiera, el período de la enfermedad de que se trate. Si alguna embarcación infectada ó que se supusiese infectada, llegase á uno de los »Subpuertos», se le manda enseguida á la estación de Cuarentena del de Matanzas, para su desinfección—como se ha dicho anteriormente.

La estación de Cuarentena de Matanzas está incompleta, en lo que se refiere á no tener facilidades para el servicio inmediato de las personas detenidas y puestas en observación ó en lo que se refiere al cuidado de enfermos.

En los casos corrientes el lazareto de la ciudad está disponible para el cuidado de los enfermos, y un fuerte abandonado, que hay en la costa sur de la bahía al frente de donde está anclada la falúa «Guardián» se puede utilizar para la detención de un corto número de personas.

Si el número de personas detenidas ó el de enfermos, es demasiano grande para manejarlo allí, la embarcación entonces se manda á la Estación de Cuarentena del Mariel.

Para los casos de «ouk quarenteen» fuera de cuarentena; se toman las siguientes medidas.

A todas las embarcaciones á su salida, se le expiden por el Oficial de Cuarentena, un certificrdo de Sanidad.

Las embarcaciones que se dirijan á los Estados Unidos ó sus sus territorios, ó hacia puertos no infectados de Cuba, y que no cotén por medio de comunicación ferrocarrilera unidos á otro que lo esté, se inpeccionan antes de su salida, para asegurarse en lo más pssible, de que la embarcación, su cargamento, pasajeros y tripulación están libre de infección. Si la embarcación se dirije á algún puerto al Sur, del límite Sur del estado de Maryland, y la embarcación ha de llegar á dicho puerto dentro de los diez días, la embarcación puede desinfectarse en Matanzas antes de su salida, y tomarse en consideración el tiempo que dure la travesía, como si se estuviese detenido en cuarentena.

Los métodos de desinfectar embarcaciones, en estos puertos son los mismos que se siguen en todas las Estaciones de cuarentena nacionales, y conforme á las reglas de cuarentena publicadas para el caso.

Los pasajeros que se dir.gen á los Estados Unidos ó sus territorias, ó hacia puertos de Cuba no infectados, y que no estén en conexión ferroviarria, con alguno que lo esté deben obtener un certificrndo de Sanidad del Jefe de cuarentena, sin cuyo requisito no se les permite subir á bordo. Este certificedo, es para certificar la buena salud del pasajero en el momento del embarque, que está protegido de la viruela, por la vacuna ó por haber-

la pasado y que tiene suficiente pruebas de ser inmune á la fiebre amarilla.

El equipaje de pasajeros, destinados á cualquiera de los puntos arriba mencionados, se inspecciona, y se rotula según.

El rótulo, además de esoecificar lo que se ha hecho con el equipaje, indica el nombre del lugar doade se ha manifestado, la fecha y el sello del Oficial de cuarentena.

El equipaje que se dirije á cualquier punto al Sur del Estado Maryland se desinfecta irremisiblemente, durante la estación de cuarentena rigurosa.

El que se dirije al Norte de dicho estado por lo regular solo se escamina, simplemente y se le da curso, á menos que haya alguna razón, para creer, que ha estado expuesto en algún foco infeccioso en cuyo caso, se desinfecta. Cuando el equipaje necesario se sella, para impedir, la reinfección durante el trayecto.

Por supuesto, las medidas descritas arriba, sólo se aplican durante la rigurosa estación de cuarentena, y están basadas en la suposición, de que el puerto de partida está infectado, ó se supone infectado.

En la actualidad "out quarenteen" fuera de cuarentena, sólo se expiden certificados de sanidad á todas las embarcaciones, y además, se inspeccionan los pasajeros y tripulación de embarcaciones que se dirijen á puertos de los Estados Unidos.

Desde que se estableció esta Oficina no se ha recibido ni una sola queja de equipaje que se haya estropeado durante el proceso de desinfección (ó al desinfectarse) y puedo asegurar que ninguno se ha echado á perder.

La estadística de mortalidades del semestre que termina el 31 de Diciembre de 1901, demuestra que las condiciones sanitarias de los puestos, de la segunda División de Cuarentena, puede considerarse buena y que ha habido uña pequeña mejora en comparación con el último año fiscal—según se demuestra en las siguientes tablas,—Sagua es la única que demuestra un aumento considerable en la mortalidad.

Tabla 1

Mortalidad comparativa del año fiscal 1900 á 1901 y del segundo semestre de 1901

	Defunciones ocurridas durante el año fiscal de 1900 á 1901	Promedio de defunciones. Año fiscal de 1900 á901,	Defunciones ocurridas del 1º de Julio al 31 de Diciembre de 1901.	Promedio de defunciones durante el año fiscal de 1901.
Matanzas	848	18.72	459	18.90
Cardenas	553	22.24	253	20.35
Sagua	432	20.24	236	22.08
Caibarién	132	22.53	86	19.88

Nota.—La mortalidad está basada en el cálculo de población del Distrito Municipal de Matanzas.

Ahora, dirigirémos nuestra atención más particularmente hacia el Distrito Municipal de Matanzas, y á la ciudad de Matanzas, situada en la costa Norte de la Isla de Cuba, capital de la provincia del mismo nombre y una de las ciudades más pintorescas de la Is a. Tiene una bahía magnífica. Dos ríos, el San Juan y el Yumurí, desembocan en su bahía, siendo el primero de éstos navegable.

Según el censo de 1899, tomado por el Gobierno Interventor, la ciudad tenía una población de 36.374 almas. Y el Distrito Municipal del cual es su cabecera, una población de 45.282 habitantes.

El Distrito Municipal incluye la ciudad de Matanzas y en sus alrededores los pueblos de Guanábana, (población 1.005); Ceiba Mocha, (población 1.828); Cumbre, (población 1.831); Arroyo y Campana, (población 1.143); Camarioca, (población 814); Chirino, (población 702); Corral Nuevo, (población 754); Canímar y Palo Seco (población 597); y San Francisco, (población 234).

Por razones bastante claras se hace muy difícil hacer un aproximado, en la actualidad, de la población del Distrito Municipal. Los métodos usuales y más seguros para apreciar la población de un censo á otro no son aplicables en este caso, por las razones siguientes: (1º) Que el censo de 1887, tomado durante el regimen sspañol, se considera inexacto; y (2º) y más importante, porque los cambios en la población, que se demuestra en el último censo de 1899, comparándolos con el de 1887, están sujetos á tantas eventualidades y circunstancias debidas á la guerra, etc., que sería imposible basar una apreciación en los datos que tenemos á nuestra disposición.

El único medio, pues, que tenemos de averiguarlo, es la proporción relativa que existe, entre nacimientos y defunciones, é inmigraciones y emigraciones.

Esto, por supuesto, está sujeto á graves errores.

El adjunto estado demuestra el número de nacimientos y defunciones ocurrido en 1900 y 1901.

TABLA II

Año.	Nacimientos.	Defunciones.	Exceso de nacimientos.
1900	1257	952	305
1901	1350	850	500
Total	2607	1802	805

Hay muchas probalidades para creer que el aumento en nacimientos es mayor que el que se menciona arriba, porque las cantidades están tomadas del Registro Civil, y como las leyes que rigen las inscripciones de nacimientos no se ejercen con la pun-

tualidad debida, muchos hay que no se registran sino mucho tiempo después de haber tenido lugar.

La opinión general de las autoridades aquí, es de que la inmigración ha sido mayor que la emigración, debido en parte á muchas personas que han regresado y que salieron cuando la insurrección y el bloqueo, y que aún no habían regresado cuando se tomó el curso en 1899, y además debido á la gran inmigración española de los últimos dos años. La mayor parte de éstos inmigrantes se han ido al campo y hacia la parte Este de la Isla. Debe tenerse en consideración también que en 1899 aún quedaban en los pueblos cierto número de reconcentrados, que más tarde se fueron al campo. Sin embargo, yo soy de opinión de que ha habido un aumento de población en éste sentido, y que el aumento de inmigración sobre el de emigración puede calcularse en 1 por ciento.

Por lo tanto podemos calcular que la población del Distrito Municipal de Matanzas en Diciembre 31 de 1901 se divide de la manera siguiente:

Población Militar, Censo de 1899	45282
Incorporación del Distrito Municipal de Canasí	1993
Aumento de nacimientos en 1900	305
» » » » 1901	500
1% de aumento en inmigración	452
Población que se calcula en Diciembre 31 de 1901	48552

El número total de defunciones del Distrito Municipal de Matanzas ocurridas durante el semestre que termina en 31 de Diciembre de 1901, asciende á 449, de lo que resulta un promedio de 18. 50 defunciones por cada mil durante el año, basándose en la población estimativa que arriba se menciona. Las principales causas de defunciones se demuestran en el siguiente estado:

TABLA III

CAUSAS PRINCIPALES DE DEFUNCIONES OCURRIDAS DURANTE EL SEMESTRE QUE TERMINÓ EL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1901.

Enfermedades	Julio	Agosto	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dic.	Total.
Tuberculosis	19	19	16	16	14	17	101
Enteritis	20	18	—	—	6	9	53
Tétano infantil	7	5	6	—	—	—	18
Fiebre malaria	5	—	5	5	—	—	15
Nefritís	—	7	—	6	—	—	12
Lesión valvular	—	—	5	—	6	—	11
Hemorragia	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Arterio esclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Otras causas	44	42	38	37	31	31	218
Total	95	91	70	63	63	67	449

Las enfermedades predominantes han sido, la malaria, la enteritis, la bronquitis, la tuberculosis y la gripe.

Durante el período, cubierto en este informe, se han registrado cinco casos de fiebre amarilla, ocasionando una sola defunción.

Dos de estos casos contrageron la enfermedad en un ingenio cerca del pueblo de Limonar, que está como á 12 millas de Matanzas, otro la contrajo en el pueblo de Murgas, cerca de Jaguey Grande. Estos casos, fueron traidos, para su curación á esta ciudad, y su historia, se cree que la causa de infección la trageron de la Habana. En otro de los casos, el origen de la infección se ignora, y solo en uno de los casos tuvo esta origen en Matanzas. Este fué el último caso, que ocurrió el 23 de Octubre de 1901.

Una comparación, de las dos tablas siguientes, demuestra el adelanto que ha habido, con respecto á la fiebre amarilla durante el segundo semestre de 1901 comparado con el correspondiente al de 1900.

TABLA IV.

CASOS DE FIEBRE AMARILLA REGISTRADOS EN EL SEMESTRE QUE TERMINÓ EL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1900 OCURRIDOS EN EL SEGUNDO DISTRITO DE CUARENTENA.

Fecha	Matanzas.	Cardenas.	Sagua.	Caibarién
1900. Julio 7.....	—	—	2	—
» » 25.....	1	—	—	—
» Aosto 2.....	—	1	—	—
» » 26.....	1	—	—	—
» Septiembre 16.	—	—	2	—
» Octubre 23.....	1	—	—	—
» Noviembre 1..	—	—	1	—
» » 7..	1	—	—	—
» » 10..	1	—	—	—
» » 14..	1	—	—	—
» » 15..	1	—	—	—
» » 23..	1	—	—	—
» Diciembre 16..	1	—	—	—
Total.....	9	1	5	—

Tabla v.

Casos de fiebre amarilla registrrdos en el semestre que terminó el 31 de Diciembre de 1901 ocurridos en el Segundo Distrito de Cuarentena.

Fecha	Matanzas.	Cardenas.	Sagua.	Caibarién.
1901 Agosto 31.....	2	—	—	—
» Septiembre 5.	1 *	—	—	—
» Octubre 12....	1	—	—	—
» Octubre 23...	1	—	—	—
Total.....	5	—	—	—

* Murió el 10 de Septiembre de 1901.

Estadistica de mortalidad de Fiebre Amarilla durante los cinco años de 1896 á 1900

Años.	Matanzas.	Cardenas.	Sagua.	Caibarién,
1996	301	80	230	36
1897	101	40	139	—
1899	12	8	8	—
1899	5	—	1	—
1900	10	1	1	—

Es de lamentar, que el magnifico sistema establecido en la Habana, para dominar la fiebre amarilla, no se siga en Matanzas, algo se hace, es verdad en este sentido, pero no con el cuidado, y la conciencia, que se hace en la otra ciudad.

No hay ninguna autoridad sanitaria principal, con suficiente autoridad, para obligar, á dar parte de los casos sospechosos, ni una comisión, de expertos suficientes y capaces de diagnosticar los casos, con prontitud.

Ahora bien, como se está demostrado, que el orígen de casi todos los casos de fiebre amarilla que ocurren en Matanzas, proviene de la Habana, es lógico suponer que desapareciendo la infección de ese foco también desaparecería de Matanzas.

Ha sido imposible, conseguir copias de leyes existentes relativas al registro de estadísticas demográficas. No hay compilación de dichas leyes, de fecha más reciente, que en 1889, habiendo habido muchos cambios desde entonces.

La naturaleza de las leyes existentes es poco más ó menos, la misma que la que existe en otros paises civilizados donde se requiere sean inscriptos todos los nacimientos, matrimonios y defunciones.

Los registros Civiles, están á cargo de los Jueces Municipales, que son representantes del Estado. Peñas adecuadas se imponen, por falta de cumplimiento de las leyes á que nos referimos por más de que las que se refiere á inscripció de nacimientos, como hemos dicho antes no son estrictamente observadas.

En lo que se refiere, á inscripciones de defunciones, no hay demora ni lascitud por que es imposible, obte er un permiso de enterramiento, sin un certificado expedido por el Juez encargado del Regisero Civil.

Con relación, hácia las inscripciones de defunción, ó de infecciones co tagiosas ó infecciosas, se observan las siguie tes ordenes Civiles.

No. 30. Todo caso de enfermedad contagiosa ó epidémica, se avisará á la "Junta Local de Sanidad" * por el médico encargado del caso dirigiendo su comunicación al Secretario de dicha Junta. Cualquier infracción, de las anteriores ordenes, será castigada con una multa de $ 10 (diez pesos).

No. 31. En todos los casos de defunción, el médico que haya estado asistiendo al enfermo, debe presentar, inmediatamente un certificado de (defunción) fallecimiento, á la autoridad competente, para que el correspondiente certificado de enterramiento sea expedido. La infracción se castiga con una (multa de 3 á 5 pesos).

No. 32. En el caso de fallecimiento, sin asistencia médica, al Alcalde de Barrio, se notifica enseguida, el que debe ver que el cadáver sea examinado, por un médico municipal. que entonces expida el certificado de defunción. La infracción se castiga con una (multa de 1 á 3 pesos).

No. 33. Las autopsias y embalsamamientos están prohibi as á menos que dos médicos de reputación, certifiquen, que dicha operación es oportuna, y que no ocasiona peligro alguno al público. La infracción (se multa con diez pesos).

No. 34. Los cadáveres, no pueden p rmanecer, sin sepultura, más de 24 horas sin la orden expresa de un médico que debe significar la causa para que no se verifique. La infracción (se multa co 5 pesos).

El 6 de Febrero de 1899 el Ayuntamiento, modificó la ordedenanza No. 30, en el sentido, de que el médico que dejase de cumplir, con sus prescripciones además de la multa impuesta, sería temporalmente suspendido en el ejercicio de sus funciones profesionales.

Todos los casos de enfermedades, infecciosas ó contagiosas, de que tenga noticia el Director de Sanidad, son inmediatamente notificados por él, á la autoridad sanitaria y á los oficiales de cuarentena del puerto. La cura y defunción de los pacientes, y las subsecuentes desinfecciones de casas también se notifican,

* Nota. La Junta Loca de Sanidad, se ha disuelto. El. Director de Sanidad, ó el oficial de Sanidad de la ciudad es el que actua en su lugar.

para dicho objeto, los modelos en blanco, que van aquí unidos y marcados 1, 2, 3, 4.

La desinfección de casas infectadas se lleva á cabo por un cuerpo de Sanidad Municipal, bajo las ordenes del Alcalde y el oficial de Sanidad de la ciudad Por ahora, este cuerpe está bastante bien equipado, con los aparatos necesarios, y creo que verifican su trabajo, concienzudamente, por más de que las casas ocupadas por las clases prolectarias, están en un estado que solo quedarían perfectamente desinfectadas si fuesen destruidas por la cañada.

Bajo el punto de vista sanitario, no hay na'a más importante que el abastecimionto de agua. En la ciudad de Matanzas, desgraciadamente está á cargo de una corporación particular denominada "The Matanzas Water Works Co." que actua por una concesión, concedida hace más de treinta años. La fuente surtidora, son un número de grandes y contínuos manantiales, que están situados como á nueve millas de la ciudad, que, con una buena administración debían estar exentos de toda impureza. La opinion general es, (y yo creo que está bien fundada) que no se tiene el debido cuidado y la fuente, e tá expuesta á impurezas, especialmente durante la estación de las aguas.

La calidad del agua, es excelente aunque tiene una cantidad considerable de cal y magnesia, aunque no la suficiente, para hacerla una agua gorda ó pesada.

El impuesto de agua, que cobra la Compañía es excesivo y por lo tanto, el uso de un artículo tan necesario está bastante restringido, especialmente entre las clases pobres, en perjuicio de la salud pública.

Se han hecho varios esfuerzos por esta oficina, para obtener datos de interés, relativos al acueducto y al abastecimiento de agua, pero sin resultado. Ha sido imposible conseguir, lo que es más, un análisis del agua. La Compañía ha sido inconsecuente y descortés, habiendo rehusado dar toda clase de informes que se le han pedido, aparentemente debido á un pleito que tiene ahora, con el Ayuntamiento de Matanzas. Por estas circunstancsas, he dirigido una petición al Alcalde de la ciudad, solicitando los informes deseados, el cual ha prometido conseguirlos.

Es un hecho curioso que hasta las autoridades municipales ignoren los datos más corrientes de la Matanzas Water Works.

Puesto que estos datos aún tardarán, los omito en este informe.

Hablando de las condiciones de los escusados, cloacas y desagües, etc., diré lo que me ha dicho el Dr. Alberto Schwyer, oficial de Sanidad, persona bien educada y de honradez reconocida. Antes de la intervención americana, la mayor parte de los escusados de esta ciudad, eran sencillamente unos agujeros abiertos en el suelo, sin paredes de ningún género, y sin depósitos inodoros. Como que era imposible obligar á todos los dueños de casas á poner estos escusados en debidas condiciones, se resolvió que por lo menos, todos los edificios públicos ó semi-públicos, como casas de comercio, establecimientos y fábricas industriales,

etc., hiciesen las paredes de sus escusados de mampostería é instalasen depósitos inodoros modernos. Una orden con este fin, fué dictada por el Ayuntamiento el 2 de Agosto de 1899, imponienno multas, etc., por falta de cumplimiento á dicha orden. Como resultado del cumplimiento de dicha orden, puede calcularse que de las 5,800, comprendidas dentro de la ciudad, el 10 por 100 de ellas, están actualmente provistas de depósitos inodoros, y las paredes de éstos son de mampostería.

Otro diez por ciento de las casas, no tienen escusados. Estas son casas que están situadas la mayor parte de ellas en la parte baja de la ciudad, en las orillas de sus dos ríos y de la bahía. Los escusados que con anterioridad existían en este barrio, fueron cegados en Julio de 1899, por indicación del Mayor Frank, Ives. U. S. A., y un sistema de cajones escusados portátiles para dicho uso, implatado, 322, se proveyeron de estos escusados y el sistema ha probado ser de gran utilidad para la salud pública.

Relativamente, hay muy corto número de casas que tengan desagüe á la bahía ó á los ríos, probablemente no exceden de 600, 4,600 casas tienen sumideros. Esto no es ni más ni más, que una gran excavación hecha en el suelo, por lo regular, hecha en los patios, y cubierta con ladrillos ó lozas, según, con un agujero en el centro, que permite la entrada de desagües ó aguas sucias. Las paredes de esta excavación, por lo regular no llegan hata el fondo, en algunos casos también se usan estos sumideros como excusados. Los sumideros son, indiscutiblemente, una amenaza constante á la salud pública.

El Departamento de Sanidad del Distrito Municipal de Matanzas se compone ó lo constituyen:

Un Director de Sadidad, Dr. Alberto Schwyer.

Un Médico Inspector del Cementerio, de la Policía y de Higiene especial (prostitución), Dr. Adolfo Lecuona.

Tres Médicos Municipales. Estos asisten á los pobres en las consultas ó en sus casas, están obligados á servir en las cortes para prestar declaraciones ó expedir certificados. Los actuales son:

Dr. Pedro Sánchez Quirós.
» Luis Tapia.
» Jorge Trelles.

Dos Médicos Municipales auxiliares.
Dr. Armando Estorino.
» Adolfo Valhuerdi.

Cinco Médicos Municipales auxiliares.
Dr. J. M. Rodríguez ..... Canasí
» Justo Verdugo..... Corral Nuevo.
» A. Martínez Ayala..... Ceiba Mocha.
» Agustín Cabrera..... Guanábana.
» Eulogio Martínez.. ..... Camarioca.

Veinte ciudades y pueblos de la provincia de Matanzas, (casi todas de poca importancia) tienen uno ó más médicos municipales, según la importancia del lugar con sueldos de $1,800 á $300 anuales.

El número de personas inmunes, existentes en el Distrito Municipal de Matanzas, es difícil determinarlo. El censo Militar de 1899, demuestra que el número de extranjeros en la Provincia de Matanzas es corto, por más de que entre los extranjeros hay muchos que son inmunes.

El número de extranjeros no-inmunes, desde luego ha aumentado, desde que se tomó ol Censo de 1899, debido á la inmigración española principalmente. Teniendo en cuenta, la gran epidemia que devestó la Isla en los años anteriores á la Intervención Americana, es racional suponer, que el número de no-iumunes en 1899 era muy corto, probablemente no más del 2 por 100 de la población existente entonces, principalmente niños. Agregando á esto un 3 por 100 de aumento en la población desde 1899, entre nacimientos é inmigrantes, puede considerarse en un 5 por 100 la proporción de no-inmunes de la actual población, calculada en 2.427 almas.

Estos cálculos, por supuesto, y á mi juicio no son más que relativos.

En el párrafo anterior, las palabras inmune, y no-inmune, se usan en su significado natural y no en el sentido estricto y arbitrario que se les da generalmente, por razón de conveniencia y seguridad, en las reglas de cuarentena establecidas contra la fiebre amarilla. Por ejemplo: en 1899, después de varios años consecutivos de epidemia de fiebre amarilla, sería ilógico suponer según las reglas de cuarentena que todos los niños menores de 10 años fuesen no-inmunes y por otra darte, sería racional suponer, que todos los que no son naturalmente inmunes, habrían pasado la epidemia.

Las razones de esto se comprenderán más fácilmente, al examinar las estadísticas demográficas de fiebre amarilla, demostradas en las tablas que se acompañan. Se verá que en Matanzas el año 1898, y con anterioridad á las medidas higiénicas adoptadas por el Gobierno Interventor Americano, ha habido sólo dece casos de muerte de fiebre amarilla, mientras que en 1896 y 1897, hubo 310 y 101 casos de la misma enfermedad. Esto demuestra que la causa se ha ido extinguiendo, ó mejor dicho, que casi toda la poblacion es inmune. La vacuna viene practicándose durante muchos años, y es actualmente obligatoria. En 1868, las autorida es municipales establecieron un dispensario de vacuna, donde se vacunaba gratuitamente. Desde que se estableció, hasta Agosto de 1901, 72,720 personas se han vacunado. Desde la fecha anteriormente mencionada, este Dispensario se ha suspendido por orden del Gobierno Militar de Cuba, y se ha establecido un nuevo sistema para continuar ese mismo trabajo, pero dependiente directamente de la autoridad central de la Habana.

En la actualidad, los Dres Pinto y Sánchez Quirós están encargados del Dispensario de esta ciudad y los médicos municipales de los barrios rurales, se encargan de este servicio on sus respectivos barrios.

Desde que se estableció el sistema actual se han hecho cerca de 4,000 vacunas primarias y secundarias.

No se ha registrado ni un sólo caso de viruelas, desde la ocupación americana. La varicela predomina principalmente en la Primavera, desde el 1º de Febrero hasta el 30 de Junio, se han registrado 50 casos.

Las operaciones rutinarias del servicio, se demuestran en una forma condensada en las tablas VI y VII. Se notará que los informes de Sagua y Caibarién, son deficientes en cierta información, que como debía tenerse formando parte de la documentación de la Oficina, no hay una excusa, para que se haya omitido. A los encargados de dichas oficinas, se les ha requerido ya, pero para no demorar más este informe se trasmite en su estado actual.

Además de sus deberes ordinarios, el servicio ha prestado su ayuda á las autoridades militares y municipales, cuando se le ha solicitado. También ha prestado su asistencia médica, á los marineros americanos y cubanos, hasta donde lo han permitido los medios que ha tenido á su alcance.

Las estadísticas demográficas del Distrito Municipal de Matanzas van unidas á este informe, y están hechas en los modelos impresos que usa el Oficial Municipal de Sanidad y son copias exactas de los informes dados por él mensualmente á esta oficina.

Copias de todos los modelos impresos que usa dicho oficial, también van aquí unidas.

En nombre del Servicio, lo mismo que en el mío tengo que darle las gracias al Dr. Alberto Schwyer, el Oficial Municipal de Sanidad, por los datos importantes con que ha contribnido para la formación de este informe y por la invariable prontitud y afiabilidad con que ha atendido á todas las solicitudes que se le han hecho por esta oficina.

De Vd. atentamente,

G. M. Guiteras,
P. A. Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S..
Encargado.

Tabla VI. Estadística general de las operaciones del servicio desde julio 1º hasta diciembre 31 de 1901.

Entradas de travesía.	Matanzas.	Cárdenas.	Sagua.	Caibarién.
Embarcaciones inspeccionadas y despachadas.....	113	66	45	16
Embarcaciones despachadas sin inspección.....	63	271	249	182
Embarcacionos desinfectadas	.....	. .. .	.....	.....
Pasajeros examinados y despachados.....	1,577	45	318	.....
Pasajeros despachados sin examinar	12	621	.....	558
Pasajeros vacunados.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tripulación examinada y despachada	3,766	882	1,328	.....
Tripulación despachada sin examinar	419	3,966	..... .	.....

Entradas de travesía.	Matanzas.	Cárdenas.	Sagua.	Caibarién.
Certificados contra viruela expedidos	....	.....	.....	.....
Certificados de salubridad y aclimatación expedidos	.....	.....	.....	.....
Equipaje inspeccionado y despachado	.....	.....	3	.....
Equipaje despachado sin inspeccionar	.....	76	.....	.....
Equipaje desinfectado	.....	.....	.. ..	.....
Inmigrantes examinados y admitidos	4	.....	.....	.....
Tonelaje total de embarcaciones	239,036	210,452	228,238	.....
Tonelaje neto de embarcaciones	152,579	142,041	.....	.....

TABLA VII. ESTADÍSTICA GENERAL DE LAS OPERACIONES DEL SERVICIO DESDE JULIO 1º HASTA DICIEMBRE 31 DE 1901.

Salidas de travesía.	Matanzas.	Cárdenas.	Sagua.	Caibarién.
Embarcaciones inspeccionadas y despachadas	30	52	15	8
Embarcaciones despachadas sin inspeccionar	122	278	269	186
Embarcaciones desinfectadas	21	.....	.....	.....
Embarcaciones que se les ha ordenado limpieza	.....	32	.....	.....
Pasajeros examinados y despachados.	522	76	6	213
Pasajeros despachados sin examinar	914	17	1,436	358
Pasajeros vacunados	6	.....	.....	.....
Tripulación examinada y despachada	1,192	702	187	78
Tripulación despachada sin inspección	2,741	3,312	.....	.....
Certificados de protección contra la viruela expedidos	457	.....	.....	.....
Certificados de aclimatación y salubridad expedidos	56	75	.....	.....
Equipaje inspeccionado y despachado	518	76	.....	.....
Equipaje despachado sin inspección	.....	42	.....	.....
Equipaje desinfectado	26	.....	.....	.....
Tonelaje bruto de embarcaciones	230,036	193,648	233,516	.....
Tonelaje neto de embarcaciones	146,716	129,640	.....	.....
Certificados de salud expedidos	275	330	284	194

Tabla VIII. Estadística de las operaciones del servicio en el puerto de Matanzas desde julio 1º hasta diciembre 31 de 1901.

ENTRADAS DE TRAVESIA.	Extranjeros.	Costeros.	TOTAL.
Embarcaciones inspeccionadas y despachadas	100	13	113
Embarcaciones despachadas sin inspección	.....	63	63
Embarcaciones desinfectadas	.....	.....	.....
Pasajeros examinados y despachados..	698	679	1,577
Pasajeros despachados sin examinar...	.....	12	12
Pasajeros vacunados	.....	.....	.....
Inmigrantes examinados y admitidos..	4	.....	4
Tripulación examinada y despachada.	2,957	709	3,766
Tripulantes despachados sin examinar	.....	419	419
Certificados de protección contra la viruela expedidos	.....	.....	.....
Certificados de salud y aclimatación expedidos	.....	.....	.....
Equipaje inspeccionado y despachado..	.....	.....	.....
Equipaje despachado sin inspección...	.....	.....	.....
Equipaje desinfectado	.....	.....	.....
Tonelaje bruto de embarcaciones	208,239	30,797	239,036
Tonelaje neto de embarcaciones	133,302	19,277	152,579

ENTRADAS DE TRAVESIA.

Embarcaciones.	Extranjeras	Costeras.	Total.	Cargamento.	Extranjero.	Costero.	Total.
Vapores..	78	13	91	General..	75	56	131
Goletas...	18	50	68	Carbón....	3	.....	3
Lanchones.....	.....	10	10	Madera...	10	3	13
Remolcadores..	.....	1	1	Ganado...	15	.....	15
Barcas.....	1	.....	1	Azúcar ...	.....	6	6
Faluas.....	.....	1	1	Aguardiente...	1	.....	1
Viveros....	.....	4	4	En lastre.	1	2	3
				Pescadores.....	.....	4	4
Total ...	97	79	176	Total...	105	71	176

NACIONALIDAD.		PROCEDENCIA.	
Noruego	25	Cuba	75
Inglés	8	Estados Unidos	59
Alemán	7	Inglaterra	26
Cubano	78	Italia	2
Estados Unidos	32	España	1
Español	26	Venezuela	5
		México	1
		Alemania	7
Total	176	Total...	176

TABLA IX. ESTADÍSTICA DE LAS OPERACIONES DEL SERVICIO EN EL PUERTO DE MATANZAS DESDE JULIO 1º HASTA DICIEMBRE 31 DE 1901.

SALIDAS DE TRAVESIA.	Extranjeros.	Costeros.	TOTAL.
Embarcaciones inspeccionadas y despachadas	30	.....	30
Embarcaciones despachadas sin inspección	58	64	122
Embarcaciones desinfectadas	21	.....	21
Pasajeros examinados y despachados	522	.....	522
Pasajeros despachados sin inspección.	504	310	914
Pasajeros vacunados	6	.....	6
Tripulantes examinados y despachados	1,192	.....	1,192
Tripulantes despachados sin inspección	1,670	1,071	2,741
Certificados de protección contra la viruela expedidos	321	136	457
Certificados de salubridad y aclimatación expedidos	56	.....	56
Equipaje inspeccionado y despachado.	433	85	518
Equipaje despachado sin inspección	.....	.....	.....
Equipaje desinfectado	26	.....	26
Tonelaje bruto de las embarcaciones	163,636	75,400	239,039
Tonelaje neto de las embarcaciones	108,130	38,586	146,716
Certificados de salubridad expedidos	51	122	173

SALIDAS DE TRAVESIA.

Embarcaciones.	Extranjeras	Costeras.	Total.
Vapores	79	13	92
Goletas	19	46	67
Bergantines	2	.....	2
Remolcadores	.....	4	4
Lanchones	.....	6	6
Faluas	.....	2	2
Total	100	73	173

Cargamento.	Extranjero.	Costero.	Total.
General	50	47	97
Carbón	35	29	64
Madera	2	.....	2
Azúcar	8	.....	8
Aguardiente	2	.....	2
Total	97	76	173

NACIONALIDAD.

Español	28
Noruego	25
Cubano	74
Estados Unidos	30
Alemán	7
Inglés	9
Total	173

DESTINO.

Cuba	114
Estados Unidos	54
Uruguay	2
México	2
Nueva Escocia	1
Total	173

INFORME DE R. DE SOCARRÁS, A. A. SURGEON MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, OFICIAL DE CUARENTENA EN MANZANILLO, CUBA.

Señor.

En cumplimiento de la Circular del Jefe de Cuarentena de la Isla de Cuba, tengo el honor de someter este informe del semestre que empieza en Julio 1º y termina en 31 de Diciembre de 1901.

El personal de esta Estación, lo componen un guardia de Cuarentena y yo, pagados por las autoridades militares.

La Oficina está situada en la Aduana, debido á la amabilidad del Colector de Aduanas, y las inspeccions se hacen en la lancha de la Aduana. Esta estación no tiene más propiedades que los impresos necesarios para los informes, una bandera de Cuarentena y dos cuños.

Las operaciones del semestre que se solicitan, van incluidas en forma de tabla.

Los datos que se solicitan son los siguientes:

1º La población de Manzanillo y sus alrededores según el último censo Militar, era de 14.464 almas. El Cano, 1.112; Yara, 1.234; Gibacoa, 2.024; Calicito, 738; Campechuela, 3.264; Media Luna, 3.319; y Niquero 1.560.

(*a*) La actual población de estos pueblos es poco más ó menos la misma, pues aunque aparece que en el semestre ha habido más nacimientos que defuncioues, no ha habido inmigración de importancia alguna, sino al contrario, un número bastante regular de labradores han salido de este Distrito desde el último censo, para México y otros lugares de Cuba.

(*b*) El número total de defunciones ocurridas durante el semestre es de 123; que da un promedio de 17 por mil anuales. Las enfermedades predominantes han sido principalmente la Fiebre malaria, (Palúdicas), Desordenes intestinales y Tuberculosis.

(*c*) La inscripción de nacimientos, matrimonios y defunciones de esta ciudad, está regida por la Ley General del Registro Civil y por el Reglamento General de Sanidad de la Isla de Cuba de 1874.

Los nacimientos deben ser inscritos dentro de los 40 días, y por infracción se impone una multa de $5 á $10.

Las defunciones se inscriben para poder obtener el permiso de enterramiento; cualquier infracción se castiga con una multa de $10 á $100.

Los médicos están obligados á dar parte de las enfermedades contagiosas que estén asistiendo, incurriendo por la primera vez en una multa de $25 y de $50 las sucesivas.

2º El abastecimiento de agua de esta ciudad se obtiene del río Yara y de algibes; no hay acueductos de ninguna clase. El agua no es lo que debía ser, porque se lava mucho en el río, y como es natural el agua se contamina. Las autoridades varias veces han

hecho gestiones para la construcción de un acueducto, pero sin resultado alguno. El consumo actual de agua no tiene límites, pues como el río está muy cerca de la ciudad, está al alcance de todo el mundo y el agua se vende en las calles en carretones.

(*a*) Las condiciones de los escusados han mejorado muchísimo durante los tres últimos años, pues se vigila esto con mucho interés, con la inspección de casa en casa llevada á cabo por los inspectores de Sanidad. No hay alcantarillado, y el desagüe de la ciudad es bueno, puesto que las aguas corren cuesta abajo hacia el mar.

(*b*) El Puerto tiene una Junta de Sanidad que rige toda la jurisdicción. Los otros pueblos no tienen ni Junta de Sanidad ni oficiales de Sanidad.

El Juez Municipal es el encargado de llevar el Registro de nacimientos, matrimonios y defunciones.

La Junta de Sanidad de Manzanillo la componen:

Presidente. Capitán Cirujano W. H. Block U. S. V.

Vice-Presidente. R. de Socarrás A. A. Surgeon U. S. M. H. S.

Secretario. Dr. Francisco Codina.

Vocales. M. J. Anderson. Chaplain (Capellán) 10th, doctor Amado León, Dr. Quintín Céspedes, Sr. Manuel Fuentes, Abogado.

Inspector de Higiene Municipal, Dr. Sebastián Fuentes.

Inspectores de Sanidad. Lucio Guardia y Francisco Sánchez.

La población toda de Manzanillo y sus alrededores es inmune, á excepción de algunos americanos, españoles y niños.

Un censo tomado el año pasado de adultos no inmunes no llegó á 200 en la ciudad. Este por supuesto no incluye los soldados amerieanos, ó la población flotante durante el tiempo de zafra.

(*b*) La vacuna es obligatoria. El médico municipal va de casa en casa vacunando, y hacen lo mismo en las escuelas y Distritos rurales.

Estoy convencido que en la actualidad hay muy pocos ó casi nadie sin vacunar en este distrito, y que por lo menos el 50 por ciento de la población ha pasado la viruela.

(*c*) Durante el verano pasado ocurrieron alguno que otro caso de viruelas locas ó varicela.

Teniendo en cuenta que el agua que se usa en esta ciudad no es pura, que no hay alcantarillado etc., me complazco en manifestar que el estado de salud general ha sido bueno, y que no ha habido ni un solo caso de enfermedad que esté sujeta á cuarentena.

ESTADO DE LAS OPERACIONES VERIFICADAS EN MANZANILLO POR LA ESTACIÓN DE CUARENTENA DURANTE EL SEMESTRE QUE PRINCIPIA EN 1º DE JULIO Y TERMINA EN 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1901.

	Julio.	Agosto.	Setiembre.	Octubre.	Noviembre	Diciembre.	TOTAL.
Número de buques inspeccionados á su llegada	32	26	22	26	28	23	157
Número de buques despachados sin inspeccionar	.....	9	6	2	1	8	26
Número de certificados expedidos á los buques	29	30	28	28	28	25	168
Número de tripulantes examinados en buques entrados.	580	787	584	561	592	296	3400
Número de tripulantes despachados en buques entrados.	.....	40	24	80	12	273	429
Número de pasajeros examinados en buques entrados..	380	475	442	391	528	121	2337
Número de pasajeros despachados sin inspección	.....	40	19	79	3	442	583
Número de pasajeros inspeccionados en buques salidos	188	307	255	246	166	204	1336
Certificados de vacuna expedidos	7	.....	6	4	.....	.....	27
Inmunes	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
No inmunes	5	.....	6	4	.....	.....	15
Número de personas vacunadas	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Número de inmigrantes examinados	3	.....	7	3	.....	.....	13
Número de equipages despachados é inspeccionados	17	.....	5	6	.....	.....	28
Enfermedades de cuarentena registradas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Número de defunciones en la ciudad	32	25	23	12	15	16	123

R. de Socarrás, *Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. M. H. S.*

INFORME DE P. M. QUEVEDO, A. A. SURGEON, MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, OFICIAL DE CUARENTENA DE SANTA CRUZ DEL SUR, CUBA.

ESTADO semestral comprendiendo todas las operaciones realizadas por la estación sanitaria de Santa Cruz del Sur, desde Julio 1º hasta Diciembre 31 de 1901.

NAVEGACIÓN DE CABOTAJE

Buques entrados		Buques salidos	
Meses	Nº de buques	Meses	Nº de buques
Julio	19	Julio	19
Agosto	21	Agosto	21
Septiembre	16	Septiembre	16
Octubre	19	Octubre	19
Noviembre	27	Noviembre	27
Diciembre	17	Diciembre	18
Total	119	*Total*	121

NAVEGACIÓN DE TRAVESÍA

Buques entrados		Buques salidos	
Meses	Nº de buques	Meses	Nº de buques
Julio	4	Julio	1
Agosto	5	Agosto	5
Septiembre	2	Septiembre	3
Octubre	1	Octubre	2
Noviembre	3	Noviembre	3
Diciembre	8	Diciembre	5
Total	23	*Total*	19

INFORME DE BENJAMÍN DE ZAYAS, CIRUJANO AUXILIAR INTERINÓ DEL HOSPITAL DE MARINA, OFICIAL ENCARGADO DE LA CUARENTENA EN BANES.

Señor.

Tengo el honar de acompañar el siguiente informe del movimiento de esta Estación en el periodo comprendido desde 1º de Julio de 1891, á Diciembre 31 de 1901, inclusive.

Llegaron á este puerto 116 embarcaciones y se despacharon 112 patentee de Sanidad. Banes está situado á seis millas por ferrocarril del puerto de Banes, y la población que actualmente se le calcula es de 2.000 almas. La población del puerto de Banes, también llamado desembarcadero de Banes, es como de 500 y todos son empleados y trabajadorss de la compañía titulada United Fruit, División de Banes. Ocurrieron 22 defunciones en Banes, á razón de 11 por 1000, durante este período. El ingenio central «Boston», extensa finca azucarera, está próximo al desembarcadero de Banes. La población total del pueblo de Banes, sdgún el censo de 1899, era de 9.000. Carezco de medios para calcular el aumento.

Solicité del Juez Municipal de Samá, á cuyo juzgado pertenece Banes, los datos obituarios de la demarcación; pero hasta ahora no los he recibido. Las disposiciones que rigen para el registro de nacimientos, matrimonios y defunciones son las del Registro Español. Con excepción de algunas de las mejores casas que tienen algibes, el pueblo de Banes se surte de agua de un río inmediato poco caudaloso, y esta agua de dudosa pureza se lleva al Puerto por cañería. No hay alcantarillado. Sólo hay desagüe superficial. Los pozos negros, como en todas las poblaciones españolas, están en los patios. No hay Junta de Sanidad en el pueblo, y no hay registro de personas llegadas, y no puedo decir la proporción de los inmunes á la fiebre amarilla. La vacunación se ha llevado á cabo en la generalidad, y es obligatoria durante la época de la Cuarentena. Hubo algunos casos de viruela hace como ocho meses, pero no últimamente. El paludismo y las enfermedades cutáneas son las enfermedades más comunes.

INFORME DE MONTINIANO CAÑIZARES, A. A. SURGEON U. S, MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, OFICIAL DE CUARENTENA EN TUNAS DE ZAZA, (SANCTI SPÍRITUS) CUBA.

Señor.

En cumplimiento de su orden en carta circular de fecha 13 de Diciembre, solicitando un informe de las operaciones verificadas durante el período de 1º de Julio al 31 de Diciembre, junto con los detalles y notas más importantes, tengo el gusto incluirle el siguiente informe.

1º Inspección de buques, nacionalidad, tripulación, pasajeros, etc.

2º Población del puerto y sus alrededores según el censo, y en la actualidad.

3º Agua, desagües, órdenes sanitarias, etc.

3º Condición de los habitantes, vacuna, etc.

Según el censo de 1899, el distrito de Tunas tenía una poblacion de 1.014 almas, incluyendo no solamente los habitantes de este Puerto, sino los que viven en un radio de dos leguas. La población actual no llega á 700 é incluyendo todo el Distrito no excede de 900.

La disminución de la población se debe á la tranquilidad que existe en el interior de esta localidad, á donde ha emigrado la mayor parte de la gente á ganar los subidos jornales que allí se pagan.

Durante el semestre sóio se han registrado 4 casos de defunciones en este pueblo.

Uno de asfiscia; 1 de insuficiencia de la aorta; 1 ahogado; 1 de congestión cerebral, y 1 de malaria, en los alrededores. A la comunicación ferrocarrilera que hay entre Tunas y Santi Spíritus se debe el que la mortandad de Tunas se conserve baja, pues las personas pudientes, en casos de enfermedad, se van á Sancti Spíritus y son atendidas por médicos particulares, mientras que los pobres van al Hospital Civil. La mortalidad en Tunas es menos de 10 por 1000.

La salud en el puerto es mejor que la de cualquier otra parte del Distrito. Durante la guerra con España, la fiebre malaria causó muy pocas defunciones. No hay tantos casos de tuberculosis ni de tétano como en otros lugares de la Isla, por lo que puede decirse que casi no existe.

El registro de nacimientos se lleva bastante bien; durante el semestre se inscribieron 15 nacimientos, 13 blancos y 2 de color. En Tunas se practican y son obligatorias todas las reglas de sanidad establecidas en Cuba. El agua potable se obtiene de pozos y algibes, y una pequeña cantidad se trae de Santi Spíritus por ferrocarril cuatro veces por semana.

No hay ni cloacas ni alcantarillado.

Tunas está situada en una islita, rodeada de esteros y agua salada. El río de agua dulce Zaza, desemboca precisamente al oeste del Puerto, y en la primavera se crece é inunda la parte oeste de la isla, donde está situada Tunas. El cementerio está situado en una pequeña isla, á corta distancia, y se inunda á la subida de la marea.

No hay Departamento de Sanidad local.

No puedo darle á usted una idea de la población inmune existente, porque no tengo las estadísticas municipales. Yo no considero á ninguna persona inmune á menos que haya pasado la fiebre amarilla, pues yo he curado á muchos cubanos que han sido atacados. Yo he hecho todas las vacunas, y puedo decir que he vacunado durante el semestre á más de 280 personas.

MONTINIANO CAÑIZARES

	FECHAS	Buques	Clase	Procedencia	Nacionalidad	Tripulación	Pasageros	Enfermos	Tratamientos
1	Julio 10.....	Albert.....	Goleta.....	Caimán Grande	Inglesa ..	8	4	0	libre plática
2	» 26	»	»	» »	»	8	0	0	»
3	Agosto 6... ..	»	»	» »	»	8	0	0	»
4	Sepitembre 18	»	»	» »	»	8	0	0	»
5	» 28	Veritas ...	Vapor	Puerto Cabello.	Noruego	22	2	0	»
6	Octubre 5.....	Capella....	Barca.....	Port Spain.....	Alemana	18	0	0	»
7	Noviembre 19	Cheruskia	Vapor.....	Puerto Cortés...	»	54	0	0	»
8	Diciembre 16.	Albert.....	Goleta.....	Caimán Grande	Inglesa ..	8	2	0	»
9	» 27.	Imperator	Bergatín ..	Barbadas	Ruso.....	9	0	0	»

Enero 1º de 1902.

MONTINIANO CAÑIZARES.

INFORME PRESENTADO POR SALVADOR GOMEZ, CIRUJANO AUXILIAR INTERINO DEL HOSPITAL DE MARINA, OFICIAL DE CUARENTENA EN GIBARA, CUBA.

SERVICIO DEL HOSPITAL DE MARINA

DESPACHO DEL OFICIAL FACULTATÍVO ENCARGADO

Gibara, Cuba, Enero 18 de 1902.

Servicio del Hospital de Marina de los E. U.

Servicio de Cuarentena,

Habana, Cuba.

SEÑOR.

Tengo el honor de trasmitirle adjunto el siguiente informe relativo al movimiento de esta Estación en el semestre vencido en Diciembre 31 de 1901.

240 buques examinados y expeditados á su llegada y puestos á libre plática. Se expedieron 237 patentes á buques despachados. Tripulaciones inspeccionadas de buques entrados, 5.718. Tripulaciones inspeccionadas de barcos despachados, 5.506. Pasajeros inspeccionados de buques entrados, 2.845. Pasajeros inspeccionados de buques despachados, 1.210. Pasajeros de proa extranjeros desembarcados, 428. Patentes limpias á pasajeros despachados, 270.

Cuarenta y tres defunciones ocurrieron en la ciudad de Gibara durante e perlodo de este informe, resultando una mortalidad de 12.57 por cada 1000 habitantes. Las causas de las defunciones fueron; Nefritis, 1. Atrepsia, 1. Fiebres palúdicas, 6. Raquitismo, 1. Endocarditis, 3. Quemaduras, 1. Difteria, 1. Tubercu osis, 9. Tétano infantil, 5. Artero-clorosis, 1. Reblandecimiento cerebral, 1. Meningitis, 3. Eclampsia puerperal, 3. Disentería, 2. Fractura del espinazo, 1. Enteritis crónica, 1. Uremia, 1. Asficia, 1. Insufidiencia mitral, 1.

La tuberculosis y el paludismo son las enfermedades reinantes en este puerto.

No ha habido casos de Fiebre amarilla ni de Viruelas en el período que abarca este informe. Se recibió parte de varios casos de Viruela en el ingenio «Santa Luisa», situado como á 15 millas de este puerto.

La población de Gibara consta como de 7.000 almas, y exceptuando 40, los demás habitantes son inmunes á la fiebre amarilla.

La vacunación es obligatoria, conforme á la Orden número 165 del Cuartel General, fecha Junio 24 de 1901.

Los nacimientos, matrimonios y defunciones han de llevarse registrados en el Juzgado Municipal.

Los médicos están en el caso de participar los de enfermedades contagiosas é infecciosas, incurriendo en multas caso de no hacerlo.

Ni este puerto ni los del interior tienen actualmente Juntas de Sanidad ni empleados de Sanidad.

No existe abasto público de agua en Gibara, y el público depende enteramente de la lluvia para tenerla. Se recoje el agua en algibes repellados de cemento, construidos bajo tierra, y en la época de sequia el agua dulce llega á ser muy escasa.

No existe sistema adecuado de desagüe; pero hay el desagüe natural hacia la bahía, toda vez que la población está en alto.

Los excrementos se depositan en bóvedas que están tan mal construidas, que no cierran herméticamente, y las substancias se dejan corromper con el transcurso de los meses y los años.

Pocas veces se hace el barrido de las calles y actualmente se hallan en estado de abandono y desaseo.

Atentamente, *El Cirujano Auxiliar*,

S. Gomez.

Informe del Sr. Juan J. de Jong, A. A. Surgeon U. S. Marine Hospital Service, Oficial de Cuarentena en Daiquirí, Cuba.

Señor

En contestación á su carta de Noviembre 13 de 1901, tengo el gusto de informar á V. de lo slguiente:

La población del puerto subalterno de Daiquirí era, según el censo de 1899, de 1.380 habitantes. Actualmente de 2.500. Este aumento se debe á su proximidad á las minas conocidas por «Berracos», de la Compañía Spanish American Iron Cº.

El número de defunciones ocurridas durante el último semestre ha sido nueve. Pericarditis, 1. Disentería, 1. Nefritis aguda, 1. Caquexia Palúdica, 1. Fiebre intermitente, 1. Gastro enteritis, 1. Alcoholismo crónico, 1.

No existe ningún registro de nacimientos, matrimonios ni defunciones, ni tampoco hay nadie encargado de ello. El registro de los mismos tiene que mandarse por correo al Juez de Ramón de las Yaguas, que está á 18 millas de aquí.

El abastecimiento de agua es suficiente para el doble número de personas, y se usa sin restricción de ningún género por los habitantes con respecto á su calidad. Le incluyo un análisis químico de la misma.

No hay cloacas ni alcantarillado, y los inodoros son los llamados excusados..

No hay ninguna Junta de Sanidad. El encargado de las medidas higiénicas y de la salud pública es el médico de la Compañía Spanish American Iron.

No se practica la vacuna.

No se ha registrado ni un sólo caso de viruela de ninguna clase, ó de enfermedad contagiosa hace más de un año.

Muy pocos son los no inmunes á la fiebre amarilla,

Esto es todo lo que tengo que comunicarle.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

OF THE

ISLAND OF CUBA.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS

FROM JULY 1ST. TO DECEMBER 31ST,

1901.

HISTORY AND IMPORTANCE OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

The solution of both the social and economical problems in the Island of Cuba depends principally on endowing it with a population of 8 or 10 millions of white inhabitants.

This may be attained not only by improving the sanitary conditions, consequently lessening the mortality, but also by encouraging immigration, more especially from those countries that on account of ethnical and other reasons, can furnish a strong, sound and useful class of immigrants, easily adaptable to this climate, and to the social temper of the inhabitants of the Island.

Belgium, with an area of 11,373 square miles, has a population of 6,195,365 inhabitants. Cuba, although having an area of 45,000 square miles, is only in possession of 1,631,887. To compare with the former it should have to attain the number of 24,500,000 inhabitants. This amount could even be increased, taking into consideration that one square yard of soil in Cuba may produce twice as much as the same amount in Belgium.

Among the nations of Europe, Spain has heretofore furnished the largest number of immigrants to Cuba. They are the most easily adaptable on account of the similarity of habits, language and education, and they are also much better than those coming from Southern Italy, Turkey or Greece. There exists at present a stream of Spanish emigration from Galicia, Asturias and the Canary Islands. The Galicians and Canary Islanders are more desirable to this country on account of their farming habits, and of being more rapidly assimilated with the Cuban people. The Asturians are more inclined to become merchants, and on account of their great attachment to their mother country they remain together, being more slowly identified with their enviroment. Their condition as clerks only allowing them small salaries is another drawback to their becoming married and creating a family. They are, however, intelligent, strong and industrious. It is only necessary to stimulate the emigration from the Canary Islands and Galicia, and to divert the Asturians from their actual tendency to engage in commercial pursuits, affording them protection and work in the country, to succeed in doubling their number.

Many Spanish immigrants are at present attracted to the Argentine Republic by the liberal terms of its "Immigration and Colonization Law" of 1876, still in force. The above mentioned facts are very important and they were so considered by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Lacoste, when he proposed the adoption of a law for the encouragement of immigration by families, upon a system similar to that existing in Buenos Aires, and which we think should be adopted, as soon as the financial future of the country's agricultural industries is settled.

The immediate solution of the sanitary problem, which became threatening in 1900 on account of the epidemic of yellow fever in Havana, inspired the Military Governor, General Leonard Wood, to inaugurate a system somewhat similar to the one adopted by him in Santiago de Cuba the previous year (the result of which was to stamp out an epidemic, almost in midsummer, a fact without historical precedent in the tropical zone), establishing the Immigration Department in October, 1900; its main object being to prevent the landing in Havana of non-immunes, compelling those that should land to adopt all the necessary precautions against the infection, and having the rest confined in a detention camp located outside of the City, from whence they were allowed to depart directly to their destination in the interior without entering Havana, consequently without being exposed to the infection.

The epidemics of yellow fever that occurred every year in the Island, as demonstrated by statistics, originated always in Havana; they became worse in October, November and December; the largest number of patients were found among the immigrants, the majority of whom had only been residents of the Island for less than six months.

This peculiar prevalence of the disease among the newly arrived immigrants depends not only upon their not being yet acclimatized, but more especially on account of being compelled to stay in Havana without means of support, homeless, and under very distressing circumstances. They necessarily became the prey of that dreaded scourge that has been one of the greatest drawbacks to immigration in Cuba.

Epidemics of yellow fever can be attenuated by lessening the number of non-immunes in the locality, and at the same time enforcing sanitation upon those who have to stay. It is upon these modern principles of sanitary science that the Military Governor ordered the erection of the Triscornia Detention Station. Immigrants, non-immune to yellow fever, were transferred to the Station without entering Havana, being permitted to leave for interior towns, while those who wished to stay in the city, having secured work there, had to be properly inscribed in Quintas de Salud (private hospitals) and also to comply with other sanitary requirements.

Under these new conditions it is possible to offer the immigrant on his arrival employment in the country, because the Department is always in possession of many orders from planters, merchants and others throughout the Island.

It is within the scope of this Department to induce immigrants to work in the country, diverting them from the very general tendency to stay in Havana and devote themselves to commercial pursuits.

The Immigration Station is also a place where immigrants stay until a thorough examination is made, by which those that are undesirable may be excluded and there detained until a steamer is available for their deportation.

A considerable number of children less than fourteen years of age come from Spain without means of support; they should be deported according to the immigration law, as they might become public charges; but inasmuch as the country is in great need of immigrants, and as we are able to overcome that obstacle, they are compelled to remain at the Station until an employer furnishes the proper guaranty, according to the case.

On their arrival at Havana, before this Department existed, those immigrants who could not afford a recommendation for a merchant in Havana, but had some money, were taken to certain inns that were located near the wharves, and there thrown into nasty, dark and damp rooms which were infested with all kind of vermin; they were offered no opportunity for bathing, and in that miserable condition they had to stay until their last cent was expended, being then thrown out into the street, in the most terrible destitution; even their luggage was retained by the inn-keeper under the pretext of indebtedness. During General Ludlow's command, when the first sanitary inspections of premises were made, the Sanitary Department burned many trunks and valises full of soiled cloth and rotten articles, that were found in these inns; many of them were closed.

Those immigrants who had no resources or recommendations were landed on the streets and could be seen at any time loafing by the porches and promenades, sleeping outdoors and living like tramps or beggars.

It is easy to realize what the condition of these unfortunates was; in a foreign country, without friends, starving and within surroundings morally and materially infected; highly predisposed to moral contagion on account of their ignorance and their destitution, and also to the morbid contagion on account of their non-immunity, they were fatally sentenced to contract disease or to fall victims of vice and depravity. The vital and criminal statistics are confirmatory of this assertion. These immigrants would have become, therefore, a public burden on being taken to the hospital or to the jail.

The act of remedying such a condition of affairs is one of the most beneficial ever recorded in the history of Cuba.

At present the immigrants are transferred to the Station from the steamer, and from there to their destination, being therefore protected from the moral contagion incident to their permanence among the lower classes of people in Havana, and also from the infection of the City; strict quarantine rules being enforced against Havana whenever yellow fever prevails in the City.

The Immigration Station is the groundwork of the Department. It was built by the Engineer Department in conformity with instructions received from a Commission, appointed by the Military Governor, under the presidency of Colonel V. Havard, Chief Surgeon of the Department, who is entitled to the credit of the success attained.

The Station is located on the northeast side of Havana harbor, upon the high plateau between "Cabaña Fortress" and "San Diego Fort." It is a high and dry place, directly exposed to the wind from the open sea and entirely outside the zone of palustral and urban emanations; mosquitoes are entirely absent, and being the necessary transmitting agents, we can state *a priori* that the Station is not infected with malaria or yellow fever. The topographic situation of the Station, from a sanitary point of view, is, we can safely say, *ideal*, and facts have heretofore confirmed this assertion.

The camp has the form of an irregular pentagon: two sides bounded by Casa Blanca hill. Its area is approximately 30 acres, or 160,000 square yards; from this we must deduct about 8 acres which belong to the Detention Station, that is within the boundaries of the former.

The soil is red and porous, with limestone substratum, perfectly permeable and sloping towards the northwest.

The Station has six wooden buildings of the barrack style, rectangular and placed in two parallel series, distant about 20 yards one from the other. Four of them are dormitories for male immigrants, one is the women's dormitory and the other one is used for shower bath, lavatory, laundry and can closets. The floor of the latter is lined with cement, and it is provided with modern sanitary plumbing; the closets belong to the movable can system and the fecal matters are daily dumped into the sea; for this purpose a sanitary dumping cart is always used. The cans contain always a certain amount of lime.

The water used at the Station comes from the City's reservoir at Vento.

The dormitories have a capacity for over 400 immigrants. They are built one yard or more above the ground, so that the air may circulate freely under them. They are provided with one door at each end and large windows on each side, so as to secure perfect ventilation. The floors are of flooring board, and are kept in strictly clean condition. The beds are double tier, with chain wire mattresses and steel spiral springs at both ends; frames of white enamelled iron. They are provided with thick and comfortable mattresses, blankets and pillow, with white linen pillowcases. The immigrants are only allowed entrance in the dormitories when going to bed and under no circumstances are permitted to take with them their baggage or other effects of personal use.

The mess-hall is a large masonry building, rectangular in shape, capable of holding 400 immigrants at one time sitting at

the table. It is provided with large windows that afford plenty of ventilation.

The kitchen is annexed to the mess-hall; it has six large army ranges, where food can be cooked for 2,000 immigrants at one time.

There is also a mess-hall tent for women and children, with capacity for 40, and another of the same size for the employees.

The Station is also provided with other necessary buildings; a canteen, where cigars, matches, paper, envelopes, stamps and other similar articles are sold to the immigrants. The owner of this canteen does not pay any tax for this privilege, but he is bound to sell these articles at Havana prices, the tariff being conspicuously posted, and the articles examined previously by the Assistant Superintendent. A bond has been deposited for the faithful compliance of this contract.

The use of alcoholics is prohibited.

In case of emergency 50 army hospital tents can be pitched at the Station. Frames and floors are ready to receive them; they afford additional capacity for 400 immigrants or more. The Station has twice this year accommodated over 1,030 immigrants at each time.

The receiving and discharging pavilion is a small building located near the entrance, where the immigrants are registered. Their names, ages, social condition, occupation, nationality, if ever in Cuba before, where and how long, date of entrance, date of their discharge, number of days stay in the Station, with amount paid and the number of the tag, are recorded. Besides every immigrant is given a spoon, a cup, a towel and two ounces of soap.

Outside the Station there is also a stable, with capacity for twenty horses.

The "San Diego Fort," that is annexed to the Station, contains the guard's quarters, store-rooms, offices and quarters for employees. A telephone system connects the different buildings of the Station. The office at the fort is also connected with the central office at Havana, through the military circuit.

At present trees are being planted at the Station; all around the fence, Eucalyptus and Laurels, and inside, different fruit trees will be planted. The waste water from the Station will be used to irrigate them. This water is first conveyed to two settling cement air-tight tanks, from where it is conducted through a cast-iron pipe, provided with valves, to a series of parallel ditches, through which the water infiltrates into the ground by alternately opening the valves. By this process the formation of pools is averted, and therefore the breeding-places for mosquitoes. The practical result of this scheme is excellent.

Utilizing this water for irrigation we will be able to entirely change the features of the Station, and from an arid and rocky place make an attractive and beautiful residence.

MECHANISM OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

On the arrival of the immigrants the inspectors find out whether they have been in Cuba before, where and how long, determining whether they are or not probably immune; if they have, or not, relatives in this country or if they bring letters of recommendation, or money, and if already engaged, and the kind of trade they wish to adopt, and many more particulars. According to the result of this examination, they are permitted to land without restrictions, or transferred to the Station until some employment is offered them or a responsible party gives a reasonable guaranty that they will be properly supported.

As soon as the immigrants enter the Station they are bathed; then they identify their baggage and store it properly, and then their litter is assigned them.

At 8 a. m. in winter and 7 a. m. in summer they have their breakfast (coffee and milk and a loaf of bread). They have luncheon at 11 a. m. and dinner at 6 p. m. At half past eight they walk into the dormitories, and at 9 the bugle blows taps.

Entrance is only allowed on written authority from the Superintendent, from 12 m. to 2 p. m.

Immigrants are charged 20 cents per day for their subsistence. When willing to do some work nothing is charged them; in some special cases a small salary is assigned them.

REPORT OF TRANSACTIONS AT THE IMMIGRATION STATION.

Since the erection of the Station, November 1st, 1900, up to December 31st, 1901, 22,879 immigrants (third class) arrived in Havana; 7,722 were landed from the steamers and 15,158 were taken to the Station, subsisted and distributed throughout the Island.

Record is kept in our Havana office of the names and addresses of all employers with the letters they furnished. Three hundred and sixty-four (364) immigrants have been re-admitted on not being satisfied with the position offered them, making therefore a total of 15,522 in all having been subsisted and distributed by the Station; 8,742 were discharged for Havana, many of them having gone afterwards to the country. It is customary that even in the case of going to the country the immigrants bring recommendations for relatives or friends in Havana, and request their discharge into the city, until a position is found for them in the country; 6,544 were discharged direct to the country; 236 remained at the Station on December 31st, to be accounted for in January, 1902.

From November 1st, 1900 to December 31st, 1901, 44 immigrants have been deported on account of being undesirable, 3 died in hospitals, not having been deported on account of their condition; 154 immigrants of those detained for further physical examination, because they were liable to become public burdens, were afterwards discharged, upon having furnished a guaranty that they had sufficient means of support. A monthly report,

containing their names and addresses, is forwarded to the Superintendent of Charities, with the recommendation that if any of the parties therein named apply for treatment to any municipal or state hospital, receipts for the amount due be sent to this office for its collection from the proper parties.

From July 1st to December 31st, 1901, 121 immigrants have been sent to hospitals in Havana for treatment; 743 dollars have been paid to said hospitals by the S. S. Companies on that account, thus showing an important saving to the Island's Treasury. These immigrants arrived on four different steamers that were infected with measles, having contracted the infection on board. In all these cases the passengers were quartered in tents at the Station, bathed and dressed with disinfected clothes and all the baggage was disinfected with formaldehyde. These sanitary precautions had complete success, the disease not having spread among the inmates of the Station.

The Chief Sanitary Officer was furnished a complete list containing the names and addresses of those families who had children, and were discharged from the steamers. Their baggage was sent to the shore plant of the Marine Hospital Service for its disinfection by order of the Chief Quarantine Officer.

During the month of December, 1901, the S. S. "Alfonso XIII," of the Transatlantic Co., arrived from Coruña, Spain, with a case of small-pox among the steerage passengers. Those non-immunes were ordered to Mariel, to complete period of detention, after being vaccinated, by the Chief Quarantine Officer, who handled the vessel, crew and baggage; passengers were afterwards turned over to this Department. The disease did not spread.

Since December, 1901, Dr. Lorenzo B. Bango has been appointed Official Vaccinator of the Department; all immigrants entering the Station are examined, and those that do not show marks of recent successful vaccination, or of having had small-pox, are vaccinated according to the provisions of Civil Order No. 165, series of 1901.

Very respectfully,

FRANK E. MENOCAL,

Acting Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Marine Hospital Service,

Superintendent Immigration Department.

REPORT OF TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,

HAVANA, CUBA,

WITH A FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS COMPRISING JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1901.

BY

FRANK E. MENOCAL,

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE,
SUPERINTENDENT IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1901.

Statement No. 1.

No. of immigrants arrived		10,855
,, ,, ,, discharged from Steamer	2,734	
,, ,, ,, taken to Station	8,121	
	10,855	
No. of Inmigrants readmitted	112	
Total handled		10,967

DISPOSITION MADE OF IMMIGRANTS TAKEN TO STATION.

Discharged to City of Havana	3,911	49%
,, ,, Country	4,086	51%
Remaining at Station	236	
	8,233	

Statement No. 2.

Showing gross cost operating expenses	$ 16,947.17
,, net ,, ,, ,,	10,011.74
Net cost to Government of operating expenses of Department per day	$ 54.41

Statement No. 3.

SHOWING ACTUAL GROSS AND NET COST SUBSISTING IMMIGRANTS AND EMPLOYEES.

Subsistence on hand Dec. 31, and consumed by Quarantine Station	$ 352.27	
Subsistence charges, collected from Immigrants	$ 6,551.40	$ 6,903.67
Cost of subsistence purchased		$ 5,355.89
Total to credit Subsistence Account		$ 1,547.78

Statement No. 4.

SHOWING NUMBER OF RATIONS CONSUMED, ACTUAL COST OF SAME AND PROFITS ON THIS ACCOUNT.

41,570, at authorized cost of 25 cts. per ration	$ 10,392.50
41,570, at actual cost of $0.120,365 per ration	5,003.62
Saving to the Government	$ 5,388.88

STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION, HAVANA, CUBA, DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1901.

Date of arrival.	NAME OF VESSEL.	Number of immigrants.	Discharged from vessel.	Taken to Triscornia.	Discharged from Station
1901.	*Pending from June*...	.....	.....	60	59
July 1.....	S. S. Yucatán.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 1.....	,, ,, Alfonso XII.....	101	44	57	57
,, 2.....	,, ,, Florida.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 2.....	,, ,, Exelsior	4	.....	4	4
,, 3.....	,, ,, Cataluña	82	40	42	40
,, 3.....	,, ,, Navarre.....	51	30	21	21
,, 4.....	,, ,, Orizaba.....	10	2	8	8
,, 6.....	,, ,, Comino.....	54	31	23	23
,, 11.....	,, ,, Monterey.....	3	.....	3	3
,, 12.....	,, ,, Chalmette.....	36	.....	36	36
,, 13.....	,, ,, María Herrera..	1	.....	1	1
,, 16.....	,, ,, Buenos Aires....	31	9	22	22
,, 17.....	,, ,, Mexico..... ...	40	5	35	35
,, 18.....	,, ,, Yucatán.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 21.....	,, ,, Alfonso XII	5	.....	5	5
,, 21.....	,, ,, Monterey.....	22	.....	22	22
,, 22.....	,, ,, Esperanza.....	5	.....	5	5
,, 23.....	,, ,, Exelsior.....	13	.....	13	13
,, 23.....	,, ,, Esperanza.....	9	.....	9	7
,, 24.....	,, ,, Morro-Castle.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 24.....	,, ,, Euskaro.....	60	11	49	44
,, 26.....	,, ,, Martín Saenz....	38	21	17	16
,, 28.....	,, ,, Buenos Aires....	2	.....	2	2
,, 30.....	,, ,, Segurança	3	.....	3	.....
,, 31.....	,, ,, Mexico	5	.....	5	.....
,, 31.....	,, ,, Ciudad de Cádiz.	102	45	57	.....
Retaken.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3
		681	238	511	430

Number of immigrants received..... 511
Number of immigrants discharged..... 430

Number of immigrants remaining at Station..... 81

Of the 430 immigrants discharged 231 or 53½% were destined to Havana, and 199 or 46½% were destined to the country.

STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION, HAVANA, CUBA, DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1901.

Date of arrival.	NAME OF VESSEL.	Number of immigrants.	Discharged from vessel.	Taken to Triscornia.	Discharged from Station
1901.	*Pending from July*....	.....	.....	81	78
August 2	S. S. Alfonso XIII ...	73	32	41	41
,, 2...	,, ,, Chalmette.....	2	1	1	1
,, 2....	,, ,, Segurança.....	9	.....	9	9
,, 4...	,, ,, Wifredo.....	40	19	21	21
,, 4...	,, ,, Lafayette	44	14	30	30
,, 6...	,, ,, Puerto Rico.....	69	25	44	41
,, 11...	,, ,, Esperanza	5	2	3	2
,, 12...	,, ,, Havana.	2	.....	2	1
,, 14...	,, ,, Mexico.....	15	7	8	7
,, 15...	,, ,, Monserrat	24	13	11	11
,, 17...	,, ,, Nord.....	1	.....	1	.....
,, 18...	,, ,, Monterey.....	6	3	3	3
,, 19...	,, ,, Gaditano	56	9	47	43
,, 21...	,, ,, Alfonso XIII ...	2	.....	2	2
,, 22...	,, ,, Florida..... .	1	.....	1	1
,, 22...	,, ,, C. of Washington	1	.....	1	1
,, 25...	,, ,, Havana.....	10	3	7	7
,, 26...	,, ,, Chalmette.....	11	.....	11	8
,, 26...	Corvet María	6	.....	6	3
,, 26...	S. S. Esperanza	3	.....	3	3
,, 28...	,, ,, Monserrat	4	.....	4	3
Retaken.....	....	.....	.....	10	7
		383	127	347	323

Number of immigrants received..... 347
Number of immigrants discharged 323

Number of immigrants remaining at Station..... 24

Of the 323 immigrants discharged during month of August, 1901, 182 or 56% were destined to the city of Havana, and 141 or 44% were destined to interior points of the Island.

STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION, HAVANA, CUBA, DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

Date of arrival.	NAME OF VESSEL.	Number of immigrants.	Discharged from vessel.	Taken to Triscornia.	Discharged from station
1901.	*Pending from August.*	.....	.....	24	21
Sept. 1.....	S. S. Alfonso XII...	151	89	62	61
,, 1.....	,, ,, Cataluña	197	84	113	113
,, 2.....	,, ,, Segurança.....	6	.....	6	6
,, 2.....	,, ,, Excelsior.....	3	.....	3	3
,, 2.....	,, ,, Monterey.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 3.....	,, ,, M. M. Pinillos..	19	1	18	18
,, 4.....	,, ,, Alfonso XII.....	3	.....	3	2
,, 5.....	,, ,, Saint Germain..	62	22	40	39
,, 5.....	,, ,, Monterey	1	.....	1	1
,, 6.....	,, ,, M. M. Pinillos..	9	.....	9	9
,, 8.....	,, ,, Esperanza.... ...	8	3	5	5
,, 9.....	,, ,, Chalmette.....	15	1	14	14
,, 10.....	,, ,, Havana.....	6	0	6	6
,, 11.....	,, ,, Berenguer	42	8	34	34
,, 11.....	,, ,, México.....	7	5	2	2
,, 12.....	,, ,, M. Herrera.....	31	4	27	27
,, 12.....	,, ,, Havana.....	2	.....	2	2
,, 15.....	,, ,, Monterey	6	1	5	5
,, 16. ...	,, ,, Segurança.....	2	.....	2	2
,, 16.....	,, ,, Buenos Aires ...	20	4	16	16
,, 16.....	,, ,, Santanderino....	62	16	46	45
,, 17.....	,, ,, Saint Germain..	4	.. ..	4	4
,, 17.....	,, ,, Segurança.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 18.....	,, ,, Aransas	13	2	11	11
,, 18.....	,, ,, Morro Castle....	2	.. ..	2	2
,, 19.....	,, ,, Segurança.....	2	.....	2	2
,, 20.....	,, ,, Alfonso XII	3	.... ..	3	3
,, 22.....	,, ,, Havana.....	6	1	5	5
,, 24	,, ,, Florida.....	2	.....	2	1
,, 25.....	,, ,, México.....	5	3	2	1
,, 26	,, ,, Chalmette.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 27.....	,, ,, Esperanza	1	.....	1	.....
,, 28.....	,, ,, Buenos Aires ...	7	.....	7	.....
,, 30.....	,, ,, Segurança.....	8	.....	8	.....
Retaken	.....	.....	.....	3	1
		708	244	491	464

Number of immigrants received 491
Number of immigrants discharged 464

Number of immigrants remaining at Station 27

Of the 464 immigrants discharged during Sept., 1901, 260 were discharged for Havana, or 56%, and 204 were discharged for the country, or 44%.

STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION, HAVANA, CUBA, DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1901.

Date of arrival	NAME OF VESSEL.	No. of Immigrants.	Discharged from vessel.	Taken to Triscornia.	Discharged from Station
1901.	*Pending from September.*	.....	.....	27	25
Oct. 1.....	S. S. Monterey.	9	.....	9	9
,, 2.....	,, ,, Morro Castle ...	3	.....	3	3
,, 2.....	,, ,, C. de Cadiz.....	255	58	197	196
,, 3.....	,, ,, Florida	1	.....	1	1
,, 4.....	,, ,, Aransas.	1	.....	1	1
,, 5.....	,, ,, Alfonso XIII...	625	272	353	353
,, 5.....	,, ,, Navarre	557	165	392	391
,, 6.....	,, ,, Catalina	101	54	47	47
,, 6.....	,, ,, Esperanza	13	2	11	11
,, 7.	,, ,, Riojano.....	290	7	283	280
,, 8.....	,, ,, Habana.....	2	.....	2	2
,, 9.....	,, ,, México.....	8	3	5	5
,, 11.....	,, ,, Habana.....	4	.....	4	4
,, 12.....	,, ,, Argentino	345	35	310	308
,, 13.....	,, ,, Monterey.	8	3	5	5
,, 14. ...	,, ,, Chalmette.	7	.....	7	7
,, 18.....	,, ,, Segurança.	1	.....	1	1
,, 20.....	,, ,, Monserrat.	56	26	30	28
,, 20.....	,, ,, Alfonso XIII...	5	.....	5	4
,, 21.....	,, ,, Esperanza.	1	.....	1	1
,, 24.....	,, ,, Madrileño	293	39	254	244
,, 25.....	,, ,, Esperanza	1	.....	1	1
,, 25.....	,, ,, Cherusquia	7	.....	7	7
,, 26.....	,, ,, G. Carvajo	7	.....	7	7
,, 28.	,, ,, Chalmette.....	3	.....	3	3
,, 30.....	,, ,, Morro Castle ...	17	.....	17	11
,, 31.....	,, ,, Monserrat.	5	.....	5	.....
,, 31.....	,, ,, Alfonso XII. ...	956	284	672	.....
,, 31.....	,, ,, Monterey.	2	.....	2	.....
Retaken.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5
		3,583	948	2,674	1,960

Number of immigrants received..... 2,674
Number of immigrants discharged..... 1,960

Number of immigrants remaining at Station..... 714

Of the 1,960 immigrants discharged 1,025, or 52%, left for Havana and 935, or 48%, for the country.

STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION, HAVANA, CUBA, DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1901.

Date of arrival.	NAME OF VESSEL.	Number of immigrants.	Discharged from vessel.	Taken to Triscornia.	Discharged from Station
1901.	*Pending from October.*	.....	.....	714	701
Nov. 1.....	S. S. J. Forgas.....	76	15	63	61
,, 1.....	,, ,, Cataluña.....	456	199	257	255
,, 1.....	,, ,, Reingresados.....	.....	.....	1	1
,, 2.....	,, ,, Alfonso XII.....	5	.....	5	5
,, 2.....	,, ,, Julia	1	.....	1	1
,, 3	,, ,, Esperanza	2	.....	2	2
,, 3.....	,, ,, Normandie	432	137	295	293
,, 4.....	,, ,, Pio IX.....	77	8	69	68
,, 5.....	,, ,, Aransas	6	.....	6	6
,, 5.....	,, ,, Reingresados.....	.....	.....	1	1
,, 11.....	,, ,, Chalmette.....	14	.....	14	14
,, 11.....	,, ,, J. Gallart.....	834	32	802	787
,, 12.....	,, ,, Reingresados.....	.....	.....	1	1
,, 13.....	,, ,, Morro Castle.....	5	.....	5	5
,, 13. ...	,, ,, Seguran̄ça.....	3	.....	3	3
,, 14.....	,, ,, Normandie	1	.....	1	1
,, 17.....	,, ,, Yucatán	6	2	4	4
,, 18.....	,, ,, Esperanza	35	30	5	5
,, 18.....	,, ,, Alfonso XII.....	3	1	2	1
,, 19.....	,, ,, Buenos Aires....	73	31	42	42
,, 20.....	,, ,, Mexico	8	... .	8	8
,, 21.....	,, ,, Comino.....	421	24	397	366
,, 21.....	,, ,, Reingresados.....	.....	.....	1	.....
,, 23.....	,, ,, Reingresados.....	.....	.....	2	1
,, 25.....	,, ,, Havana...	13	.....	13	13
,, 25.....	,, ,, Reingresados.....	.....	.....	1	.....
,, 26.....	,, ,, Reingresados.....	.....	.....	2	2
,, 29.....	,, ,, Buenos Aires....	4	1	3	.....
,, 30.....	,, ,, Martín Sáenz.....	165	15	150	.....
		2642	495	2870	2647

Number of immigrants received..... 2,870
Number of immigrants discharged 2,647

Number of immigrants remaining at Station..... 223

Of the 2,647 immigrants discharged during month of November, 1901, 1264 or 48% were destined to the city of Havana, and 1,383 or 52% were destined to interior points of the Island

STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION, HAVANA, CUBA, DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1901.

Date of arrival.	NAME OF VESSEL.	Number of immigrants	Discharged from vessel.	Taken to Triscornia.	Discharged from Station.
1901.	*Pending from November*	.....	.....	223	216
Dec. 1.....	S. S. Gaditano	51	.....	51	51
,, 1.....	,, ,, Esperanza..	2	.....	2	2
,, 2.....	,, ,, Yucatán.	12	8	4	4
,, 2.....	,, ,, Reingresados.....	.....	.....	3	3
,, 3.....	,, ,, Julia.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 3	,, ,, Miami..... ..	1	.....	1	1
,, 3.	,, ,, Aransas..	4	.....	4	4
,, 4.....	,, ,, La Navarre.....	385	127	258	257
,, 4.....	,, ,, Alfonso XIII....	87	30	57	56
,, 5.....	,, ,, Reingresados.....	.....	.....	1	1
,, 6.....	,, ,, C. de Cádiz.....	337	144	193	193
,, 8.....	,, ,, Monterey	2	1	1	1
,, 8.....	,, ,, C. de Cádiz.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 9.....	,, ,, Havana.....	18	13	5	5
,, 9.....	,, ,, Pto. Rico.....	437	41	396	395
,, 10.....	,, ,. Stolberg..	202	55	147	147
,, 10.....	,, ,, Reingresados. ...	.....	.....	3	2
,, 10.....	,, ,, C. de Cádiz.....	4	.....	4	4
,, 11.....	,, ,. C. de Cádiz.....	6	.....	6	6
,, 11.....	,, ,, Alfonso XIII....	1	.....	1	1
,, 14.....	,, ,, C. de Cádiz.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 15	,, ,, Alfonso XIII....	616	122	494	490
,, 16.....	,, ,, Esperanza.	2	.....	2	2
,, 16.....	,, ,, Yucatán.	8	.....	8	7
,, 21	,, ,, P. Satrustegui...	40	13	27	27
,, 21.....	,, ,, C. Wifredo.....	107	25	82	77
,, 24.....	,, ,, Euskaro.	226	1	225	195
,, 24.....	,, ,, Monterey	1	.....	1	
,, 25.....	,, ,, Morro Castle. ...	23	.....	23	23
,, 26.....	,, ,, Reingresados.....	.....	.....	1	
,, 30.....	,, ,, Esperanza..	2	.....	2	
,, 30.....	,, ,, Reingresados.....	.....	.....	2	
,, 31.....	,, ,, Alfonso XII	281	102	179	
		2,858	682	2,409	2,173

Number of immigrants received..... 2,409
Number of immigrants discharged..... 2,173

Number of immigrants remaining at Station... 236

Of the 2,173 immigrants discharged during month of December, 1901, 949 or 44% were destined to the city of Havana, and 1,224 or 56% were destined to interior points of the Island.

STATEMENT No. 1.

RECAPITULATION.

DATE, 1901.	Number of immigrants	Disch'd from vessel.	Taken to camp.	Received back.	Disch'd to Havana.	To country	Total.	Pending for Jan. 1902.
Pending from month of June	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	681	238	443	8	231	199	430	.....
August	383	127	256	10	182	141	323	.....
September	708	244	464	3	260	204	464	.....
October	3,583	948	2,635	12	1,025	935	1,960	.....
November	2,642	495	2,147	9	1,264	1,383	2,647	.....
December	2,858	682	2,176	10	949	1,224	2,173	236
	10,855	2,734	8,121	112	3,911	4,086	7,997	236

The percentage of discharges for the City of Havana and for the interior towns, stands as follows: For the city, 49%, and for the interior towns, 51%.

REMARKS.—In the statement of the number of immigrants discharged from station to the country, there are included 34 who, being undesirable citizens, were deported to countries whence they came; and 3, who died in the hospitals.

STATEMENT No. 1.

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS RECEIVED AT TRISCORNIA CAMP DURING PERIOD FROM JULY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31, 1901.

Male immigrants from 1 to 14 years old	776	
Female ,, ,, 1 to 14 ,, ,,	134	
		910
Male ,, ,, 14 to 45 ,, ,,	6,392	
Female ,, ,, 14 to 45 ,, ,,	620	
		7,012
Male over 45 years old	184	
Female over 45 years old	66	
		350
Total of immigrants received at Camp...		8,172

NATIONALITIES.

From Spain	6,543	
,, England	8	
,, Italy	52	
,, China	198	
,, Cuba	49	
,, Canary Islands	1,060	
,, France	14	
,, Syria	163	
,, Mexico	15	
,, Porto-Rico	48	
,, United States	5	
,, Belgium	1	
,, Venezuela	3	
,, Norway	3	
,, Germany	2	
,, Brazil	1	
,, Chili	1	
,, Peru	1	
,, Martinique	1	
,, Argentine Republic	4	
		8,172

STATEMENT No. 2.

SHOWING NET COST OF OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1901.

Amt. paid for salaries,	July		$ 1,535.47
,, ,, ,, ,,	August		1,465.32
,, ,, ,, ,,	September		1,491.49
,, ,, ,, ,,	October		1,522.98
,, ,, ,, ,,	November		1,612.32
,, ,, ,, ,,	December		1,573.65
			$ 9,201.23

TRANSPORTATION.

Paid in July	$ 1.09	
,, in August	3.29	
,, in November	.50	
,, in December	.72	
		$ 5.60

SUBSISTENCE.

Purchases of July	$ 490.96	
,, of August	348.63	
,, of September	416.00	
,, of October	1,201.97	
,, of November	1,368.19	
,, of December	1,381.84	
	$ 5,207.59	
Subsistence on hand June 30th	71.05	$ 5,278.64

FORAGE.

Purchases of July	$ 65.12	
,, of August	47.39	
,, of September	82.76	
,, of October	65.33	
,, of November	39.56	
,, of December	82.66	
	$ 382.82	
On hand June 30th	5.51	$ 388.33

ILLUMINATING OIL.

Purchases of July	$ 22.20		
,, of August	27.80		
,, of September	27.80		
,, of October	27.80		
,, of November	55.60		
,, of December	78.06		
	$ 239.26		
On hand June 30th	17.55	$	256.81

SOAP.

Purchases of July	$ 8.00		
,, of August	4.75		
,, of September	8.70		
,, of October	12.70		
,, of November	22.15		
,, of December	40.12	$	96.42

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

Purchases of July	$ 83.99		
,, of August	35.87		
,, of September	148.16		
,, of October	185.91		
,, of November	155.52		
,, of December	46.52	$	655.97

STATIONERY.

Purchases of July	$ 34.15		
,, of August	63.65		
,, of September	44.25		
,, of October	58.60		
,, of November	33.23		
,, of December	43.35	$	277.23

FUEL.

Purchases of July	$ 36.05		
,, of August	43.76		
,, of September	33.47		
,, of October	61.80		
,, of November	56.65		
,, of December	51.50	$	283.23

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Purchases of July	$ 6.96		
,, of August	2.15		
,, of November	2.57	$	11.68

ICE.

Purchases of July	$ 14.39		
,, of August	15.50		
,, of September	15.00		
,, of October	15.50		
,, of November	10.75		
,, of December	7.75	$	78.89

LUMBER

Purchases of July	$ 24.00		
,, of August	31.70		
,, of October	5.55		
,, of November	13.99	$	75.24

RENTALS.

Paid for city office and city telephone:

In July	$ 56.35		
,, August	56.31		
,, September	56.31		
,, October	56.31		
,, November	56.31		
,, December	56.31	$	337.90
		$	16,947.17

STATEMENT No. 2.

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries of whole Department	$	9,201.23
Transportation		5.60
Subsistence		5,278.64
Forage		388.33
Illuminating oil		256.81
Soap		96.42
Miscellaneous supplies		655.97
Stationary		277.23
Fuel		283.23
Medical supplies		11.68
Ice		78.89
Lumber		75.24
Rentals for city office and city telephone		337.90
	$	16,947.17

TO DEDUCT.

Subsistence on hand Dec. 31.....	$ 172.42	
Illum. oil ,, ,, ,, ...	26.63	
Soap ,, ,, ,, ...	5.13	
Subs. supplies used at quarantine...	179.85	
	$ 384.03	
Subsistence charges collected from immigrants	$ 6,551.40	$ 6,935.43
Total net cost operating expenses.		$ 10,011.74

Total net cost to Government of operating expenses of Department per day, $54.41.

STATEMENT No. 3.

SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT SHOWING THE ACTUAL GROSS AND NET COST OF SUBSISTING IMMIGRANTS AND EMPLOYEES.

To purchase subs. July.....		$ 490.96
,, ,, fuel..		5.15
,, ,, subs. August.		348.63
,, ,, fuel		10.30
,, ,, subs. September		416.00
,, ,, fuel.		5.15
,, ,, subs. October...		1,201.97
,, ,, fuel..		20.60
,, ,, subs. November.....		1,368.19
,, ,, fuel.		15,45
,, ,, subs. December.....		1,381.84
,, ,, fuel		20.60
Subs. on hand June 30th		71.05
Total.....		$5,355.89

TO DEDUCT.

Subs. on hand December 31st.....	$ 172.42	
,, used at Quarantine Station.....	179.85	
	$ 352.27	
Subs. charges coll'd July.....	$ 329.00	
,, ,, ,, August	237.60	
,, ,, ,, September	386.80	
,, ,, ,, October.....	1,780.20	
,, ,, ,, November	2,012.80	
,, ,, ,, December	1,805.00	$ 6,903.67
Total to credit of Subsistence account.		$ 1,547.78

STATEMENT No. 4.

SHOWING NUMBER OF RATIONS CONSUMED, ACTUAL COST OF SAME AND PROFITS ON THIS ACCOUNT.

Total of subs. consumed.....	$ 5,003.62	
Used by 23 employees and 16 Rural Guards in 184 days, 7,176 rations at	$ 0.120365	$ 863.85
Used by 8,233 Immigrants, 34,394 rations, in which amount is included 5% of actual number of rations remitted as per authority at.....	$ 0.120365	$ 4,139.77
Total.....	....	$ 5,003.62
41,570 rations at $0.25 (amount allotted by Government) would have been.	....	$ 10,392.50
At actual cost of $0.120365.....	.....	5,003.62
A saving of	.....	$ 5,388.88
Amount of subs. charges collected from Immigrants.....	....	$ 6,551.40
Total cost of subsisting 8,233 Immigrants.....	.....	4,139.77
Net profit on this account.....	.....	$ 2,411.63

NOTE: The Military Governor fixed a maximum expenditure of 25 cents U. S. Currency for subsistence and fuel of each Immigrant; the above statement shows that less than one half that amount was actually expended, at the same time giving a wholesome and satisfactory ration, and making a saving of $5,388.88.

DEPARTAMENTO DE INMIGRACION

DE LA

ISLA DE CUBA.

INFORME DE LAS OPERACIONES

DESDE JULIO 1º Á DICIEMBRE 31

1901.

DEPARTAMENTO DE INMIGRACION

DE LA

ISLA DE CUBA.

HISTORIA E IMPORTANCIA DEL DEPARTAMENTO.

La solución así social como económica de los problemas de la Isla de Cuba, estriba principalmente en dotarla de una población de ocho ó diez millones de habitantes de la raza blanca. Esto puede conseguirse no sólo mejorando las condiciones higiénicas, que por sí disminuye la mortalidad, si que también dando alientos á la emigración, más particularmente de los paises que á causa de razones étnicas entre otras, pueden facilitar una numerosa, sana y útil clase de emigrantes, fácilmente adaptable á este clima y al modo de ser social de los habitantes de la Isla. Bélgica, con una superficie de 11,373 millas cuadradas, tiene una población de 6.195,365 habitantes. Cuba, aunque cuenta con una superficie de 45,000 millas cuadradas, sólo cuenta con 1.631,887. En debida proporción con la primera, debería contar con 24.500,000 habitantes. Esta proporción podría todavía aumentarse, teniendo en cuenta que una vara cuadrada de terreno en Cuba puede producir el doble de la misma medida en Bélgica.

Entre las naciones de Europa, ha sido hasta aquí España la que ha dado el mayor número de emigrantes á Cuba. Son los que más fácilmente se adaptan, á causa de la similitud de costumbres, del idioma y de la educación, y son también mucho mejores que los que vienen del Sur de Italia, de Turquía ó de Grecia. En la actualidad hay una corriente migratoria de España, que procede de Galicia, Asturias y las Islas Canarias. Los gallegos é insulares de Canarias son los más apetecibles para este país, por razón de sus hábitos de labradores y por asimilarse más rápidamente con el pueblo de Cuba. Los asturianos están más dispuestos para el comercio, y á causa de su gran apego á la madre patria, se conservan unidos, tardando más en identificarse con lo que les rodea. Su calidad de dependientes sólo les proporciona pequeños salarios, y esto constituye otro inconveniente para que se casen y funden una familia. Son, sin embargo, inteligentes, robustos é industriosos. Sólo se necesita estimular la emigración de las Islas Canarias y Galicia, y desviar á los asturianos de su

positiva tendencia á empeñarse en las ocupaciones comerciales, dándoles protección y trabajo en el interior del país, para lograr que su número se duplique.

Muchos emigrantes españoles van en la actualidad á la República Argentina, llevados por la liberalidad de la Ley de Inmigración y Colonización de 1886, que todavía está en vigor. Los hechos antes referidos son de mucha importancia, y así los consideró el Secretario de Agricultura Sr. Lacoste, cuando propuso se dictara una Ley para alentar la inmigración por familias, sobre una base parecida á la que existe en Buenos Aires, y la cual creemos debería adoptarse, tan pronto como se arregle el porvenir rentístico de las industrias agrícolas del país.

La solución inmediata del problema de salubridad, el cual llegó á ser amenazante en 1900 á causa de la epidemia de fiebre amarilla reinante en la Habana, indujo al Gobernador Militar General Leonard Wood, á inaugurar un sistema semejante al que adoptó en Santiago de Cuba el año anterior (el resultado del cual fué anular una epidemia casi á mediados del verano, hechos que no tiene precedente histórico en la zona intertropical) creando en Octubre de 1900 el Departamento de Inmigración, con el objeto principal de evitar que desembarcaran en la Habana los no inmunes, obligando al pasaje á tomar precauciones contra la infección, aislando al resto en un campamento de detención situado fuera de la ciudad; desde el cual se les permitía salir directamente á su destino en el interior sin tocar en la Habana y por consecuencia, sin exponerse á la infección.

La epidemia de la fiebre amarilla que azotaba diariamente la Isla, según reza la estadística, tuvo siempre su orígen en la Habana: empeoraba en Octubre, Noviembre y Diciembre; el mayor número de enfermos estaba entre los inmigrantes, la mayoría de los cuales habían permanecido en la Isla menos de seis meses. Esta constitución médica especial de la enfermedad entre los recién llegados no sólo depende de no estar aclimatados sino más particularmente de su obligada permanencia en la Habana careciendo de medios de subsistencia, sin un hogar y en las condiciones más desfavorables. Necesariamente llegaban á ser presa del temible azote, causa que ha sido de las mayores trabas á la inmigración en Cuba.

La epidemia de la fiebre amarilla puede atenuarse disminuyendo el número de los no inmunes en una localidad, y al mismo tiempo obligando la higiene á los que tienen que quedarse. Debido á estos principios modernos de la higiene es que el Gobernador Militar dispuso la creación de la estación de Triscornia. Los inmigrantes no inmunes á la fiebre amarilla se trasladaban á aquella sin tocar en la Habana, permitiéndoseles salir para los pueblos del interior, al paso que los que deseaban permanecer en la ciudad por haber conseguido ocupación, tenían que inscribirse en las quintas de salud y observar las demás exigiencias de la higiene.

Con estas nuevas condiciones es posible ofrecer á un inmigrante á su llegada alguna ocupación en el interior, ya que el

Departamento siempre tiene en su poder órdenes de los hacendados, de los comerciantes y demás interesados en toda la Isla.

Está en las miras de este Departamento inducir á inmigrantes que vayan á trabajar al campo, apartándoles de la tendencia muy general de quedarse en la Habana para dedicarse á los quehaceres del comercio.

Es también la estación de inmigrantes el lugar donde permanecen mientras se practica un minucioso reconocimiento, por el cual los que no son aceptables pueden ser excluídos deteniéndose les hasta que se presente la ocasión de deportarles.

Un número importante de niños de menos de catorce años de edad vienen de España sin medios de subsistencia; y como pudieran convertirse en una carga pública debería deportárseles según las leyes de Inmigración; pero dado que el país tiene la gran necesidad de los inmigrantes y que podemos allanar aquel obstáculo, se les obliga á permanecer en la estación en tanto el que haya de emplearles ofrece la oportuna garantía según el caso.

Antes de que existiera este Departamento, y á su llegada á la Habana los inmigrantes que no tenían recomendación para algún comerciante de la Habana, pero que disponían de algún dinero, eran llevados á ciertas fondas que había cercanas á los muelles y allí se les colocaba en habitaciones desaseadas, oscuras y húmedas, que estaban infestadas de toda clase de bichos; no se les ofrecía oportunidad de bañarse, y en ese estado de miseria tenían que estar hasta consumir su último centavo, que entonces se les echaba á la calle en el más terrible desamparo; aún se les retenía el equipaje con el pretexto de deuda contraida con hostelero. Durante el mando del General Ludlow, cuando se llevaron á cabo las primeras inspecciones de las casas, el Departamento de Salubridad quemó muchos baules y maletas llenas de ropa sucia y de objetos desechos ó en putrefacción que se encontraban en estas fondas; muchas fueron clausuradas.

Los inmigrantes que no tenían recursos ó recomendaciónes se echaban á la calle, y á cualquier hora se les veía vagando por los portales y paseos, durmiendo á la intemperie y viviendo como pillos ó pordioseros.

Fácil es comprender cual sería el estado de estos desgraciados; en país extrangero, sin amigos, pereciendo de hambre y todo lo que les rodeaba moral y materialmente infestado; sumamente predispuesto á contagio moral á causa de su ignorancia y su desamparo, y tambien al contagio morboso traido por su falta traida por su inmunidad, estaban fatalmente condenados á adquirir la enfermedad ó á caer victimas del vicio y de la depravación. Las estadísticas de demografía y de criminalidad confirman este aserto. Tales inmigrantes en consecuencia, se hubieran convertido en una carga pública al encerrarlos en el hospital ó en la cárcel.

El acto de poner remedio á tal estado de cosas es uno de los más caritativos de que haya constancia en la historia anterior de Cuba.

En la actualidad se llevan los inmigrantes del vapor á la estación y de allí á su destino, de donde resultan protegidos del

contagio moral, fruto de su permanencia entre las clases inferiores del pueblo de la Habana y también de la infección de la ciudad; siendo así que el reglamento se lleva á cabo en la Habana siempre que la fiebre amarilla prevalece en la ciudad.

LA ESTACIÓN DE INMIGRANTES EN TRISCORNIA.

La estación de inmigrantes es la base del Departamento. Fué construída por el de Ingenieros con arreglo á instrucciones de la Comisión nombrada por el Gobernador Militar, bajo la presidencia del coronel V. Harvard, Cirujano Mayor del Departamento, á quien se le debe el éxito obtenido.

La estación está situada al nordeste de la bahía de la Habana, sobre la meseta elevada que está entre la fortaleza de la Cabaña y el fuerte de San Diego. Es un lugar elevado y seco, abiertamente opuesto á la brisa del mar y por completo está fuera del alcance de las emanaciones palúdicas y de la población; no hay allí mosquitos y como éstos son los agentes por necesidad conductores de las mismas podemos dejar sentado desde luego que la estación no está infectada de paludismo ni de fiebre amarilla. La situación topográfica de la estación desde el punto de vista de la higiene, podemos decir sin temor que es ideal, y los hechos hasta aquí confirman esta severación.

El campamento tiene una forma de pentágalo irregular, con dos caras, lindando con la loma de Casa Blanca. Su superficie es aproximadamente de 30 acres, ó sean 160,000 yardas cuadradas, debiendo deducir de aquí como ocho acres que corresponden á la estación, situada dentro de sus límites.

El suelo es colorado y permeable con una capa calcárea completamente con declive hacia el noroeste.

La estación tiene seis fábricas de madera, estilo de cuartel, rectangulares y colocadas en dos líneas paralelas, á la distancia de unas 20 yardas entre sí. Cuatro son dormitorios para hombres, una lo es de mujeres y la otra está ocupada por el baño de ducha, lavabo, y cuartos de lavado y plancha. El piso de esta última está cerrado con cemento y cuenta con cañerías higiénicas modernas. Los cuartos referidos pertenecen al sistema moderno manual y las materias fecales se vierten diariamente en el mar; para esto se usa siempre un carro vertedor higiénico. Las vasijas contienen siempre cierta cantidad de cal.

El agua que se utiliza en la estación viene del acueducto de Vento.

Los dormitorios tienen comodidad para 400 inmigrantes. Estan construídos á la altura de una yarda ó más del suelo, de modo que por debajo circula libremente el aire. Están dotados de una puerta á cada extremo y espaciosas ventanas á cada lado con el objeto de obtener ventilación completa. Los pisos son de tabloncillos, y se les conserva en un estado de limpieza completa. Los camastros son por pares arriba y abajo con bastidor de alambre y resortes de acero en ambos extremos y barras de hierro vidriado. Estan provistos de colchones cómodos y espesos, frazadas y almohadas con fundas de almohadas de hilo blanco. No

se permite á los inmigrantes la entrada en los dormitorios sino á la hora de retirarse, y por ningún motivo se les consiente que lleven consigo su equipaje ni otros efectos de su uso personal.

El comedor es una construcción espaciosa de mampostería, rectangular en su forma, capaz para que 400 inmigrantes se sientien juntos. Este salon tiene amplias ventanas que dan gran ventilación.

La cocina está contigua al comedor tiene seis grandes fogones del ejército en que puede cocinarse para 2,000 inmigrantes de una vez. Tambien hay un comedor para mujeres y niños con un espacio para 40 personas y otro del mismo tamaño para los dependientes de la casa.

La estación cuenta tambien con otras fábricas necesarias: una cantina en que estan á la venta tabacos, fósforos, papel sobres, sellos y otros efectos por este orden para los inmigrantes. El dueño de esta cantina no paga ningún tributo por esta concesión, pero está obligado á vender los efectos á precios de la Habana, estando puesta á la vista la tarifa, siendo reconocido previamente por el Superintendente auxiliar. Se ha dado fianza á responder del fiel cumplimiento de este contrato.

Están prohibidas las bebidas alcohólicas.

En caso de contingencia cincuenta tiendas de hospital del Ejército pueden traerse á la estación. Hay fábricas y pisos prontos para recibirlas; ofrecen espacio para 400 inmigrantes más. Dos veces este año la estación ha ofrecido comodidad á 1,030 inmigrantes cada vez.

El pabellón de altas y bajas es una pequeña construcción que está cerca de la entrada, en donde se lleva el registro de inmigrantes. En él se consignan, el nombre, la edad, la condición social, ocupación, nacionalidad, si estuvo antes en Cuba, donde y cuanto tiempo, fecha de su alta, fecha de su baja, número de días de estancia en la estación con la cantidad pagada, y el número de la placa. Además se entrega á cada inmigrante una cuchara, una taza, una toalla y dos onzas de jabón.

Fuera de la estación hay también un establo con espacio para 20 caballos.

En el fuerte San Diego, que es anexo á la estación, están los alojamientos de la guardia, depósitos, oficinas y viviendas de los empleados. Alambres telefónicos comunican las distintas fábricas de la estación. La oficina del fuerte está en comunicación también con la oficina central de la Habana por medio de la línea militar.

En la actualidad se están plantando árboles en la estación; alrededor de la cerca eucaliptos y laureles y en la parte interior se sembrarán frutales. El agua de desperdicio de la estación se utilizará para el riego. Esta agua se lleva primero á dos tanques herméticamente cerrados, desde donde pasa por una cañería de hierro colado, provista de válvulas, á una serie de zanjas paralelas, entre las cuales se filtra, yendo á la tierra á medida que se van abriendo las válvulas. De esta manera se impide la formación de charcos y de consiguiente la formación de criaderos de mosquitos. El resultado de este procedimiento es excelente.

Utilizando esta agua para el riego, podremos cambiar enteramente el aspecto de la Estación, y hacer de un lugar árido y rocallaso una residencia hermosa y atractiva.

MECANISMO DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE INMIGRACIÓN.

Al llegar el inmigrante, los inspectores averiguan si ha estado ó no antes en Cuba, dónde y cuánto tiempo, fijando si es ó no probablemente inmune, si tiene ó no familiares en el país ó si trae cartas de recomendación ó dinero; si está ya comprometido y á qué clase de industria desea dedicarse, y muchos otros particulares. Según el resultado de esta indagación, se le permite desembarcar sin restricciones, ó se le traslada á la Estación hasta que halle en qué ocuparse ó una persona responsable ofrece por él una buena garantía de que se atenderá á su subsistencia debidamente.

Así que los inmigrantes entran en la Estación se bañan, reconocen su equipaje y lo depositan, y después se les señala una litera.

A las ocho de la mañana en invierno y á las siete en verano se les da el desayuno, consistente en café y leche y una hogaza de pan. Toman la merienda á las once de la mañana y la comida á las seis de la tarde. A las ocho van al dormitorio y á las nueve el clarín toca silencio.

Sólo se permite la entrada de 12 á 2 de la tarde, mediante permiso escrito del Superintendente.

Se cobra á los inmigrantes veinte centavos al día por su manutención. Cuando se prestan á hacer algún trabajo nada se les cobra; y en algunos casos se les señala un pequeño salario.

INFORME RELATIVO Á LA MARCHA DE LA ESTACIÓN DE INMIGRANTES.

Desde que se construyó la Estación, Noviembre 1º de 1900, hasta Diciembre 31 de 1901, llegaron á la Habana 22,879 inmigrantes (pasaje de tercera clase). Desembarcaron de los vapores 7,722 y se llevaron á la estación 15,158 que se distribuyeron por la Isla después de mantenidos.

Se lleva nota en nuestra oficina de la Habana del nombre y dirección de los que los emplean, con las cartas que presentan. Se han vuelto á admitir 364 inmigrantes al no satisfacerles la ocupación que se les ofrecía, haciendo pues un total de 15,522 de los mantenidos y distribuidos por la Estación. Fueron dados de baja 8,742 para la Habana, entre los cuales muchos se internaron después en el país. Es costumbre que, aún en el caso de marchar al interior, traigan los inmigrantes recomendaciones para parientes amigos en la Habana, y que pidan su baja para la ciudad mientras encuentran qué hacer en el campo. Marcharon directamente al interior, 6,544. Quedaron en la Estación en 31 de Diciembre 236 para figurar en el mes de Enero de 1902.

Desde el 1º de Noviembre de 1900 al 31 de Diciembre de 1901 fueron devueltos 44 inmigrantes por ser inadecuados; tres fallecieron en los hospitales, no habiendo sido despachados á causa

de su mal estado. De los 144 inmigrantes detenidos para ampliar su reconocimiento porque estaban propensos á convertirse en una carga pública, fueron luego dados de baja mediante una fianza á responder de que contaban con medios de subsistencia. Un Estado mensual comprensivo de sus nombres y sus direcciones respectivas se pasa al Superintendente de Beneficencia, proponiéndole que si algunas de las personas relacionadas en el Estado solicita tratamiento en algunos de los Hospitales del Municipio ó del Gobierno, se pasen los recibos del adeudo que resulte á esta oficina para recaudar su importe de quien corresponda.

Desde el 1º de Julio al 31 de Diciembre de 1901 fueron mandados á los hospitales de la Habana para su asistencia 121 inmigrantes. A dichos hospitales se les ha abonado por las Compañías de Vapores y por ese concepto $743.00 lo que produce una economía importante para el Tesoro de la Isla. Estos inmigrantes llegaron en cuatro vapores diferentes infestados de sarampión, habiendo contraido la enfermedad á bordo. En todos estos casos los pasajeros fueron acuartelados en tienda próximas á la estación.

Se bañaron y vistieron con ropa desinfectada y todo el equipaje fué desinfectado con formaldehyde. Tales precauciones sanitarias obtuvieron un exito completo, sin que la enfermedad cundiese entre los abergados en la estación. El Jefe de Sanidad fué provisto de una lista completa con los nombres y dirección de las familias que tenían niños y fueron despachadas desde los vapores. Su equipaje pasó al despacho del Servicio Hospital de Marina para su desinfección por erden del Jefe superior de la Cuarentena.

Durante el mes de Diciembre de 1901 el vapor Alfonso XIII de la Compañía Trasatlántica entró de la Coruña con un caso de viruelas entre los pasajeros del sollado. Los no imunes fueron despachados para el Mariel á completar el período de detención, después de vacunados por el Jefe de la Cuarentena que se había hecho cargo del barco, la tripulación y el equipaje pasando luego los pasajeros á este Departamento. La enfermedad no cundió.

Desde Diciembre de 1901, el Dr. Lorenzo V. Bango, está nombrado vacunador oficial del Departamento, se reconocen los inmigrantes que ingresan en la estación, y los que no tienen señales de haberles pegado la vacuna recientemente ó de haber tenido viruelas se les somete á la vacuna conforme á lo preceptuado por la Orden Civil Nº 165 serie de 1901.

RESUMEN GENERAL.

De Julio 1º á Diciembre 31, 1901.

Estado Nº 1.

Inmigrantes llegados		10,855
Despachados de á bordo	2,734	
Llevados á la Estación	8,121	
	10,855	
Inmigrates readmitidos	112	
Total general		10,967

DESTINO DE LOS INMIGRANTES LLEVADOS Á LA ESTACIÓN.

Bajas para la Habana	3,911	49%
,, ,, el interior	4,086	21%
Quedaron en la estación	236	
	8,233	

Estado Nº 2.

Costo total de gastos	$ 16,947.17
Costo líquido de gastos	10,011.74
Gasto del Gobierno al dia, ocasionado por el Departamento	54.41

Estado Nº 3.

COSTO EFECTIVO TOTAL Y LIQUIDO POR MANUTENCIÓN DE INMIGRANTES Y EMPLEADOS.

Subsistencias disponibles en Diciembre 31 y consumidas por la Estación	$ 352.27	
Cobro á los inmigrantes por manutención.	6,551.40	$ 6,903.67
Costo de compra de las mismas		5,355.89
Total abono á la cuenta de subsistencias.		$ 1,547.78

Estado Nº 4.

NUMERO DE RACIONES, SU COSTO Y PRODUCTO EN ESTE CONCEPTO.

41,570, al costo reglamentario de 25 cts. por ración..	$10,392.50
41,570, al costo reglamentario de $0.120,365 cts. por ración	5,003.62
Economizando al Gobierno	$5,388.88

ESTADO No. 1.

NÚMERO DE INMIGRANTES LLEGADOS Y DADOS DE BAJA POR EL DEPARTAMENTO DE INMIGRANTES EN EL MES DE JULIO DE 1901.

Fecha de la llegada.	NOMBRE DEL BARCO.	Número de inmigrantes.	Despachados desde el barco.	Llevados á Triscornia.	Despachados por la Estación.
1901.	*Pendientes de Junio*..	.....	.....	60	59
Julio 1.....	Vapor Yucatán.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 1	,, Alfonso XII ...	101	44	57	57
,, 2.....	,, Florida....	1	.....	1	1
,, 2.....	,, Exelsior....	4	....	4	4
,, 3.....	,, Cataluña.....	82	40	42	40
,, 3.. ..	,, Navarre	51	30	21	21
,, 4.	,, Orizaba...	10	2	8	8
,, 6.....	,, Comino...	54	31	23	23
,, 11.....	,, Monterey	3	. .....	3	3
,, 12.....	,, Chalmette.....	36	.....	36	36
,, 13.....	,, María Herrera.	1	.....	1	1
,, 16.....	,, Buenos Aires...	31	9	22	22
,, 17.....	,, México.....	40	5	35	35
,, 18	,, Yucatán	1	.....	1	1
,, 21.....	,, Alfonso XII ..	5	.....	5	5
,, 21.....	,, Monterey	22	.....	22	22
,, 22.. ...	,, Esperanza	5	....	5	5
,, 23.....	,, Exelsior....	13	.....	13	13
,, 23.....	,, Esperanza	9	.....	9	7
,, 24.....	,, Morro-Castle ...	1	.. ..	1	1
,, 24.....	,, Euskaro	60	11	49	44
,, 26.....	,, Martín Saenz...	38	21	17	16
,, 28... ..	,, Buenos Aires...	2	. .....	2	2
,, 30.....	,, Segurança	3	.....	3	....
,, 31.....	,, México.....	5	.....	5	....
,, 31.....	,, C. de Cádiz	102	45	57	.....
Readmitidos..	....	....	.....	8	3
		681	238	511	430

Número de inmigrantes llegados 511
Número de inmigrantes despachados 430

Número de inmigrantes que quedaban en la Estación..... 81

De 430 inmigrantes derpachados, 231 ó el 53½ por ciento fueron destinados á la Habana, y 199 ó el 46½ por ciento, al interior.

ESTADO No. 1.

NÚMERO DE INMIGRANTES LLEGADOS Y DESPACHADOS POR EL DEPARTAMENTO DE INMIGRACIÓN EN EL MES DE AGOSTO DE 1901.

Fecha de la llegada.	NOMBRE DEL BARCO.	Número de inmigrantes.	Despachados desde el barco.	Llevados á Triscornia.	Despachados desde la estación.
1901.	*Pendientes de Julio*...	.....	.....	81	78
Agosto 2...	Vapor Alfonso XIII...	73	32	41	41
,, 2...	,, Chalmette.....	2	1	1	1
,, 2...	,, Segurança	9	. ...	9	9
,, 4...	,, Wilfedro	40	19	21	21
,, 4...	,, Lafayette	44	14	30	30
,, 6...	,, Puerto Rico.....	69	25	44	41
,, 11. .	,, Esperanza.....	5	2	3	2
,, 12...	,, Havana..	2	.....	2	1
,, 14...	,, Mexico..... ..	15	7	8	7
,, 15...	,, Monserrat.	24	13	11	11
,, 17...	,, Nord	1	.....	1	.....
,, 18....	,, Monterey	6	3	3	3
,, 19 ...	,, Gaditano	56	9	47	43
,, 21...	,, Alfonso XIII...	2	.....	2	2
,, 22...	,, Florida.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 22...	,, C. of Washington	1	.....	1	1
,, 25 ..	,, Havana.....	10	3	7	7
,, 26...	,, Chalmette.....	11	....	11	8
,, 26 .	,, Coberta María..	6	.....	6	3
,, 26...	Vapor Esperanza.....	3	.....	3	3
,, 28...	,, Monserrat.....	4	.....	4	3
Readmitidos.	.. ..	.....	.....	10	7
		383	127	347	323

Número de inmigrantes llegados..... 347
Número de inmigrantes despachados. 323

Número de inmigrantes que quedaron en la estación. 24

De los 323 emigrantes despachados en Agosto de 1901, 182 ó el 56% fueron destinados á la Ciudad de la Habana, y 141 ó el 44% fueron al interior de la Isla.

NUMERO DE INMIGRANTES LLEGADOS Y DESPACHADOS POR EL DEPARTAMENTO DE INMIGRACIÓN DE LA HABANA EN EL MES DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1901.

Fecha de la llegada.	NOMBRE DEL BARCO.	Número de inmigrantes.	Despachados desde el barco.	Llevados á Triscornia.	Despachados de la Estación.
1901.	*Pendientes desde Agosto.*	.. ..	.....	24	21
Sept. 1.....	Vapor Alfonso XII. .	151	89	62	61
,, 1.....	,, Catalina	197	84	113	113
,, 2.	,, Segurança.....	6	... ...	6	6
,, 2..	,, Exelsior.....	3	.....	3	3
,, 2.....	,, Monterey.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 3.	,, M. M. Pinillos.	19	1	18	18
,, 5.....	,, Alfonso XII....	3	.....	3	2
,, 5.....	,, Saint Germain.	62	22	40	39
,, 5.....	,, Monterey...	1	.....	1	1
,, 6.....	,, M. M. Pinillos.	9	.....	9	9
,, 8.....	,, Esperanza	8	3	5	5
,, 9.....	,, Chalmette.....	15	1	14	14
,, 10.....	,, Havana.....	6	0	6	6
,, 11.....	,, Berenguer	42	8	34	34
,, 11.... .	,, México	7	5	2	2
,, 12.....	,, M. Herrera	31	4	27	27
,, 12.....	,, Havana.....	2	.....	2	2
,, 15.....	,, Monterey.....	6	1	5	5
,, 16.....	,, Segurança	2	.. .	2	2
,, 16.....	,, Buenos Aires...	20	4	16	16
,, 16.....	,, Santanderino ..	62	16	46	45
,, 17.	,, Saint Germain.	4	.....	4	4
,, 17.	,, Segurança	1	.....	1	1
,, 18.....	,, Aransas	13	2	11	11
,, 18.....	,, Morro Castle ..	2	.....	2	2
,, 19.....	,, Segurança	2	... .	2	2
,, 20.....	,, Alfonso XII...	3	.....	3	3
,, 22.....	,, Havana.....	6	1	5	5
.. 24.....	,, Florida.....	2	.....	2	1
,, 25.....	,, México..	5	3	2	1
,, 26..	,, Chalmette	1	.....	1	1
,, 27.....	,, Esperanza	1	.. ..	1	....
,, 28.	,, Buenos Aires...	7	..... .	7	.....
,, 30.....	,, Segurança	8	.....	8	.....
Readmitidos...	... .	.....	... .	3	1
		708	244	491	464

Número de inmigrantes llegados..... 491
Número de inmigrantes despachados 464
Número de inmigrantes que quedaron en la Estación 27

De los 464 inmigrantes despachados en Septiembre de 1901, fueron para la Habana 56 ó sea un 56%, y 204 para el interior, ó sea el 44%.

ESTADO Nº 1.

NUMERO DE INMIGRANTES LLEGADOS Y DESPACHADOS POR EL DEPARTAMENTO DE INMIGRACIÓN DE LA HABANA, EN EL MES DE OCTUBRE DE 1901.

Fecha de la llegada.	NOMBRE DEL BARCO.	Número de inmigrantes.	Despachados á bordo.	Llevados á Triscornia.	Despachados de la Estación.
1901.	*Pendientes de Septiembre*	.....	.....	27	25
Oct. 1.....	Vapor Monterey.....	9	.....	9	9
,, 2..... ..	,, Morro Castle...	3	.....	3	3
,, 2..	,, C. de Cádiz.. ..	255	58	197	196
,, 3.....	,, Florida.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 4.....	,, Aransas	1	.....	1	1
,, 5.....	,, Alfonso XIII..	625	272	353	353
,, 5.....	,, Navarre	557	165	392	391
,, 6.....	,, Catalina	101	54	47	47
,, 6.....	,, Esperanza	13	2	11	11
,, 7...	,, Riojano..... ..	290	7	283	280
,, 8.....	,, Habana.....	2	... .	2	2
,, 9.....	,, México	8	3	5	5
,, 11.....	,, Havana..... ...	4	.....	4	4
,, 12.....	,, Argentino.....	345	35	310	308
,, 13.....	,, Monterey..... .	8	3	5	5
,, 14.....	,, Chalmette.....	7	.....	7	7
,, 18.....	,, Segurança.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 20.....	,, Monserrat.....	56	26	30	28
,, 20.....	,, Alfonso XIII...	5	.....	5	4
,, 21.....	,, Esperanza.	1	.....	1	1
,, 24.....	,, Madrileño	293	39	254	244
,, 25.....	,, Esperanza.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 25...	,, Cherusquia.....	7	.....	7	7
,, 26.....	,, G. Carvajo.....	7	.....	7	7
,, 28.....	,, Chalmette.....	3	.....	3	3
,, 30.....	,, Morro Castle...	17	.....	17	11
,, 31.....	,, Monserrat.....	5	.....	5	.....
,, 31.....	,, Alfonso XII...	956	284	672	.....
,, 31..	,, Monterey	2	.....	2	.....
Readmitidos ..	.....	.....	.....	12	5
		3.583	949	2.674	1,960

Número de inmigrantes llegados..... 2,674
Número de inmigrantes despachados..... 1,960

Número de inmigrantes que quedaron en la Estación..... 714

De los 1,960 inmigrantes despachados, 1,025 ó el 52% fueron para la Habana, y 935 ó el 48% para el interior.

ESTADO Nº 1.

NUMERO DE INMIGRANTES LLEGADOS Y DESPACHADOS POR EL DEPARTAMENTO DE INMIGRACION, HABANA, EN EL MES DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1901.

Fecha de la llegada	NOMBRE DEL BARCO.	Número de inmigrantes.	Despachados por el barco.	Llevados á Triscornia.	Despachados en la estación
1901.	*Pendientes de Octubre*...	.....	.....	714	701
Nov. 1... ..	Vapor J. Forgas.....	78	15	63	61
,, 1.....	,, Cataluña.. ...	456	199	257	255
,, 1	,, Reingresados..	.....	.....	1	1
,, 2.....	,, Alfonso XII....	5	..... .	5	5
,, 2.....	,, Julia	1	.....	1	1
,, 3.....	,, Esperanza.....	2	.....	2	2
,, 3	,, Normandie	432	137	295	293
,, 4.. ...	,, Pío IX	77	8	69	68
,, 5.....	,, Aransas.....	6	.....	6	6
,, 5.....	,, Reingresados..	. .. .	.....	1	1
,, 11.....	,, Chalmette.....	14	.....	14	14
,, 11 ...	,, J. Gallart	834	32	802	787
,, 12	,, Reingresados..	.....	.....	1	1
,, 13.....	,, Morro Castle...	5	.....	5	5
,, 13.....	,, Seguranca.....	3	.....	3	3
,, 14.....	,, Normandie.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 17.....	,, Yucatán	6	2	4	4
,, 18.....	,, Esperanza.....	35	30	5	5
,, 18	,, Alfonso XII...	3	1	2	1
,, 19.....	,, Buenos Aires..	73	31	42	42
,, 20.....	,, México	8	.....	8	8
,, 21.....	,, Comino.....	421	24	397	366
,, 21	,, Reingresados..	.....	.....	1	.....
,, 23.....	,, Reingresados..	.....	....	2	1
,, 25.....	,, Havana	13	.....	13	13
,, 25.. ...	,, Reingresados..	.....	.....	1	.....
,, 26.....	,, Reingresados..	.....	.....	2	2
,, 29	,, Buenos Aires..	4	1	3	.....
,, 30.....	,, Martín Sáenz...	165	15	150	.....
		2642	495	2870	2647

Número de inmigrantes llegados..... 2,870
Número de inmigrantes despachados 2,647

Número de inmigrantes que quedaron en la Estación 223

De los 2,647 inmigrantes despachados en el mes de Noviembre de 1901, 1,264 ó el 48% fueron destinados á la ciudad de la Habana, y 1,383 ó sea el 52% fueron destinados al interior de la Isla.

ESTADO N° 1.

NUMERO DE INMIGRANTES LLEGADOS Y DESPACHADOS POR EL DEPARTAMENTO DE INMIGRACION, HABANA, EN EL MES DE DICIEMBRE DE 1901.

Fecha de la llegada.	NOMBRE DEL BARCO.	Número de inmigrantes.	Despachados por el barco.	Llevados á Triscornia.	Despachados en la estación.
1901.	*Pendientes de Noviembre*	... .	.....	223	216
Dic. 1.....	Vapor Gaditano.....	51	....	51	51
,, 1..	,, Esperanza	2	.....	2	2
,, 2..	,, Yucatán.....	12	8	4	4
,, 2.....	,, Reingresados...	....	.....	3	3
,, 3.....	,, Julia..	1	.....	1	1
,, 3	,, Miami.....	1	.....	1	1
,, 3...	,, Aransas	4	....	4	4
,, 4.....	,, La Navarre	385	127	258	257
,, 4.....	,, Alfonso XIII ..	87	30	57	56
,, 5..	,, Reingresados...	... .	.....	1	1
,, 6..	,, C. de Cádiz.....	337	144	193	193
,, 8..	,, Monterey	2	1	1	1
,, 8.....	,, C. de Cádiz....	1	.....	1	1
,, 9..	,, Havana.	18	13	5	5
,, 9..	,, Puerto Rico...	437	41	396	395
,, 10.....	,, Stolberg	202	55	147	147
,, 10.....	,, Reingresados...	.....	..... .	3	2
,, 10..	,, C. de Cádiz... .	4	. .....	4	4
,, 11.....	,, C. de Cádiz.....	6	.....	6	6
,, 11.....	,, Alfonso XIII ..	1	.....	1	1
,, 14.....	,, C. de Cádiz....	1	....	1	1
,, 15.....	,, Alfonso XIII ..	616	122	494	490
,, 16.....	,, Esperanza	2	.. ..	2	2
,, 16..	,, Yucatán	8	.....	8	7
,, 21.....	,, P. Satrústegui.	40	13	27	27
,, 21.....	,, C. Wifredo.....	107	25	82	77
,, 24..	,, Euskaro.....	226	1	225	195
,, 24.... ...	,, Monterey	1	.....	1	....
,, 25.....	,, Morro Castle...	23	.....	23	23
,, 26.....	,, Reingresados ..	.... ..	.....	1	.....
,, 30.....	,, Esperanza	2	.....	2	....
,, 30..	,, Reingresados ..	. .....	.....	2	....
,, 31.....	,, Alfonso XII....	281	102	179	..... .
		2,858	682	2,409	2,173

Número de inmigrantes llegados. 2,409
Número de inmigrantes despachados..... 2,173
Número de inmigrantes que quedaron en la Estación 236

De los 2,173 inmigrantes despachados en el mes de Diciembre de 1901, 949 ó el 44% fueron destinados á la ciudad de la Habana y 1,224 ó el 56% fueron al interior de la Isla.

ESTADO No. 1.

RECAPITULACION.

FECHA, 1901.	Número de inmigrantes.	Despachados de abordo.	Llevados al campamento	Reingresados.	Despachados para la Habana.	Para el interior.	Total.	Pendientes en Enero 1902.
Pendiente del mes de Junio.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julio	681	238	443	8	231	199	430	.....
Agosto	383	127	256	10	182	141	323	.....
Septiembre	708	244	464	3	260	204	464	.....
Octubre.....	3,583	948	2,635	12	1,025	935	1,960	.....
Noviembre	2,642	495	2,147	9	1,264	1,383	2,647	.....
Diciembre.....	2,858	682	2,176	10	949	1,224	2,173	236
	10,855	2,734	8,121	112	3,911	4,086	7,997	236

La proporción de los despachados para la ciudad de la Habana y para el interior, es como sigue: para la ciudad 49%; para el interior 51%.

OBSERVACIONES.—Entre los inmigrantes despachados desde la estación al interior, se incluyeron 34 que por no ser ciudadanos recomendables, fueron reembarcados para los paises de su procedencia; y tres murieron en los hospitales.

ESTADO Nº 1.

INMIGRANTES LLEGADOS AL CAMPAMENTO DE TRISCORNIA EN JULIO 1º Á DICIEMBRE 31 DE 1901.

Varones de 1 á 14 años	776	
Hembras ,, 1 á 14 ,,	134	
		910
Varones de 14 á 45 años	6,392	
Hembras ,, 14 á 45 ,,	620	
		7,012
Varones de más de 45 años	184	
Hembras ,, ,, de 45 ,,	66	
		350
Total de inmigrantes llegados al campamento.		8,172

NACIONALIDAD.

De España	6,543	
,, Inglaterra	8	
,, Italia	52	
,, China	198	
,, Cuba	49	
,, Islas Canarias	1,060	
,, Francia	14	
,, Siria	163	
,, México	15	
,, Puerto Rico	48	
,, Estados Unidos	5	
,, Bélgica	1	
,, Venezuela	3	
,, Noruega	3	
,, Alemania	2	
,, Brasil	1	
,, Chile	1	
,, Perú	1	
,, Martinica	1	
,, República Argentina	4	
		8,172

ESTADO Nº 2.

GASTOS LÍQUIDOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO, DE JULIO 1º Á DICIEMBRE 31 DE 1901.

Pagados por haberes, Julio	$	1,535 47
,, ,, ,, Agosto		1,465.32
,, ,, ,, Septiembre		1,491.49
,, ,, ,, Octubre		1,522.98
,, ,, ,, Noviembre		1,612.32
,, ,, ,, Diciembre		1,573.65
	$	9,201.23

TRANSPORTE.

Pagado en Julio	$ 1.09	
,, ,, Agosto	3.29	
,, ,, Noviembre	.50	
,, ,, Diciembre	.72	$ 5.60

MANUTENCIÓN.

Compras en Julio	$ 490.96	
,, ,, Agosto	348.63	
,, ,, Septiembre	416.00	
,, ,, Octubre	1,201.97	
,, ,, Noviembre	1,368.19	
,, ,, Diciembre	1,381.84	
	$ 5,207.59	
Disponible en Junio 30	71.05	$ 5,278.64

FORRAGE.

Compras de Julio	$ 65.12	
,, ,, Agosto	47.39	
,, ,, Septiembre	82.76	
,, ,, Octubre	65.33	
,, ,, Noviembre	39.56	
,, ,, Diciembre	82.66	
	$ 382.82	
Disponible en Junio 30	5 51	$ 388.33

ALUMBRADO.

Compras de Julio....	$	22.20	
,, de Agosto.....		27.80	
,, de Septiembre..... ...		27.80	
,, de Octubre		27.80	
,, de Noviembre.....		55.60	
,, de Diciembre		78.06	
	$	239.26	
Disponible en Junio 30....		17.55	$ 256.81

JABON.

Compras de Julio	$	8.00	
,, de Agosto		4.75	
,, de Septiembre.		8.70	
,, de Octubre		12.70	
,, de Noviembre.....		22.15	
,, de Diciembre.....		40.12	$ 96.42

EFECTOS VARIOS.

Compras de Julio.....	$	83.99	
,, de Agosto.		35.87	
,, de Septiembre		148.16	
,, de Octubre.....		185.91	
,, de Noviembre		155.52	
,, de Diciembre		46.52	$ 655.97

EFECTOS DE ESCRITORIO.

Compras de Julio	$	34.15	
,, de Agosto.....		63.65	
,, de Septiembre		44.25	
,, de Octubre...		58.60	
,, de Noviembre.		33.23	
,, de Diciembre.....		43.35	$ 277.23

COMBUSTIBLE.

Compras de Julio	$	36.05	
,, de Agosto.....		43.76	
,, de Septiembre..		33.47	
,, de Octubre.....		61.80	
,, de Noviembre.....		56.65	
,, de Diciembre.		51.50	$ 283.23

MEDICINAS.

Compras de Julio	$ 6.96		
,, de Agosto	2.15		
,, de Noviembre	2.57	$	11.68

HIELO.

Compras de Julio	$ 14.39		
,, de Agosto	15.50		
,, de Septiembre	15.00		
,, de Octubre	15.50		
,, de Noviembre	10.75		
,, de Diciembre	7.75	$	78.89

MADERAS.

Compras de Julio	$ 24.00		
,, de Agosto	31.70		
,, de Octubre	5.55		
,, de Noviembre	13.99	$	75.24

ALQUILERES.

Pagado por oficina en la ciudad y por teléfono de la ciudad:

En Julio	$ 56.35		
,, Agosto	56.31		
,, Septiembre	56.31		
,, Octubre	56.31		
,, Noviembre	56.31		
,, Diciembre	56.31	$	337.90
		$	16,947.17

ESTADO Nº 2.

RESUMENES.

Haberes del Departamento	$	9,201.23
Transportes		5.60
Mantención		5.278.64
Forrage		388.33
Aceite para el alumbrado		256.81
Jabón		96.42
Efectos varios		655.97
Recados de escribir		277.23
Combustible		283.23
Madicinas		11.68
Hielo		78.89
Madera		75.24
Alquileres de oficina y teléfono		337.90
	$	16,947.17

Á DEDUCIR.

Subsistencias disponibles, Diciembre 31	$ 172.42		
Aceite para el alumbrado	26.63		
Jabón	5.13		
Efectos de subsistencia usados en la cuarentena	179.85		
	$ 384.03		
Gabelas por mantención cobradas á los inmigrantes	$ 6.551.40	$	6,935.43
Total de gastos líquidos		$	10,011.74

Costo total líquido para el Gobierno por gastos del Departamento, al día, $54.41.

ESTADO Nº 3.

CUENTA DE VÍVERES DEMOSTRATIVA DEL GASTO TOTAL Y EL LÍQUIDO QUE OCASIONAN LOS INMIGRANTES Y EMPLEADOS.

Por completo subsistencias, Julio		$	490.96
,, ,, combustible, ,,			5.15
,, ,, subsistencias, Agosto			348.63
,, ,, combustible, ,,			10.30
,, ,, subsistencias, Septiembre			416.00
,, ,, combustible, ,,			5.15
,, ,, subsistencias, Octubre			1,201.97
,, ,, combustible, ,,			20.60
,, ,, subsistencias, Noviembre			1,368.19
,, ,, combustible, ,,			15.45
,, ,, subsistencias, Diciembre			1,381.84
,, ,, combustible, ,,			20.60
Disponibles, Junio 30			71.05
Total		$	5,355.89

Á DEDUCIR.

Subsistencias disponibles, Diciembre 31.	$ 172.42		
,, utilizadas en la Cuarentena	179.85		
	$ 352.27		
Gabelas cobradas por víveres, Julio	329.00		
,, ,, ,, ,, Agosto	237.60		
,, ,, ,, ,, Stbre	386.80		
,, ,, ,, ,, Octubre	1,780.20		
,, ,, ,, ,, Nbre	2,012.80		
,, ,, ,, ,, Dbre	1,805.00	$	6,903.67
Total para abonar á la cuenta de subsistencias		$	1,547,78

ESTADO Nº 4.

DEMOSTRATIVO DE LAS RACIONES CONSUMIDAS, SU COSTO EFECTIVO Y GANANCIAS POR ESTA CUENTA.

Total de víveres consumidos.....	$ 5,003.62	
Por 23 empleados y 16 Guardias Rurales en 184 dias, 7.176 raciones á	$ 0.12.0365	$ 863.85
Por 8,233 inmigrantes, 34,394 raciones incluyendo el 50% del número justo de raciones remitidas por orden á...	$ 0.12.0365	$ 4,139.77
Total.....	.....	$ 5,003.62
41,570 raciones á $0.25 (consignación del Gobierno) hubieran sido.....	.....	$ 10,392.50
Al justo precio de $0,12.0365.....	.....	5,003.62
Economía de.....	.....	$ 5,388.88
Cantidades recaudadas de los inmigrantes	.....	$ 6,551.40
Costo total de mantención de 8,233 inmigrantes	.....	$ 4,139.77
Economía líquida por este concepto.	.....	$ 2,411.63

NOTA: El Gobierno Militar fijó el gasto máximo de 25 cts. americanos por manutención y combustible de cada inmigrante; el estado que antecede demuestra que menos de la mitad de la cantidad se invirtió, á la vez que se proporcionó alimento suficiente y sano, con economía de $5,388.88.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

CAPT. LUCIEN YOUNG,

CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,

HAVANA, CUBA,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,

1901.

vol 6

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,

Havana, Cuba, July 13, 1901.

The Adjutant General,
Department of Cuba,
Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following annual report relative to the office of the Captain of the Port of Havana for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

I first desire to express my sense of obligation to each of the clerks and employees of the office, especially to my Chief Clerk, Mr. J. A. Giles, all of whom have efficiently aided me in the execution of my duties.

OFFICE.

The office force now consists of twelve employees, a slight increase over the previous fiscal year, which increase has been made necessary owing to the work of administrative audit of the accounts of the sub-ports of the Island, and increased correspondence.

The force is still inadequate for the amount of work required, such as the registration of property, the issuing of licenses, the keeping of records of vessels inspected, of passengers entering and departing from Havana, and of offenses committed in the harbor, together with the extensive correspondence with the different sub-ports and with the municipal courts in regard to transfers, sales, liens, mortgages, leases, etc., of property afloat for judicial procedure, the assessment of taxes, etc.

For the present, however, no further increase is recommended.

Every effort has been made within the last year to trace and to properly enroll all properties pertaining to the marine jurisdiction. Many of the records of the office were removed to Spain at the time of the evacuation by the Spanish authorities, and those that were left were in the form of continuous journals extending as far back as the year 1865, and in which there had been but few corrections made. It is frequently found that vessels and other property are recorded which have been lost or destroyed, and, in many instances, recorded under the names of the old owners, those of the actual and rightful owners not appearing in the records at all. Everything possible has been done to correct the deficiencies, and the records brought up to date as nearly complete as has been practicable under the circumstances.

There has been completely arranged, classified and indexed a

most thorough record of passengers arriving at and departing from Havana since the year 1854, with the exception of a few months.

There are attached statistics showing the number of passengers entering and leaving port during the fiscal year, together with statistics covering the number, classes and nationalities of vessels entered and cleared.

HARBOR PATROL.

The harbor patrol is at present in a most efficient condition, well disciplined, composed of picked men, and commanded by a sober, energetic and attentive Captain.

The force is entirely too small for the amount of work they are called upon to perform, and upon frequent occasions they have been required to work from sixteen to eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. Upon no occasion, however, has there been any complaint from them as to the amount of work imposed.

The barracks and quarters for the patrolmen and crews of launches are inspected twice daily, and are kept in good sanitary condition.

The camped space of the guard room has frequently caused considerable inconvenience, as on occasions when the entire crew of a vessel are held under arrest pending preliminary examination.

I am in hopes, however, that, upon the completion of the passenger landing now in course of erection near the Machina, the two rooms adjoining the guard room, which were temporarily loaned to the Collector of Customs for the use of the boarding inspectors, will be vacated.

As soon as I am able to obtain possession of these rooms it is my purpose to arrange the smaller of the two for the reception of persons rescued from drowning, and to provide the necessary blankets, sheets, rubber cloths and other material which have heretofore been supplied from the personal effects of the harbor patrol. This room can also be used for keeping dead bodies found in the harbor and brought here for preliminary investigation by the municipal judges and medical authorities before being sent to the morgue. Several times corpses found in the harbor have been permitted to lie in front of the building for several hours before the authorities could be secured to conduct the necessary investigation, they being occupied in some other portion of the city. At other times such delays have been caused by inability to obtain a dead wagon.

As a relief from such a state of affairs it is respectfully recommended that a one-horse wagon, properly fitted up, be placed at the immediate disposition of the Captain of the Port.

Owing to the recent numerous strikes in the harbor the harbor patrol has been at times very much overtaxed, and I am indebted to the Supervisor and to the Chief of Police of Havana for their extreme courtesy in furnishing me with a sufficient number of extra policemen to maintain order.

The masters of the great number of small boats and launches in the harbor have been kept under such a thorough system of espionage that in no harbor of the world is more perfect discipline maintained among this class.

A patrol boat is kept constantly patrolling the bay day and night.

Owing to the great difficulty in obtaining competent engineers capable of handling the small tubular boilers the patrol boats have been the cause of a great deal more expense than would have been the case had proper men been available for the work.

BUOYS.

During the early part of the spring, before the commencement of the quarantine season, all of the buoys in the harbor were taken up, repaired, painted and replaced. The old and improperly shaped buoys, marking the shoals and channels of the harbor, were removed, and new buoys of correct shape and properly painted placed in their stead.

At Mariel the deep water channel leading from the sea to the quarantine station has been marked with new buoys so that now vessels of the largest draft can enter the narrow channel up to and anchor off the quarantine station.

SIGNAL STATION.

The signal station at Morro Castle has been conducted in a most satisfactory and economical manner and has rendered efficient service, greatly benefitting the shipping and commercial interests of the city and of the pilots.

INSPECTION OF VESSELS AND LICENSES.

The rules and regulations in regard to the inspection of vessels have been followed out as far as it has been practicable to do so.

It has been extremely difficult to compel the owners and masters of vessels to place them at the disposition of the Inspectors without, in some way, interfering with their regular trips, and a disposition has been shown on the part of many to use every endeavor to avoid or to prevent inspections.

Many of the steamers engaged in the coastwise trade of Cuba are vessels that are old and much worn, with boilers and engines, not only of an old type of construction, but which are burned, leaking and rackety; and to rigidly enforce the regulations would mean to refuse certificates to fully seventy-five per cent of them. Rigid inspections have been enforced only when considered necessary to insure the safety and preservation of life and property.

During the year there were inspected at Havana fifty-five steam vessels, and a great number of sailing vessels.

There have been issued up to date at the different ports of the Island 1,578 licenses, as follows:

Masters of steam vessels	202
Mates of steam vessels	17
Chief Engineers	167
Assistant Engineers	101
Harbor Pilots	87
Coastwise Pilots	29
Masters of sailing vessels	975
Total	1,578

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The landing steps and approaches in front of the building have been greatly improved and placed in a most sanitary condition by the construction of a concrete wall and steps, replacing the old rotten wooden wall and steps, and in addition, the entire landing has been cemented.

The area in front of the landings has been dredged out and now affords ample depth of water alongside the pier, landings and steps for the launches of this Department.

All of the above work has been done under the supervision of the Engineer Department.

Since my last report there have been but few repairs necessary to the building, and the expenses therefore have been greatly reduced.

QUARANTINE.

The quarantine regulations have been rigidly enforced, and every assistance possible has been afforded to the officers of the Marine Hospital Service in the performance of their duties.

FLOODS.

During this Spring there have been several extraordinary rainfalls and freshets. During the month of May the Almendares River overflowed its banks, inundating the surrounding country to quite a depth, causing some loss of life and great damage and destruction of property. As soon as the matter was reported to me two life boats were placed on furniture wagons and taken through the country to the river.

In the unprecedented time of two hours from the time the information was received these life boats were placed in the water in the overflown district, five or six miles from the harbor, and six persons who were in a dangerous position on the roof of one of the houses that was being gradually washed away were rescued.

CLEANLINESS OF THE HARBOR.

The freshet above referred to without doubt contributed a great deal towards improving the water in the bay, as on the inside of the harbor the water was between six and seven inches higher than the level of the sea, producing a very strong current in the narrow entrance channel and washing the accumulated surface debris out to sea.

The regulations regarding the dumping of garbage and rubbish into the harbor have been strictly carried out, resulting in a great improvement in the appearance of the water and in its sanitary conditon. and I doubt if the waters of any closed harbor in proximity to a large city are any clearer than in the harbor of Havana.

Large schools of fish may now be seen at any time, even up to the mouth of the Slaughter-house breek—something that has never before been known.

I am of the opinion that with the present condition of the water in front of the wharves it would be perfectly safe to permit vessels, even during the sickly season, to come alongside the docks to work their cargo or take off land passengers; whereas, at present, they are required to moor to buoys in the harbor.

WRECKS.

In my last annual report I recommended removal of the wreck of the "Maine" from the harbor of Havana, and of the "Alfonso XII" from the mouth of the harbor of Mariel.

Since then, in accordance with instructions received from the Military Governor, advertisements were inserted in the leading papers of the United States inviting proposals for the removal of these wrecks.

On December 15, 1900, proposals were opened, received from nine different contractors, ranging from $735,000 to $80,000 for the removal of the "Maine" and one bid of $200,000 for the removal of the "Alfonso XII."

None of these propositions being considered satisfactory, bids were again advertised for to be opened on February 1, 1901.

At this opening propositions were received from thirteen firms; and that of the firm of Chamberlin & Co., being the lowest, was accepted. They agree to remove both wrecks and to pay to the Military Government of the Island of Cuba three per cent of the proceeds of the sale of all material recovered. They are required to furnish bond in the sum of $25,000 for the removal of any obstructions placed by them in the harbor; and, in order to guard against the removal of valuable material only and the abandonment of the rest, the contract provides that no portion of the material shall be removed or sold without the consent of the Captain of the Port.

The time of completion of the contract expired on the 1st of July, 1901. There is, however, a provision to the effect that, should unforeseen contingencies arise, the time could be extended to March 1, 1902.

Mr. N. F. Chamberlin, the manager of the firm, in an effort to carry out his part of the contract, brought to Havana blocks, tackle, hawsers, capstans and other material to the value of some $10,000, and upon returning to the United States for the purpose of procuring additional supplies, was taken very ill with blood poison, and has been for some time confined to his bed.

The certificate of the doctor in attendance has been produced in evidence of such sickness, and Mr. Chamberlin was notified

that it would be necessary for him to send to Havana some agent or representative to commence the work, and to signify his intention to carry out the provisions of the contract.

From correspondence and information that I have received in regard to the reliability of this firm, it is my belief that the work of removal of the two wrecks will be carried out in accordance with the terms of the contract.

STRIKES.

There have been several strikes in the harbor on the part of stevedores, lightermen and 'longshoremen, which assumed, on one or two occasions, very serious proportions, and threatened not only the peace of the harbor, but the commercial interests as well.

Before any damage was caused, however, the owners of lighters, the representatives of the important shipping and importing firms of the city, together with the leaders of the various labor organizations, were brought together at the office of the Captain of the Port and the subject gone over in detail.

This consultation resulted in an agreement on the part of each concerned, which agreement was embodied in tariffs covering the work of stevedores and lightermen, and subsequently published in the Official Gazette as a decree by the Military Governor. The tariffs thus became a law, and are apparently perfectly satisfactory at present.

The only time at which any feeling of dissatisfaction has been exhibited was for a short period just prior to the recent municipal elections, when certain candidates for office, particularly in Regla, in an effort to obtain political preferment, caused some agitation, which, at one time, looked very serious.

The leaders of the associations were sent for and advised as to the proper course to be pursued, and I believe they are at present satisfied with the tariff as it now exists, and are not likely to cause much trouble in the near future.

Every effort has been made on my part to support the laboring element in the harbor of Havana, at the same time recognizing the justice of the rights and privileges of the shipping interests, and, while there may be some dissatisfaction in regard to the amount of wages received, it is not my belief that there is any place within the civilized world where labor and capital have fewer interests in controversy; and in every instance, while pursuing a course of investigation, I have found an extreme willingness upon the part of the owners of shipping and the representatives of the commercial houses to extend every reasonable concession to the laboring class.

TIME-BALL.

The time-ball, which was installed last year, over the office of the Captain of the Port, has, with few exceptions, worked admirably, and from the verbal opinions expressed to me by masters of various vessels has been of inestimable value.

The time-ball is situated in:

Latitude N. 23° 08′ 50.26″
Longitude W. 5^h 29^m 24^s

The ball is dropped at noon, 75th Meridian West from Greenwich, local time 11 hours, 30 minutes and 36 seconds.

WHARF.

It is again respectfully recommended that authority be granted for the construction of a small wharf or pier to extend out from the landing in front of this building.

It has been estimated by the Engineer Department that a pier large enough to accommodate the numerous launches and small boats which congregate at these landings can be built for a sum not to exceed four hundred dollars.

GENERAL.

Several communications have been received from Lloyds' agency in London asking for information in regard to the establishment of certain signal stations on the coast of the Island of Cuba, by means of which information may be transmitted through their agencies in regard to passing vessels.

At present the well equipped signal station at Havana answers all purposes, and in view of the fact that the Mona Passage and the Yucatan Channel at the two extremities of the island are the main channels leading from the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico into the Caribbean Sea, it necessarily follows that a great number of vessels pass close to Cape Maysí and Cape San Antonio.

For the purposes of insurance and assistance to the commercial interests, as well as a benefit to the Island of Cuba, it is most earnestly recommended that signal stations be established both at Cape Maysí and Cape San Antonio, properly equipped, and connected by either long-distance telephone or telegraph with the nearest telegraph stations. By this means all vessels passing can signal their number, port of departure and port of destination, which can be transmitted to the head office in Havana by telegraph, and from there communicated to the agents of such vessels and through them to the respective owners and home governments.

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTS AND ARRESTS BY THE HARBOR PATROL AT HAVANA, CUBA, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

Vessels reported without lights	165
Fighting and disorderly conduct	110
Disobeying and resisting patrolmen	102
Blockading landings and steps	75
Throwing trash or rubbish overboard	43
Stealing	31
Carried forward	526

Brought forward	526
Violating quarantine regulations	32
Mutiny	24
Committing nuisances in harbor	24
Boats without tariffs, folios, etc.	23
Stowaways	21
Drunk	21
Desertions	21
At request of municipal police	17
Overcharging tariff	17
Carrying excessive number of passengers	16
Running at excessive rate of speed	12
Upon orders from civil courts	11
Tying to shoal buoys	9
At request of Consuls	8
Blockading gangways of vessels	7
Violating Customs regulations	5
Upon orders from Military authorities	5
Gambling	4
Failure to report for trial	3
Crime against nature	2
Libel	2
Insane	1
Minors detained	1
Attempt at suicide	1
Total	813

Of the above the following dispositions were made:

Warned and dismissed	385
Fined	145
Sent to Correctional Court for trial	80
Returned to vessels	74
Delivered to Municipal police	34
Imprisoned	28
Vessels sailed before trial	20
Boats held	15
Delivered to Consuls	13
Sent to Court of First Instance and Instruction	12
Returned to Immigration camp	5
Licenses suspended or revoked	2
Total	813

There were 51 sick or injured persons sent to Hospital No. 1; 51 to Hospital Mercedes; 9 to Las Animas Hospital; 1 to Hospital San Lázaro; and 69 to the Casa de Socorro and returned to vessels or sent home.

42 trips were made to sea with dead animals.

46 boats adrift and three miscellaneous articles were recovered and restored to owners.

2 lost children were found and restored to their parents.

41 weapons were confiscated.

11 cases of collisions were decided.

During the year 19 persons were drowned in the harbor, 13 of the bodies being recovered. Seven of the bodies were unidentified.

There was collected during the entire year, from fines and penalties imposed, the sum of $537.50.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, there were 1,403 ocean going vessels entered the harbor, classified as follows:

	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	TOTAL.
STEAM VESSELS.													
American	47	41	43	43	39	49	44	33	41	47	49	52	528
Norwegian	11	4	14	13	13	14	8	16	14	25	25	16	173
Spanish	16	11	9	12	10	13	12	9	13	15	14	11	145
British	8	10	11	8	10	10	14	19	22	11	10	7	140
German	4	5	8	6	6	3	3	3	4	1	2	4	49
Cuban	3	3	2	4	5	4	2	2	2	3	3	4	37
French	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	25
Danish						1							1
Mexican							1						1
SAILING VESSELS													
American	20	11	11	15	22	22	15	15	19	15	17	25	207
British	2			3	2	12	3	2	2	3	2	2	33
Spanish	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	2	2	8	32
Cuban	4	4	2	2				1		1		2	16
Italian						2	1	1					4
Norwegian					1				2				3
Uraguayan					1						2		3
Russian									1			1	2
Danish					1								1
Argentine		1											1
French							1						1
Swedish											1		1
Total steam	91	76	89	88	85	96	86	84	99	104	105	96	1,099
Total sailing	28	18	16	21	29	39	21	21	28	21	24	38	304
GRAND TOTAL.	119	94	105	109	114	135	107	105	127	125	129	134	1,403

In addition to the above 20 private yachts entered port and 7 warships, viz.: American 3; French 1; Swedish 1; Norwegian 1 and German 1.

STATEMENT SHOWING OCEAN-GOING VESSELS ENTERED PORT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

Arrived from.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	TOTAL.
United States....	79	57	60	67	65	79	65	63	68	71	73	82	829
Mexico.....	12	15	20	19	19	18	16	13	16	18	15	21	202
Cuban Ports.....	6	3	3	1	4	2	8	8	12	7	10	7	71
England.....	5	4	5	3	5	9	7	3	8	6	7	5	67
Spain.....	6	6	3	6	4	7	4	5	8	6	7	4	66
Venezuela.....	2	3	6	2	8	.....	2	7	8	11	3	4	56
Nova Scotia.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	12	1	2	2	.....	3	.....	24
France.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	15
Uruguay.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	3	15
Puerto Rico	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	11
Germany.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	9
Honduras.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	1	.....	8
Colombia.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6
Canary Islands.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5
Italy.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5
Belgium.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Argentine.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Saint Thomas...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	2
Santo Domingo.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Peru.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	119	94	105	109	114	135	107	105	127	125	129	134	1,403

STATEMENT SHOWING OCEAN-GOING VESSELS CLEARED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

CLEARED FOR:	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	TOTAL
United States....	73	61	55	64	57	83	68	52	78	67	87	82	827
Cuban Ports.....	18	12	12	8	17	18	29	20	20	21	15	10	200
Mexico	11	15	16	16	18	20	10	14	14	12	17	19	182
Venezuela.	1	3	5	5	7	4	5	5	7	8	1	1	52
Spain.....	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	4	3	5	26
Colombia	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	.....	1	3	1	18
France.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	.....	12
Honduras.....	1	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	11
Uraguay	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8	11
Canary Islands.	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Argentine Rep...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Puerto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	4
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Martinique.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Jamaica.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Santo Domingo.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nassau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
England	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Guatemala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
TOTAL.....	114	96	100	101	107	129	118	100	127	117	131	128	1,368

CLASSES OF COASTWISE VESSELS ENTERED PORT DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

CLASS OF VESSELS:	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May	June	TOTAL
Steam vessels....	26	25	24	24	26	31	36	36	41	36	44	40	389
Fishing smacks.	66	68	21	32	69	49	57	46	39	53	55	53	608
Barges and lighters	32	30	21	27	27	32	27	36	54	52	64	45	447
Other vessels.....	99	93	97	95	96	101	96	126	165	140	150	114	1,372
Total.....	223	216	163	178	218	213	216	244	299	281	313	252	2,816

COASTWISE VESSELS ENTERED PORT DURING FISCAL DURING YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

ENTERED FROM:		ENTERED FROM:	
The sea.....	419	Puerto Padre	21
Sagua la Grande.....	392	Gibara	18
Cárdenas.....	392	Cienfuegos	16
Nuevitas	145	Bacuranao	16
Cayos Barlovento.	144	Dimas	15
Cabañas.	123	Banes	13
Matanzas	115	Margajitas....	11
Santa Cruz.....	78	La Mulata	11
Sierra Morena	77	Punta de Cartas..	11
Dominica.....	75	Carahatas	10
San Cayetano.....	73	Coloma.	10
Caibarien	69	Rio del Medio.....	10
Jaruco	66	Ortigosa	9
Canasí	62	Bahía Honda.....	9
Mariel	56	Guanabos.	9
Rio de las Palmas	55	Cojímar.....	8
La Fé	52	Coralillo	8
Cayos Sotavento.....	50	Mántua.....	7
Arroyos.	34	Carenero	7
Cape San Antonio.. ..	30	Batabanó..	6
Rincón.....	23	Manzanillo.....	6
La Teja.....	21	Los Colorados.....	3
Morillo.....	3	Río Blanco	1
Chaves.....	2	Punta Cortés.....	1
Casilda..	2	Isla de Pinos.....	1
Santiago	2	Mata.	1
Nueva Gerona.....	2	Maniman	1
Baracoa.....	2	Bajos	1
Lavin	2	Marianao	1
Chorrera.....	2	Mayarí	1
Machado.....	1	Cayo Hutías..... ...	1
Jaimanita.	1	Júcaro.....	1
Manatí.....	1	Guajaibón.....	1
		Total.....	2816

COASTWISE VESSELS CLEARED PORT DURING FISCAL YEAR.

ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

CLEARED FOR:		CLEARED FOR:	
Cárdenas	448	Coloma	12
The sea	393	Punta de Cartas	11
Sagua la Grande	334	Batabanó	10
Cayos Barlovento	158	Ortigosa	10
Nuevitas	145	Río del Medio	6
Cabañas	128	Cojímar	5
Sierra Morena	94	La Esperanza	5
Santa Cruz	86	Jaimanita	4
Caibarién	75	Guanabos	4
Matanzas	74	Bahía Honda	3
Dominica	73	Los Colorados	3
Canasí	66	Manzanillo	3
Jaruco	63	La Mulata	3
San Cayetano	62	Machado	3
Cayos Sotavento	61	Foreign Ports	3
La Fé	60	Maniman	2
Río de las Palmas	44	Cayo Hutías	2
Mariel	42	Santiago de Cuba	2
Cabo San Antonio	35	Chorrera	2
Arroyos	35	Flacotalpan	2
Puerto Padre	26	Guajaibón	2
Gibara	23	Chaves	1
Rincón	23	Playuela	1
Margajitas	23	Yaguajay	1
Cienfuegos	22	Coralillo	1
Banes	21	Llanuza	1
Bacuranao	21	Lavín	1
Dimas	19	Río Blanco	1
La Teja	18	Guanes	1
Carahatas	16	Bahía de Santa Clara	1
Baracoa	13	Morillo	1
		Total	2808

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF HAVANA, CUBA, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

MONTH.	Spain.	United States.	Mexico.	France.	Puerto Rico.	Santo Domingo.	Venezuela.	Italy.	England.	Honduras.	Colombia.	Germany.	TOTAL.
July.....	810	635	274	14	.....	7	9	.....	.....	7	2	.....	1,758
Aug.....	938	673	248	6	.....	14	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1,889
Sept.....	929	743	143	20	.....	3	1	1	9	2	3	.....	1,854
Oct.....	4,621	1,028	252	36	.....	2	2	21	3	9	2	.....	5,976
Nov.....	2,072	981	299	49	.....	8	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3,414
Dec.....	3,930	1,561	508	45	.....	7	2	.....	.....	5	7	.....	6,065
Jan.....	1,078	1,467	271	15	.....	3	9	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2,847
Feb.....	1,044	1,795	325	15	46	14	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3,243
March..	988	1,706	278	6	64	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3,046
April....	1,075	757	291	19	26	10	13	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2,194
May.....	772	975	220	3	20	10	14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2,016
June.....	540	775	251	3	34	6	5	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,626
Total.	18,797	13,096	3,360	231	190	86	60	36	26	25	19	2	35,928

PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE PORT OF HAVANA, CUBA, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

MONTH.	United States.	Spain.	Mexico.	England.	Venezuela.	France.	Puerto Rico.	Colombia.	Santo Domingo.	Honduras.	Italy.	TOTAL.
July.....	927	834	270	.....	10	28	.....	11	2	5	.....	2,087
Aug.....	634	694	241	.....	7	13	.....	7	4	9	.....	1,609
Sept.....	650	291	206	.....	15	7	.....	8	2	8	.....	1,187
Oct.....	485	558	214	.....	24	2	.....	16	6	.....	.....	1,305
Nov.....	426	198	221	.....	15	3	.....	18	5	.....	.....	886
Dec.....	1,571	259	262	.....	6	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	2,109
Jan.....	1,337	311	210	159	15	1	.....	9	6	2	.....	2,050
Feb.....	1,685	265	336	.....	11	1	84	6	6	.....	.....	2,394
March..	2,336	869	260	.....	7	6	15	4	8	.....	.....	3,505
April....	1,633	1,422	266	.....	6	24	15	7	6	3	.....	3,382
May.....	1,867	731	230	.....	14	30	5	9	13	.....	1	2,900
June.....	1,036	1,063	282	.....	28	21	15	4	5	.....	16	2,470
Total.	14,587	7,495	2,998	159	158	137	134	104	68	27	17	25,884

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

EMPLOYEES.

Office Expense	$ 11,130.40	
Harbor Patrol	9,360.75	
Buoys	120.00	
Signal Station	3,600.00	
Inspectors of Vessels	3,240.00	
Crews of Launches	5,905.67	
General Expense	1,440.00	$ 34,796.82

MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, REPAIRS, ETC.

Office Expense	$ 635.24	
Harbor Patrol	60.65	
Signal Station	720.00	
Inspection of Vessels	144.38	
Buoys	51.95	
Maintenance of Launches	3,675.91	
Printing for Sub-ports	907.73	
General Expense	2,643.10	
Repairs to Building	737.25	
Advertising	523.50	$ 10,099.71
Total Expenditures for Fiscal Year 1901		$ 44,896.53
Total Expenditures for Fiscal Year 1900		69,426.03
Decrease for Fiscal Year 1901		$ 24,529.50

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The "Viking" was placed at my disposal at 8 P. M., February 2, 1901, for the purpose of making an inspection of the light-houses, buoys, beacons and other adjuncts and aids to commerce and navigation on the coast, channels, bays and harbors of the Island of Cuba. I was accompanied by Mr. Balbín, the Chief of the Light-house Service, who rendered most important service and valuable assistance.

1. I arrived off the southwest end of the Colorado Reefs late on the afternoon of the 3d, it being considered unnecessary to examine the Bahía Honda entrance and Cayo Hutías, the two places selected for the establishment of light-houses in the near future, and for which the contract for their erection has recently been let. Several ineffectual attempts were made to find a channel leading in over the submerged reefs; and, owing to darkness coming on, I was compelled to anchor for the night on the outer edge of the reefs.

At daylight next morning I succeeded in finding a channel with an entrance about six miles N. by W. from Cape San Antonio, and leading in a direction E. N. E. through the reefs, having

a depth of not less than three fathoms in the shoalest place, to a large sheet of water with an average depth of from four and a half tc six fathoms. So far as I could ascertain this is the deepest channel leading through the reefs in this vicinity, notwithstanding the latest charts give five fathoms. This large body of water, inside the submerged reefs, is thoroughly protected from southerly and southeasterly gales; but is greatly exposed at certain seasons of the year to the frequent northers coming from the Gulf of Mexico. I was, however, informed by the local fishermen that vessels of light draft, in all kinds of weather, could find most excellent shelter behind the two wooded cayos further in.

At this time a moderate breeze was blowing from the south, and thus protected by the high land of Cape San Antonio the water was perfectly smooth and glassy, and I was able to reach the head of the Cape and effect a landing in a small boat seven miles from the anchorage. From the top of the tall light-house I could easily make out the submerged reefs extending from the head of the Cape N. N. W. a distance of one mile and a half and then elbowing to the northward, gradually trending to a steady E. N. E. course.

The bottom plainly showed frequent patches of white coral sand, interspersed with dangerous rocky pinnacles and rough bowlders, some of which nearly reached the surface of the water. I could see no place where a vessel could anchor near the point of the Cape, nor where a small boat could land near the light-house from seaward, as the undertow of the sea swell broke upon the reefs about one hundred yards from the beach.

I found the U. S. S. "Eagle" at anchor, inside the reefs, engaged in making a preliminary hydrographic survey, and her officers informed me that they had been unable to locate or to prove the existence of San Antonio Shoal, a dangerous detached reef about ten miles N. W. from the light-house, four miles to the westward of the main line of reefs, directly in the line of vessels making the light-house from the northward. This shoal is marked on the charts as having only three and a half fathoms of water over it, whereas there were more than seventy feet of water over it; hence it constitutes no danger to navigation.

The light-house is situated upon the sandy beach of Cape San Antonio, the extreme west end of the Island, and exhibits 35.5 meters above the sea, shown upon a round masonry tower, a second order white light, varied by flashes every 30 seconds, and visible for at least 17 miles. (Photograph No. 1.)

The Cape, as seen from seaward, is from 70 to 80 feet high, covered with trees, and has a shore line intersected alternately by dark cliffs and sandy beaches, and its extreme end rounds so gradually that the projecting point can be recognized only by the light-house.

This light-house is one of the most important in the Island of Cuba, as it guards the great Yucatan Channel, connecting the Caribbean Sea with the Gulf of Mexico.

A signal station connecting it by long distance telephone to the nearest telegraph station would be of inestimable value to com-

CABO SAN ANTONIO.

CAYO PIEDRA DEL NORTE.

PUNTA DE LOS COLORADOS.

merce and insurance interests for reporting vessels passing through this much-used waterway.

It would also prove of great benefit in the preservation of life and property to locate at this point a well equipped life saving station.

The light tower is of substantial masonry, yellow-washed and in excellent condition, well braced within, and having several platforms at the head of each flight of stone steps, is properly ventilated and lighted by a succession of small windows cut into the wall and protected by thick plates of glass.

The machinery and lenses, although very old and in many respects obsolete, are nevertheless very efficient and well attended to, and with a little overhauling and slight repairing by the machinist will be serviceable for many years to come.

The interval of the flash was found to be out; but by a slight arrangement of the equipoise weight it was properly re-adjusted.

About fifty yards to the southward from the base of the tower is a large and commodious rectangular dwelling. one story in height, built of stone and yellow-washed, with a broad portico in front. It was found to be in an excellent state of preservation, in a clean and sanitary condition, exhibiting, however, some bad effects from having at one time been occupied by a careless Spanish guard. With a little touching up with paint to the wood-work and washing to the main structure, patching up the few places where the plaster has fallen off, slight repairs to the floor and fitting new gutters for collecting rain water, this dwelling would be complete. The personal attendants appeared to be very competent, attentive and efficient, and the records were well and properly kept.

2. During the afternoon of the 4th we got under way, rounded Cape San Antonio and stood to the westward. It was at first intended to examine the new beacons recently placed by contract to mark the several channels through the Cayos between the South coast and the Isle of Pines; but as a running inspection had recently been made of these channels it was thought to be of more importance to examine the south side of Jardinillos Shoa's.

Accordingly, on February 5th, after clearing the southeast end of the Isle of Pines, the "Viking" was hauled in towards the reefs. Green water, with occasional breakers, was found to extend from the Isle of Pines to the southeast until it terminated at a point on the Dry Shingle Reefs, where it broke away to the N. W. to the entrance of Rosario Channel. The sea was breaking all around Dry Shingle Reef, which appeared as a red sandy spot with a few projecting rocks just out of the water and at least seven miles south of any other reef or cayo in sight. This reef is the most southern danger of the great cluster of the Jardinillos Cayos and Shoals, and is in the direct course of vessels making a landfall on the Isle of Pines, hence is a most formidable menace to navigation.

I therefore most urgently recommend that a fifth power bug light be placed on this obstruction. Such a light would not only warn passing vessels, but would mark the approach of the

entrance of Rosario Channel, the most important gateway to the inland waters south of Batabanó, between the Isle of Pines and the east end of Jardinillos Cayos, having a depth of nine and a half feet and frequently used by small vessels to and from Jamaica.

From Dry Shingle Shoals I passed over the places marked on the chart as Jack Taylor Reefs, and stood close in shore of the Largo Cayos. This reef is supposed to be another dangerous projecting spur like the Dry Shingle Reef, but I failed to find any existence of such a reef, nor could I distinguish any discolored water, as has been frequently reported.

The "Viking" stood close in shore of and rounded Guano Cayo, the most eastern Cayo of Jardinillos, and I found from eight to fourteen fathoms of water well up to the beach, with a large rock sticking high out of the water off the northeast end. This Cayo is about forty feet high, covered with grass, cactus and small bushes, and affords a most excellent site for the second class light-house which it is proposed to place on the east end of Jardinillos Cayos. This light-house, with one on Breton Cayo, and a bell buoy on Xagua Bank, would perfectly mark the approaches to the entrance of the Bay of Cienfuegos.

I was not able to inspect the light-house of Cayo Piedra del Sur, it being out of our course.

3. The light-house at the entrance to Cienfuegos Bay is situated on Punta de los Colorados at the entrance of the Bay. The whole is an entirely new establishment to replace the one destroyed during the recent war, was in perfect order and was placed in operation on the 1st of March last. The light is exhibited from a round masonry tower 25.84 meters above the level of the sea; a fourth order flashing white light with a flash every five seconds, visible 15 miles.

The tower is round and built of stone, well braced within by iron steps radiating from a central iron cylindrical shaft, ventilated and lighted by a series of small glass windows cut in the wall. The tower is white and rises from the court yard of a large double rectangular building of white-washed masonry. The roof of this building is covered with cement, which, in my opinion, will in the course of a short period have to be covered by tiling, as is customary in this country, to avoid leaking, the cement already exhibiting signs of cracking. In the center of the court is a large cistern for preserving an ample supply of rain water. (Photograph No. 2.)

The machinery and apparatus are of the most modern type and make, and is most satisfactory in its working.

The personnel appeared to be competent and efficient; but with an extremely large family of little ones.

The interior of the house, and that too upon recent occupation, showed signs of untidiness, for which the principal keeper was admonished.

After completing the work at the light-house I made an examination of the harbor in the steam launch of the Collector of Customs and found that, with what are already in position, to

mark certain shoals and channels, and to replace those buoys not only worn and old but of improper shape, there will be required three red or nun buoys, three black or can buoys and eight beacons to complete the proper marking of the main channels from the entrance to an anchorage off the city.

4. In order to mark the principal channel leading into the harbor of Casilda, and the deep water harbor of Masio, just to the eastward of Casilda, and which will eventually become the shipping port of Trinidad for large vessels, it will require the placing of twenty-one beacons of the proper forms and shapes. On Blanco Cayo, to mark the approaches to the main or deep water channel leading into those two harbors, there should be placed a light of the sixth order.

5. Upon an examination of the harbor of Tunas I found that three beacons would be sufficient to mark the approaches. On the wharf there is a range light, one red and one white, which is maintained by the Munson Steamship Line.

6. With Obispo Cayo in sight it is not thought necessary to place more than one beacon off Júcaro to mark the shallow shoal off Altair landing.

7. At Santa Cruz del Sur three beacons will suffice to mark the immediate approach to the harbor.

8. At Manzanillo sufficient work has already been accomplished for the present in this harbor and its approaches.

9. From Vívora Cayo on the west to Manzanillo on the east and Cape Cruz on the south, a chain of beacons has recently been placed to mark the main channel, Palomenos, Balandras, Azuaza and Colorados Channels. These beacons, while they are of great assistance to masters of coasters and of regular steamers, who are familiar with the local waters, are not sufficiently charted owing to the lack of a proper hydrographic survey to be of satisfactory use for strangers making their first voyages.

10. In passing through the inland waters from Casilda to Vívora Cayo every effort was made to ascertain the number of beacons necessary and the proper places to erect the same to complete the chain throughout. The proposed light on Blanco Cayo and beacon on Zarza de Fiera Cayo would mark the western entrance, and from there to connect with the eastern chain at Vívora Cayo, it would take at least 35 beacons to mark the deep water channels, including the few necessary to mark some of the secondary channels which are at present used by the regular coasting vessels. About six more beacons would be required to locate the two important channels forming the principal southern openings, the eastern and Cuatro Reales Channels, especially the latter, a channel through which a battle-ship could pass, and owing to the great importance of the Cuatro Reales Channel and the difficulty in locating same either by day or night when approaching from seaward, I would recommend that a fifth order light be placed on the Bald Cayo at the eastern entrance to the channel.

The lights then on Breton Cayo, Cuatro Reales Channel and Cape Cruz would make it absolutely safe for vessels cruising

along the southern edge of these dangerous outlying cayos and reefs. The whole space from the outer edge of these reefs to the main coast is covered with groups of low cayos and shoals, very inaccurately laid down on all charts, with a confusion of names, and in fact no hydrographic survey has ever been made of this part of the coast and no material exists for describing it correctly. In view of these facts it will be necessary, for the placing of beacons, to employ an expert, with the assistance of experienced pilots, and then only by triangulation, together with the courses and distances, to properly chart them before they could be made of much advantage until a proper hydrographic survey is made of the whole.

11. The dangerous reef off Cape Cruz commences nearly two miles east of the Cape and extending to the westward terminates a little more than a mile southwest of it. The sea breaks heavily over it, and it is proposed to place a bell buoy at its westward extremity.

The appearance of Cape Cruz from the south is a range of mountains decreasing in height from the east by steps to a low woody aspect until it terminates at the extremity of the Cape in a sandy point. The shore line near the Cape is a perpendicular copper-colored bluff, disappearing to the eastward into a peculiar re-appearing cliff composed of horizontal strata of different colors. About one mile to the eastward of the extreme point stands the light-house, the most important aid to navigation on the south side of the Island. (Photograph No. 3.)

The light is of the second order and exhibits 34.8 meters above the sea upon a round masonry tower, a fixed white light, varied by flashes which are in succession white, red and purple, with an interval of seventy-five seconds between consecutive flashes, visible at about 17 miles.

According to the list of light-houses published by the Spanish Government in 1898, this light is reported to be a fixed white light, varied by red flashes every seventy-five seconds, and I recommend that the light be so changed as to conform with this report by simply putting on the front of the respective lenses panes of red glass.

The tower is of stone, yellow-washed, and well braced within by a central stone shaft two-thirds of the way up, from which point an iron shaft is continued to the top. From this central shaft stone steps, shod with iron shoes, radiate, and the whole is in excellent condition.

The machinery is in need of repairs and overhauling, however, is working comparatively well at present and is well taken care of. The lenses are slightly chipped in places; but not to a sufficient extent to cause any material interference with the proper reflection of the light.

The building just in front of and detached from the base of the tower is a very large rectangular one-story building, with a porch fronting on the water's edge, and a portico in the rear for the full length of the structure. The rooms are large, the ceiling high, and there is a large court in the center. Underneath the entire

CABO CRUZ.

PUNTA MAISÍ.

court is a large cistern with a capacity for preserving a very great supply of water. The inside of the building shows plainly the effects of having been occupied in whole or in part as a barracks for Spanish soldiers during the recent war, and is in many respects dilapidated. To place this building in a sanitary condition and a proper state of preservation I would recommend for the present that only the leaks in the roof be stopped, the floor repaired, plastering patched up where fallen off, the windows and doors painted and the walls of the building rewashed.

The personnel appeared to be efficient and capable, and the records well kept.

12. About twelve miles to the eastward of Cape Cruz is a small but excellent reef harbor, recently but roughly charted by interested parties. These parties informed me that vessels of any size could enter this harbor, and it might be to advantage to place here a channel buoy to mark its entrance.

Twelve miles further to the eastward is the snug little harbor of Portillo, accessible to large vessels, and in which a temporary anchorage could be obtained for vessels of the heaviest draft. Both points to the entrance are foul to a short distance, and a buoy on either point would be sufficient to mark the entrance to this bay.

Still further on to the east in latitude 19° 58′ 31″ N. and longitude 76° 23′ 47″ W. is the very important little harbor of Chirivico, capable of admitting the largest vessel; has been recently surveyed and charted by the U. S. S. "Eagle," and a black buoy on the coral heads of the west entrance marks the channel leading in, and the pier head of the railroad to the Victoria Mines affords a landing mark to steer by when coming in. The water gradually shoals from 71 feet at the entrance to 29 feet off the end of the pier, with a rise and fall of tide of one foot. The commanding officer of the "Eagle" informed me that the main coast line here was several miles further south than exhibited on the chart.

13. Santiago light-house. The harbor of Santiago is the most important on the south coast of Cuba, and will admit vessels of the largest draft and is entirely sheltered from all winds. The entrance is readily indicated by a large valley between the eastern and western spur of the Cobre Mountains, and, as it is approached, the large terraced fortifications of Morro Castle stand out in bold relief on the western extremity of a flat ridge about 200 feet high. The entrance to the harbor is only 200 feet wide, and is marked by a small harbor light at the foot of Morro Bluff by the entrance channel buoy, as well as by a buoy on the small outside shoal to the westward.

The light is of the fourth order, and exhibits from a tower 69.5 meters above the level of the sea, a white revolving light, flashing every thirty seconds and visible in clear weather for twenty-two miles. (Photograph No. 4.)

The tower is of cast iron 7.2 meters high, painted a lead color, cylindrical in shape, and, although pierced with shot holes as a result of the bombardment during the recent war, has been tem-

porarily repaired with timbers, which will answer all purposes for quite a while, when it will have to be replaced by a permanent structure. No injurious effects or indrafts of air through these holes are produced on the light, and it is not thought necessary for the present to patch them up.

The machinery is in excellent condition, and is well taken care of.

The dwelling is a small new frame building, detached from and about 50 feet to the rear of the base of the tower.

The personnel is efficient, capable and competent, and the place gives satisfactory evidence of tidiness, and the records are well kept.

The bay has recently been properly surveyed and charted by the United States Surveying Vessel, and to complete the buoying of the harbor for all practicable purposes it will require three additional black can and three additional red nun buoys.

It is also proposed to place a buoy to mark the shoal off Daiquiri, a few miles to the east, where there is a pier used for shipping ore.

14. Guantánamo light-house is situated on Punta de Barlovento, the western point of the entrance, and exhibits from a tower 23.1 meters above the sea, of the fourth order, a fixed red light, visible 14 miles and is in good condition.

The tower is of iron, cylindrical in shape, is new and in perfect condition, except that the light gray paint with which it was originally colored should be renewed, as some rust specks are shown in spots. (Photograph No. 5.)

The dwelling is a small single story rectangular wooden structure. It is entirely too small for the families of the keepers who occupy it, and should be enlarged. I would suggest that this enlargement be made by the addition at each end of a covered surface of from four to six meters, the foundations of which are already there.

The keepers are efficient, competent, tidy and attentive, and the records are well kept.

The entire harbor and bay, inner and outer, has recently been thoroughly surveyed and charted by the United States Surveying Vessel, and, with the sea marks already in place, I find that, with the addition of two red nun, two black can and two buoys with channels on each side, will complete the aids to navigation of this bay.

15. I left Guantánamo at 3 o'clock in the morning in order to reach Cape Maysi at daylight. The sea was smooth and a light westerly wind was blowing; but the undertow from the old sea swell broke so heavily on the outer reefs that I was unable to land. Fortunately, however, in the afternoon the supply sloop was met and she landed through the reefs about three miles to the west of the light-house.

This is the most important light in Cuba, situated on the extreme eastern end of the Island, and marks the Windward Passage, the most frequently used water-way connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.

BAHIA DE CÁDIZ.

PUNTA DE BARLOVENTO EN GUANTÁNAMO.

There should be established here an international signal station, connected by long-distance telephone with the nearest submarine cable office, in order that passing vessels could report their safety or place of destination, etc.

There should also be established here a life saving station.

The light is of the second order, fixed white, exhibited from a round tower of masonry 39 meters above the level of the sea, and visible for 17 miles. (Photograph No. 6.)

Close to the base of the tower is the keeper's dwelling, a large one story rectangular building of masonry.

The tower is of masonry and braced within by solid stone steps, shod with iron plates, radiating from the center shaft. It is ventilated and lighted on the interior by a perpendicular row of windows.

From the general appearance of the tower and dwelling they have evidently suffered from the effects of seismic disturbances, and are consequently in much need of repairs. The iron shoes to the winding stairs need re-setting with mortar, the lintel of the main entrance of the tower not only needs repairs, but some of the stones are out of place, the windows should be repaired, the cracks and open joints filled up, the plastering patched over and the whole painted and lime-washed.

One of the walls of the keeper's dwelling is badly cracked, the plastering needs patching up, the leaks in the roof stopped, windows and doors repaired and painted, and the entire house requires lime-washing inside and out.

The records were properly kept; but there appeared to be some friction between the keeper and the assistant keeper which will be attended to.

From Cape Maysi I proceeded to Baracoa and found the light there to be a fixed red light, exhibited from a mast above a masonry building, 15.3 meters above the level of the sea, visible for 7 miles.

The house is well suited for the purpose, situated near the Windward Point, is one story high; but the roof needs repairs, and the whole should be lime-washed.

16. The Bays of Nipe, Levisa and Banes are the most important inlets for commercial purposes on the northeast coast of Cuba. They have been thoroughly surveyed by the United States Surveying Vessels and properly charted. In making the hydrographic survey these estuaries have been temporarily beaconed, which beacons will for the present answer all purposes for navigation. It has been proposed to unite these three bays by inland canals, thus forming them into one continuous body of water.

Owing to the great importance of Nipe Bay there should be placed at the entrance a fifth order light.

17. Lucrecia light is the most important aid to navigation on the northeast coast of Cuba, and I regret to say that owing to a very heavy surf I was unable to effect a landing to inspect the light.

The tower exhibits at 132 feet above the sea, a flashing red light

every 45 seconds, duration of flash 7 seconds, and visible for 18 miles.

The mechanic in the employ of the Light-house Service has recently given the machinery a thorough overhauling, and the whole is in a fairly good condition.

18. The next light visited was at the entrance to the small harbor of Gibara. This bay, although having no shelter from northerly winds and fit only for small vessels, is, however, of great importance, being the port of entry for Holguín. (Photograph No. 7.)

The light-house is situated on Peregrina Point at the eastern entrance of the bay, is of the fifth order, a fixed white light, exhibited from a round iron tower 12.2 meters above the level of the sea and visible 9½ miles.

The keeper's dwelling is a small one story masonry building, and the whole is in an excellent condition, the records are well kept, and the keeper deserves special mention for the cleanliness and tidiness that was observed all about the premises.

The buoys marking the entrance shoals are of improper shape, old and should be replaced by new ones.

19. The Bay of Puerto Padre is a magnificent harbor, divided into nearly two equal parts, the easternmost basin being the most convenient for the anchorage of vessels.

The bay has been recently thoroughly surveyed by the United States Surveying Vessels and properly charted. In making this survey the bay has been beaconed off sufficiently to answer all needs for navigation for the present.

The entrance to this bay is a long narrow channel with a very rugged and rocky bottom in which it is impracticable to anchor without losing the ground tackle, and it is therefore rather difficult to enter at night.

The beacon at the entrance of Puerto Padre, placed there by the U. S. S. "Vixen" during the recent survey, is easily visible at a distance of 8 miles from the eastward with the morning sun.

There should be placed at the entrance of this bay a light-house of the sixth order.

20. The light-house at the entrance of Nuevitas Bay is situated on Punta de Prácticos, the windward point to the entrance of the bay. This light is of the sixth order, fixed white, and exhibits from a mast above a small one story frame building 15 meters above the sea, visible 9 miles. The building on which the mast is erected is white, in a very poor condition and requires extensive repairs, principally on the floor joists and side covering planks, and the whole requires white-washing and painting. The keeper's dwelling is an old one story frame building, in poor condition, and requires repairs to the roof and floor, white-washing and painting.

There is a wreck of an iron steamer about 700 feet westward of the light-house on Prácticos Point, visible several miles and marks the east side of the channel. On Prácticos Point there are several small houses for the pilots and a number of palm trees.

On the western point to the entrance of Nuevitas Bay is the

PUNTA PEREGRINA.

CAYO FRANCÉS.

Maternillos light-house. It is of the first order fixed white light, varied by flashes every one minute, and exhibited from a round masonry tower 52.9 meters above the level of the sea, visible 20 miles. The keeper's dwelling, close to the tower, is a large rectangular one story masonry building, which is unfinished and in poor condition. The inside portico around the court yard still needs a roof, and there are now standing the fine masonry columns ready to receive it. On the court yard there is an unfinished excavation which was intended for building a cistern to collect rain-water, which is now full of stagnant water. This cistern is important, not only on account of the money which will be saved in obtaining water for the keeper, but also because with this construction the excavation will be filled up, thus improving the sanitary condition of the establishment. Some of the walls are in an unfinished condition, lacking plastering, and one of the rooms and inside portico have no floors. Some of the windows and doors have not yet been placed in their respective openings.

In addition to the above there are other minor repairs to be made, also lime-washing and painting.

The tower is badly cracked from top to bottom along the vertical line in which the windows are constructed. I was informed that these cracks were nearly thirty years old, which would show that they have been growing very slowly; however, I consider it advisable to make some heavy repairs, such as placing several iron hoops around the tower, filling up the cracks with mortar, patching up the plastering, repairing the windows and lime-washing and painting.

The machinery needs overhauling in order to conform the actual time of revolution to the required or regulation time. This difference of time is due to the damage sustained to the machinery during the late Spanish war, and to the fact that it is somewhat out of level. The mechanic will be ordered to proceed as soon as possible to repair this.

The harbor of Nuevitas has recently been thoroughly surveyed by the United States Surveying Vessel, and a most excellent and accurate chart made. In making this survey the harbor has been very well beaconed, and, with the addition of a few buoys and marks, will answer all practicable purposes for navigation for the present.

21. Paredon Grande light-house is one of the most important light-houses on the north coast of Cuba, is situated on the northern part of the Cayo, and consists of an iron white structure, with a brown base on a foundation of rock, from which is exhibited a fixed and flashing light, flashing every one minute, 156 feet above the sea and visible 19 miles. Owing to the rough weather and heavy surf a landing could not be effected, hence no inspection was made.

22. Cayo Francés light-house, at the entrance of Caibarién Bay, is of the sixth order, exhibited from a mast above a one story dwelling for the keepers, 18.6 meters above the level of the sea and visible 9 miles. (Photograph No. 8.)

Everything was found to be in good condition, except the two iron tanks for collecting rainwater, which are nearly worthless, and should be replaced by new ones.

24. Boca de Sagua light-house is situated on Punta de la Ranchería, the western extremity of Hicacal Cayo, is of the sixth order light, fixed white, shown at 17 meters above the level of the sea on a mast above a small one-story frame house and visible at about nine miles.

The keeper's dwelling, close to the light, is a small rectangular building. The mast is very rotten, and the building requires repairs.

The entrance near which the light is situated is of use only to small coasters, as the main channel used by large vessels is the Boca de Maravillanes. It is now considered better to discontinue the light at Boca de Sagua and to erect a new one on Punta de Prácticos on Cayo Cristo, which would determine the main channel to Sagua.

The houses on Cayo Hicacal could be disposed of by selling them to the fishermen and traders in the vicinity, which would be more profitable than to pay laborers for tearing them down for what small quantity of material could be obtained for other uses.

25. Bahía de Cádiz light-house is situated on the small and low cayo of the same name, is a fixed white light of the first order, varied by flashes every one minute, exhibited from a cast iron closed tower 53.2 meters above the sea level and visible 20 miles. (Photograph No. 9.)

The keeper's dwellings are of masonry, rectangular in shape, situated close to and on the two sides of the tower.

The machinery needs overhauling to make the actual time of rotation exactly conform to the required time.

The frames of the windows of the tower are of timber, and need extensive repairs, and the tower requires a thorough painting inside and out.

The keeper's dwellings require small repairs to the floors, the stopping of some leaks in the roofs, patching up of the plastering, lime-washing and painting.

26. Cruz del Padre light-house is situated on the cayo of the same name, is of the fourth order fixed white light, exhibited from a conical-shaped white masonry tower 15 meters above the level of the sea, visible 10 miles. The tower rises from the keeper's dwelling, which is a one-story rectangular masonry building.

The building requires some repairs, plastering anew of the parapet walls and the stairway leading from the water to the house, stopping some leaks in the roof, patching up and plastering on some of the walls, lime-washing and painting.

27. Cayo Piedra del Norte light-house is situated on Cayo Piedra, at the entrance of Cárdenas Bay, is of the fourth order fixed white light, varied by red flashes every two minutes, exhibited from a round masonry tower above the keeper's dwelling and visible 13 miles. (Photograph No. 10.)

MORRO DE CUBA.

CAYO DIANA.

The keeper's dwelling is of masonry, retangular in shape and one story high.

The dwelling is in need of repairs to the cement floors, windows and doors, and lime-washing and painting of the entire building.

The machinery is in good condition.

In approaching the entrance of the main channel to Cárdenas between Molas Point and Chalupa Cayo care must be observed. Half way down between Piedra Cayo and Mona Cayo is a shoal with about 2½ fathoms of water over it, with deep water on each side. Here it is proposed to place a horizontal black and red buoy. To the northeast of Mona Cayo, distant one mile, is a dangerous shoal, Palas Rock, with only 1¾ fathoms of water over it, to mark which it is proposed to place a large sea buoy. In a line about E. S. E. from the middle of the channel between Piedra and Monita Cayos are two shoals, one with only 1¾ fathoms, and the other with 2½ fathoms of water over them, with deep water on each side. They should be marked with horizontal black and red buoys.

The channel leading up to Cárdenas Bay between Buba Cayo and Diana Cayo up to the anchorage off the city is at present temporarily buoyed, and as the contract has been let for dredging a deep water channel here the piles to mark the same may serve also as aids to navigation.

28. Cayo Diana light-house. On Cayo Diana, in the inner harbor of Cárdenas, there is a sixth order fixed white light, exhibited from a mast above the dwelling 15 meters above the sea level and visible 9 miles. (Photograph No. 11.)

The dwelling is a small one story frame building, erected after the war, and is in good condition, requiring only limewashing and painting.

29. Punta de Maya light-house is situated on the Maya Point at the eastern entrance of the Bay of Matanzas. It is a fixed white light, exhibited from a white cylindrical iron tower 62 feet above the sea level and visible 13 miles.

The keeper's dwelling is a rectangular building, painted a light yellow, and is in good condition.

The Bay of Matanzas is a deep indentation in the coast for about 4 miles, with a broad entrance of about 2 miles between Sabanilla and Maya Points. At the head of the harbor there are several detached shoals, with channels on each side, and the depth of the water from the wharves out is shallow for some distance. These shoals and channels have recently been properly buoyed and marked.

The entrance to the bay is open to the northward, and hence is much disturbed by the Winter, so-called northers, and without doubt these shoals and lumps, where composed of sand, are shifting. The so-called Philadelphia Shoal, marked on the charts, has ceased to exist, and the depth of water over the spot where it once existed is now 60 feet. A submerged breakwater, permitting light boats to pass over, constructed on the long middle reef near the head of the harbor, would afford protection against the heavy seas and stiff northerly winds to vessels anchored behind it.

30. On the Morro Castle, at the eastern entrance to the harbor of Havana, a first order fixed white light, varied by flashes every 30 seconds, is exhibited from a round masonry tower 43.8 meters above the level of the sea and visible 18 miles. The tower is painted yellow. (Photograph No. 12.)

The keeper's dwelling is outside of the Morro Castle at the foot of the hill, and is a large one story frame building.

The keeper's dwelling is in need of lime-washing and painting, and some leaks in the roof require stopping.

The machinery has been overhauled, and when some new pieces, which are almost ready, are substituted for those worn out, it will be in good working order. The tower requires patching and plastering inside and out, and should be lime-washed and painted.

The channel leading into the harbor of Havana is about one half mile wide for not more than 200 yards, and in one place not over 90 yards wide. This channel opens into an irregular basin some 2½ miles long, and from one half a mile to one mile wide.

The channel and a few shoals in the harbor have been recently marked.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The keepers of the different light-houses were found, as a rule, intelligent, efficient and neat. Instead of furnishing them and their families with rations they are paid so much per month in cash for subsistence, supplies being furnished, as a rule, some monthly, by small sail boats under contract. It is a remarkable fact that in every instance these keepers and their families appeared to live entirely upon what they could purchase with the allotments, or catch from the sea, and in no instance was a garden or truck patch found to exist, yet each and every dwelling was provided with adjacent soil salubrious enough to produce the finest vegetables, in fact not only in sufficient quantities for their own use; but which could be made a source of increased revenue to them by sales to the nearby markets. In the few cases of isolated positions where keepers are compelled to subsist upon purchased food they should be given full consideration and their salaries proportionately increased over the more favored ones who are provided with a small farm in addition to their monthly cash stipend.

The following is a tabulated list of light-houses now in use and those recommended to be installed as soon as practicable; but owing to the very limited time spent in the inspection and difficult facilities for obtaining material, labor and supplies, it is impossible, at the present time, to obtain the detailed data for making proper estimates of the cost of the necessary repairs or construction, and I would recommend, in view of the above, that repairs to the light-houses be made by ordinary transactions with persons most available, and not through competition or by sealed proposals.

MORRO DE LA HABANA.

LIGHTS IN USE IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

NAME.	LOCATION.	CHARACTERISTICS OF LIGHT.	Order of light.	Height of light above sea level.	Miles visible.	DESCRIPTION OF STATION.
San Antonio	Cape San Antonio, western end of island	White light, varied by flashes every 30 secs.	2nd	35.5 ms.	17	Round yellow masonry tower, rectangular yellow dwelling detached.
Batabanó	End of wharf at Batabanó	Fixed white	6th	20 ft.	6	Suspended from a mast.
Cayo Piedra del Sur.	Northern part of Cayo Piedra	Fixed white	6th	28 ft.	9	Exhibited above keeper's dwelling.
Diego Pérez	Entrance to channel	Fixed white	5th	43 ft.	12	Exhibited from mast of a vessel; black hulk.
Cienfuegos	Punta de los Colorados	White flashing with flash every 5 seconds.	4th	25.8 ms.	15	Round masonry tower above a large rectangular one story building, yellow washed.
Santa Cruz	Cape Cruz	Fixed white varied by flashes, white red and purple, every 75 seconds	2nd	34.8 ms.	17	Round masonry tower with detached large rectangular one story building.
Santiago de Cuba	Morro heights	Revolving flash every 30 seconds	4th	69.5 ms.	22	Cast iron tower, detached wooden building.
Guantánamo	Punta de Barlovento	Fixed red	4th	23.1 ms.	15	Round iron tower with small wooden building near by.
Cape Maysí	Cape Maysi	Fixed white	2nd	39 ms.	17	Round masonry tower with large one story rectangular masonry building.

LIGHTS IN USE IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—(CONTINUED).

NAME.	LOCATION.	CHARACTERISTICS OF LIGHT.	Order of light.	Height of light above sea level.	Miles visible.	DESCRIPTION OF STATION.
Baracoa	Windward Point	Fixed red	6th	15.3 ms.	7	Suspended to a mast above a masonry dwelling.
Lucrecia	Cape Lucrecia	Red flash every 45 seconds of 7 seconds duration	2nd.	132 ft.	18	Round masonry tower, detached rectangular masonry dwelling.
Gibara	Peregrina Point	Fixed white	5th	12.2 ms.	9½	Round iron tower in front of small one story masonry dwelling.
Nuevitas	Punta de Prácticos	Fixed white	6th	15 ms.	9	Suspended from mast above small frame building.
Maternillos	West point entrance to Nuevitas	Fixed white varied by flashes every 60 seconds	1st.	52.9 ms.	20	Round masonry tower close to large rectangular one story masonry dwelling.
Paredón Grande	North end of Paredon Grande Cayo	Fixed, flash every 60 seconds	2nd.	156 ft.	19	White iron tower with brown base and small dwelling.
Caibarién	Cayo Francés	Fixed white	6th	18.6 ms.	9	Suspended from a mast above a one story frame building.
Sagua la Grande	Punta de la Ranchería west end of Hicacal Cayo	Fixed white	6th	17 ms.	9	Suspended from a mast above a one story building.
Bahía de Cádiz	Bahía de Cádiz Cayo	Fixed white varied by white flashes every 60 seconds	1st	53 2 ms.	20	Iron tower close to a one story rectangular masonry dwelling.

LIGHTS IN USE IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—(CONTINUED.)

NAME.	CHARACTERISTICS OF LIGHT.	LOCATION.	Order of light.	Height of light above sea level.	Miles visible.	DESCRIPTION OF STATION.
Cruz del Padre	Cruz del Padre Cayo	Fixed white	4th	15 ms.	10	Round masonry tower above a one story masonry dwelling.
Cárdenas	Cayo Piedra del Norte.	Fixed white varied by red flashes every 120 seconds	4th	22.9 ms.	13	Round masonry tower above a one story rectangular masonry dwelling.
Diana	Cayo Diana in Cárdenas Bay	Fixed white	6th	15 ms.	9	Suspended from a mast above a small one story frame dwelling.
Matanzas	Punta de Maya windward point, Matanzas Bay	Fixed white	5th	62 ft.	13	White iron tower above a yellow rectangular masonry dwelling.
Havana	Morro Castle	Fixed white varied by flashes every 30 seconds	1st	43.9 ms.	18	Round yellow masonry tower on end of Morro Castle.

LIGHTS RECOMMENDED.

NAME.	LOCATION.	ORDER.	REMARKS.
Mariel	Windward point to entrance of harbor	6th	This light is to be suspended from a mast over the small fort on the windward point. This is the quarantine station for Havana.
Cabañas	Windward point to entrance of harbor	6th	An inexpensive structure.
BahíaHonda	Leeward point at entrance	2nd	Contract made for iron structure.
Justias	On Justias Cayo	2nd	Contract made for iron structure to mark Colorado reefs.
Buena Vista	Buena Vista Cayo	5th	To complete protection against dangers of Colorado reefs.
Cape Francés.	On Cape Francés	5th	To mark entrance to deep channel leading inside of keys to Batabanó.
Isle of Pines	Punta Francés	5th	Entrance to Siguanea Bay.
Shingle	Shingle Reef	5th	Bug light on projecting reef south of Jardinillos Keys and leading mark to Rosario Channel.
Guano	Guano Key, east end of Jardinillos Shoals	2nd	Most important.
Casilda.	Cayo Blanco	5th	This light not only marks entrance to Casilda but the northern boundary to entrance behind the keys.
Tunas	Cayo Blanco de Tunas	5th	Cayo Blanco de Tunas to mark the other side of entrance to inland waters of the keys.

LIGHTS RECOMMENDED. (Continued.)

NAME.	LOCATION.	ORDER.	REMARKS.
Breton.....	Cayo Breton.....	2nd	Most important light to continue chains from Cape Cruz to San Antonio and to clear the chain of shoals.
Cuatro Reales	Bald Key de la Ceiba.....	5th	Very important and marks deep channels leading behind keys from Cape Cruz to Cienfuegos.
Moa.....	Cayo Moa.....	2nd	A very important light to complete chain from Cape Maysi to Lucrecia Point.
Nipe.....	Sol Point.....	5th	This light will mark entrance to Nipe, Levisa, Banes and Tânamo.
Padre.....	Point Padre.	6th	Suspended from a mast.
Guajaba.....	Northwest end of Guajaba Island.....	5th	This light is very important to mark the South entrance of Bahama Channel opposite Diamond Point.

There are attached the reports for the fiscal year received from the Captains of those Ports submitting same in accordance with instructions given to them.

Very respectfully,

LUCIEN YOUNG,

Lieutenant Commander U. S. N.,

Captain of the Port.

ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1901.

OFFICE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,

Baracoa, Cuba, July 13, 1901.

The Captain of the Port of Havana,
Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following report as Captain of the Port for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

FOREIGN NAVIGATION.

During the past fiscal year, 1901, 111 vessels of all kinds, total tonnage 99,844 tons, entered this port, and during the same time 110 vessels, total tonnage 99,953 tons, cleared for foreign ports.

COASTWISE TRADE.

264 vessels with total tonnage of 145,939 tons, entered Baracoa from other ports of the Island of Cuba. 270 vessels, 151,898 tons total, cleared for other Island ports.

SUMMARY FOREIGN AND COASTWISE TRADE.

During the past fiscal year, there entered this port 375 vessels of all kinds, foreign and coastwise, total tonnage 245,783 tons.

During the same period there cleared from this port 380 vessels of all kinds, foreign and coastwise, total tonnage 251,851 tons.

FOREIGN PASSENGERS.

There landed at Baracoa 60 passengers during the past fiscal year, 38 of this number coming from the United States and 22 from other countries. 26 passengers cleared from Baracoa during this time, 23 for the United States and 3 for other countries.

COASTWISE PASSENGERS.

1,042 passengers from other ports of the Island of Cuba landed at Baracoa during the fiscal year of 1901, and during the same time 820 cleared.

SUMMARY FOREIGN AND COASTWISE PASSENGERS.

During the past fiscal year 1,102 passengers entered this port from all parts, and 846 departed.

VESSELS INSPECTED, BUILT, REPAIRED, ETC.

During the past fiscal year there were inspected at this port 30 vessels. 9 were built, 47.47 tons total, and 4 were repaired.

There were 8 sales and transfers and 11 licenses issued.

One vessel only, a sloop, "The Brigadier," of 3 tons, was lost in this port, the vessel having been driven upon the rocks at the entrance of the harbor by a violent wind.

FINES.

During the past year $60.00 in fines was collected, same having been levied to enforce the regulations, especially the rule for lights upon vessels. Also a fine, not included in the above amount, was imposed by me for the sum of $25.00 for brutal treatment of cattle while they were being discharged from lighters.

DISBURSEMENTS.

$284.50 was expended by me in strengthening the neck of land along the Macaguanigua River, the river having broken out above the old mouth. The question of this river is a serious problem, the solving of which will require a large sum of money.

Employees	$ 120.00
Stationery printing	24.50
Advertising in newspaper	4.00
	$ 433.00

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS AND TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past fiscal year a new government wharf was constructed by me where the old wharf stood, same costing $2,300.00. This structure is of the best material to be obtained on the Island, all piles and flooring of júcaro.

The improvement to the river cannot be classed as permanent, though it was and is of value in strengthening the river bank.

HARBOR DISCIPLINE.

With the exception of a few small difficulties between sailors, native and foreign, there has been no trouble in maintaining discipline in the harbor. All boats moving about at night are compelled to have lights. No waste matter has been thrown into the bay. I was compelled only once to personally go aboard a vessel

to maintain order, the particular case being that of an American schooner and the trouble caused by a crazy cook. No crime has been committed within my jurisdiction.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended that instructions be issued by the Captain of the Port of Havana defining the jurisdiction, police and otherwise, of the Captains of the Ports of the Island. This office has no such information, and same is necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. WRIGHT,

First Lieutenant 5th Infantry,

Captain of the Port.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,

Santiago de Cuba, June 30, 1901.

The Captain of the Port,
Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following annual report as Captain of the Port of Santiago for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

PORT OF SANTIAGO.

The jurisdiction of this port extends from the Baconao River on the east to Cape Cruz on the west, embracing a coast line of 141 miles. With the exceptions of the subports of Daiquiri and Chirivico, no communication exists between Santiago de Cuba and the other coast points within the limits of the port. Such portions of the port as could be reached have been visited and inspected by the harbor police; but in general very little supervision could be exercised outside of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

OFFICE PERSONNEL.

The force of employees authorized for this office consists of one clerk, three harbor police and two signalmen, with annual salaries aggregating $3,000.00.

In the performance of their duty enforcing port and quarantine regulations the harbor police have boarded 703 vessels during the year, and have made 74 arrests for following offenses: murder, 2; theft, 6; assault, 15; drunkenness and disorder, 14; desertion from ships, 21; violations of port regulations, 16.

Six vessels were boarded at the request of the masters to arrest mutinous seamen.

The work performed by the harbor police has been satisfactory and indispensable; but their number has not been sufficient to afford proper police protection to a harbor of this size and importance.

PORT PILOTS.

The Board of Pilots for this port consists of one Chief Pilot, five pilots and one auxiliary pilot. In addition there are two pilots for the subport of Daiquirí.

Except the Chief Pilot, who is on duty in the office of the

Captain of the Port, all pilots are located at Cayo Smith, an island at the entrance of the harbor, at which point, by an excellent system of signals, they are notified of the approach of vessels in time to meet and board them from one to two miles from the entrance of the bay.

Each pilot is provided with a sail boat and sailor, and in addition, there is kept by the pilots at Cayo Smith one large surf boat, always in serviceable condition, and furnished with kegs of water, life preservers, signal rockets and lights.

All pilot boats are kept in good condition, and are painted and marked as prescribed by regulations.

During the last fiscal year 442 vessels of all kinds used the services of the port pilots in this harbor, and pilotage fees aggregating $24,599.75 were collected.

At the sub-port of Daiquirí 56 vessels of all kinds required the services of pilots since October, 1900, date of appointment of pilots, and $3,418.00 in pilotage fees was collected.

The work of the port pilots during the year has been exceptionally good. Only one accident has occurred attributed to fault of a pilot, and in that case no injury resulted.

The port pilots are intelligent and experienced men and have been in service from 5 to 28 years. They are assigned to duty in rotation, according to detail made by the Chief Pilot. When not on duty a portion of their time is employed in taking soundings and keeping the buoys in condition.

SIGNAL STATION.

Two signal stations, provided with signal masts and appliances, are established in this harbor; one at Morro, the entrance to the harbor, and the other near the office of the Captain of the Port. From the first the approach of the vessel is sighted and signalled to the pilots at Cayo Smith and telephoned to the station in the city, where the information is made public by signals. The telephonic communication between the two stations was authorized by the Military Governor of the District and was made by the Signal Service without expense to this office. The system thus established is most satisfactory and useful, the approach of vessels being reported more promptly and correctly than ever before. The stations are operated from daylight to dark.

BUOYS.

The harbor of Santiago de Cuba is provided with seven buoys to mark its channels and shoal. All of these buoys have been taken up, scraped, repaired and replaced during the year. They are kept by the pilots in proper position and condition and correctly marked.

In the opinion of the Board of Port Pilots four additional buoys could be advantageously used to mark the channel.

A large bell buoy at Cape Cruz is also recommended by this Board.

REMOVAL OF WRECKS.

The wreck of the U. S. Collier "Merrimac" was successfully removed from the channel during the months of April and May, 1901, at a cost of $1,680.75. The wreck of the schooner "Champion," lying between the two main wharves, was also removed at a cost of $300.00.

No other dangerous wrecks exist in this harbor.

ILLEGAL FISHING.

Illegal fishing by means of dynamite and small meshed nets, which was so prevalent at this port, has been completely stopped. Constant inspection and supervision is made by the harbor police over the nets and methods of fishing. Occasional reports reach this office of illegal fishing in remote and inaccessible places within the limits of the port; but it has been impracticable to do more than investigate such rumors. Notices of the fishing laws have been posted throughout the port; but it will require the presence of a revenue vessel to prevent the violation of the laws in remote places.

INSPECTION OF VESSELS AND LICENSES.

Eight steamers and thirteen sailing vessels and barges were inspected during the fiscal year.

The following licenses were issued:

Masters 32, mates 3, chief engineers 3, assistant engineers 11.

All vessels of whatever nature pertaining to the port have been inscribed and recorded in the books of this office as required by regulations.

COLLECTIONS.

The collections of this office from various sources during the fiscal year have been as follows:

Fines, violations of port regulations	$ 45.00
Arrests of deserters from ships	55.00
10% old metal from Spanish war ships.....	541.95
Total.....	$ 641.95

all of which has been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of Cuba.

DISBURSEMENTS.

During the fiscal year the sum of $5,647.30 was placed to my credit for the authorized expenses of this office, and was expended as follows:

For salaries	$	2,347.05
,, removal of wrecks		1,980.75
,, miscellaneous		408.43
Total	$	4,736.23
Leaving a balance on hand	$	911.07

which was transferred to the credit of the Treasurer of Cuba on June 30, 1901.

Very respectfully,

F. G. IRWIN,
Captain 2nd Cavalry,
Captain of the Port.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,

Trinidad, Cuba, July 1, 1901.

Captain of the Port,
Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the operations of this port of Casilda (Trinidad, Cuba), for the year ending June 30, 1901.

FOREIGN NAVIGATION.

During the year there have entered this port:

One steamer with 2,456 tons, under American flag.
Six steamers with 7,317 tons, under Norwegian flag.
Two steamers with 2,785 tons, under other flags.
Six sailing vessels with 5,620 tons, under American flag.
One sailing vessel with 110 tons, under other flag.

And during the same period there have cleared:

One steamer with 2,456 tons, under American flag.
Six steamers with 7,317 tons, under Norwegian flag.
Two steamers with 2,785 tons, under other flags.
Six sailing vessels with 5,620 tons, under American flag.
One sailing vessel with 110 tons, under other flag.

COASTING TRADE.

During the year there have entered:

Three hundred and thirty-three steamers with 128,157 tons, under Spec. of Cuba flag, with cargo.
One hundred and forty-six sailing vessels with 4,981 tons, under Spec. of Cuba flag, with cargo.

And during the same period have cleared:

Three hundred and thirty-three steamers with 128,157 tons, under Spec. of Cuba flag, with cargo.
One hundred and forty-seven sailing vessels with 4,982 tons, under Spec. of Cuba flag, with cargo.

PILOTAGE COLLECTED.

During the year there has been collected $1,043.07 for inward and outward pilotage, which amount has been distributed to pilots:

Saroza	$ 347.69
Toledo	347.69
Miranda	347.69

FINES COLLECTED.

There have been none.

LICENSES ISSUED.

Twenty-eight licenses have been issued during the year.

SALVAGES.

During the year there have been found at sea at different dates two small fishing boats. One was returned to its owner and the other is being kept here in this port until the owner appears.

There have been found floating at sea pieces of cedar and mahogany, which have been advertised and notice given at different places, and are held subject to the claims of owners, after deducting salvages.

CONDITIONS OF THE PORT.

The stevedores and longshoremen, agitated by certain delegates, have, on several occasions, caused trouble with shipping interests, demanding exorbitant rates for loading and discharging cargoes.

Recently a steamer or tug was here sounding the harbor and marking the different localities where buoys are to be placed. Beacons have already been established.

The Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Captains of the Ports in Cuba have been strictly adhered to and enforced at this port.

Very respectfully,

WM. B. FOLWELL,

1st Lieut. 1st Infty.,

Captain of the Port.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,

Cárdenas, Cuba, July 4, 1901.

To the Captain of the Port,
Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year 1900 to 1901.

PERSONNEL.

Consists of one Chief Clerk and Chief of Clearances, M. Fernández.

Two Harbor Patrolmen, J. Cisneros and José Fondora.

During the year there has only been one change of patrolman by resignation.

FOREIGN NAVIGATION.

During the year (fiscal) 196 vessels entered this port, with a total tonnage of 316,614 gross tons. Thus 119 steamers with a total tonnage of 290,269 gross, 77 sailing vessels with a total tonnage of 23,345 gross.

In the same period 198 vessels cleared, with a total tonnage of 316,897 gross. Thus 121 steamers with a total tonnage of 293,031 gross, 77 sailing vessels with a total tonnage of 23,866 gross.

COASTING TRADE.

During the year 1,124 vessels entered this port from points in the Island of Cuba, with a total tonnage of 97,742 gross. Of these 144 were steamers, with a total tonnage of 37,091 gross, 980 sailing vessels with a total tonnage of 60,651 gross tons.

In the same period 1,147 vessels cleared from this port for ports in the Island of Cuba, with a total tonnage of 97,836 gross. Thus 146 steamers with a total tonnage of 37,231 gross and 1,001 sailing vessels with a total tonnage of 60,605 gross.

VESSELS CONSTRUCTED.

During the year there were 23 small boats constructed with a total tonnage of 30.74 gross tons, and one lighter with a total tonnage of 38.99 gross tons.

PILOTAGE COLLECTED.

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VESSELS CONSTRUCTED.

During the year there were 23 small boats constructed with a total tonnage of 30.74 gross tons and one lighter with a total tonnage of 38.99 gross tons.

PILOTAGE.

The pilotage fees collected during the fiscal year amounted to $2,286.00, which sum has been distributed between the two pilots of the port.

FINES.

No fines were imposed during the year.

LICENSES.

During the fiscal year 7 licenses were issued to officers of coastwise sailing vessels.

SALVAGES.

None.

CONDITIONS OF THE HARBOR.

The port of Tunas de Zaza is situated between Punta de Caney and Punta Ladrillo, which forms an extensive bay sheltered in part by Cayo Blanco, with two channels for entrance, one to windward and the other to leeward of the Cayo. The main channel, that is to say, the windward channel, has sufficient draft for vessels drawing 20 to 24 feet, and the other channel has from 16 to 18 feet.

There exists a wharf in good condition, and vessels drawing from 10 to 11 feet may go alongside of same. Although the bay is unsheltered, there is a cove where vessels drawing not over 7 or 8 feet may take refuge in case of bad weather.

There are 21 coastwise vessels registered at this port, of which 8 are over 5 tons.

Very respectfully,

ANDRES ORSINI,

Acting Captain of the Port.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,

Batabanó, Cuba, July 3, 1901.

Captain of the Port,
Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

FINES IMPOSED.

For building vessel without permit, 1	$ 5.00
,, not having light, 6	12.00
,, leaving port without clearance, 3	25.00
,, disorderly conduct, 1	10.00
,, not having folio painted on vessel, 1	2.00
,, illegal sale, 2	4.00
,, leaving port of Havana without bill of health, 1	10.00
,, tying up to buoy, 1	10.00

PERMITS ISSUED.

For cleaning bottom	151
,, careening	57
,. entering marine railway	61
,, building vessels	17
,, working on steamers	2

LICENSES.

For masters of 50 ton schooners	89

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vessels inspected	3
Excursion permits	2
Arrests	3
Drowned in this district	3
Small vessels reported stolen	6
Fishing nets seized on suspicion	2
Vessels aground	1
Fishing vessels entered	2,901
Fishing vessels cleared	1,905
Coastwise vessels entered	1,362
Coastwise vessels cleared	1,346
Foreign vessels entered	6
Foreign vessels cleared	6

INSCRIPTIONS.

2d list	2
3d list	8
4th list	113

This office has been greatly benefited by the appointment of the harbor patrolman during the last fiscal year; the inspection of sponges has been carried on with greatest exactitude, as has also that of fishing nets, etc., thus enabling me to assure that the regulation in this matter has been strictly complied with; besides, this employee has been charged with the keeping of a complete statistical record of the sponge and fish industries, which duties he has filled conscientiously. The accompanying statement will give an idea of this work:

REPORT OF FISH CAUGHT IN THIS PORT.

Months.	*Pounds.*	*Value.*
July	168,022	$ 7,066.22
August	122,952	7,196.73
September	70,702	4,600.71
October	123,586	6,943.57
November	135,082	7,112.29
December	115,131	5,948.83
January	106,187	5,318.56
February	93,348	4,549.29
March	89,716	4,561.35
April	125,691	5,292.57
May	214,010	11,855.32
June	115,221	6,095.25
Total	1,479,648	$ 76,540.69

REPORT OF SPONGES CAUGHT IN THIS DISTRICT.

FEMALES.

	Lined.	*Value.*	*Ojo.*	*Value.*
July				
August				
September				
October				
November	3113	$ 1,174.00	9923	$ 23,263.85
December	2027	292.00	6537	20,574,97
January	525	122.00	5739	16,281.10
Febraury	1653		8281	26,746.71
March	1391		5576	18,096.41
April	863		7946	30.074.42
May	2307		11347	32,194.21
June	1511		4950	12,723.12
Total	13390	$ 1.588.00	60299	$ 179,954.79

MALES.

	Cave.	*Value.*	*Hairy*	*Value.*	*Fine.*	*Value.*
July.....						
Aug.....						
Sept.....						
Oct.						
Nov	15,098	$ 7,353.02				
Dec	14,283	4,087.87	780	$ 88.00		
Jan..	5,900	2,170.86				
Feb.....	17,450	4,979.78			1,170	$182.71
March	10,461	2,018.40				
April.....	10,007	3,122.65				
May	6,593	1,474.50			97	53.00
June.....	1,163	261.56				
Total.....	80,955	$25,468.64	780	$ 88.00	1,267	$235.71

RECAPITULATION.

MONTHS.	*Dozens.*	*Value.*
July.....	17,846	$ 25,019.00
August.....	18,993	30,649.00
September	21,435	21,280.00
October.	23,433	25,969.00
November	28,134	31,790.87
December.....	23,627	25,042.84
January	12,164	18,573.96
February.....	28,554	31,909.20
March	17,428	20,114.81
April...	18,816	33,197.07
May	20,344	33,721.71
June.....	7,624	12,984.68
Total	238,398	$ 305,252.14

Very respectfully,

AGUSTIN AGUERO,

Acting Captain of the Port.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,

Matanzas, Cuba, July 4, 1901.

The Captain of the Port,
Havana.

SIR:

In compliance with your telegraphic instructions under date of June 26, 1901, I have the honor to forward herewith report with relation to the affairs of this office from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901:

OCEAN GOING VESSELS ENTERED.

MONTHS.	*Steamers.*	*Sailing Vessels.*	*TOTAL.*
July	24	3	27
August	19	3	22
September	15	1	16
October	16	2	18
November	15	2	17
December	16	1	17
January	25	1	26
February	22	4	26
March	27	6	33
April	26	4	30
May	26	2	28
June	22	3	25
Total	253	32	285

OCEAN GOING VESSELS CLEARED.

MONTHS.	*Steamers.*	*Sailing Vessels.*	*TOTAL.*
July	22	3	25
August	18	3	21
September	17	3	20
October	17	2	19
November	14	1	15
December	17	2	19
January	23	1	24
February	23	3	26
March	27	3	30
April	25	7	32
May	27	3	30
June,	21	.....	21
Total	251	31	282

COASTWISE VESSELS ENTERED PORT.

July	6	56	62
August	7	57	64
September	6	49	55
October	8	46	54
November	3	40	43
December	6	35	41
January	1	37	38
February	.....	42	42
March	1	36	37
April	1	48	49
May	4	52	56
June	4	31	35
Total	47	529	576

COASTWISE VESSELS CLEARED.

July	8	54	62
August	8	54	62
September	8	52	60
October	8	47	55
November	2	41	43
December	5	33	38
January	3	37	40
February	.....	44	44
March	1	39	40
April	1	46	47
May	4	51	55
June	4	34	38
Total	52	532	584

MONTH.	Vessels Inscribed.	Vessels Sold.	Change of Inscription.	Change of Name.	Vessels Destroyed.	Vessels Rep'd.
July	4	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	11	5	.....	1	.....	1
November	7	3	5	.....	.....	.....
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....
March	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....
April	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	49	49	6	2	1	1

VESSELS WRECKED.

In January, 1901, the lighter "Joven Teresita," inscribed at Matanzas, was totally lost, having three in the crew. It is yet

unknown the residence of the crew. The vessel was cleared from Camarioca for Matanzas.

In May, 1901, the schooner "María," inscribed at Sagua, was wrecked off the coast of Cardenas, and was towed to the port of Matanzas by the Norwegian S. S. "Tjomo."

The papers covering the wreck and the question of salvage are now being prepared in this office.

Licenses issued to masters, patrones, engineers, etc.	None.
Renewals of licenses to patrones	11
Vessels inspected	None.
Excursion permits issued	1

Months.	*Passengers Entered.*	*Passengers Departed.*
July	20	120
August	98	140
September	22	46
October	51	34
November	42	19
December	25	12
January	27	16
February	18	26
March	15	29
April	11	55
May	7	78
June	25	28
Total	361	603

PILOTAGE

Total amount of pilotage collected	$ 15,239.50
Total amount of expenses	2,259.16
Total net amount distributed to pilots	$ 12,980.34

FINES COLLECTED.

July	1900, Total amount collected	$ 11.00
Aug	,, ,, ,,	5.00
Jan	1901, ,, ,, ,,	10.00
Total		$ 26.00

EXPENDITURES.

Employees:

One clerk at $75 per month	$ 900.00
One Inspector of Fishing, at $60 per month	720.00
Total employes	$ 1,620.00

Material:

Office supplies	$	2.40
One typewriter		112.95
One table, for typewriter		7.00
One clock		7.50
Repairing and painting buoys		99.92
Total expenditures	$	1,849.77

Very respectfully,

W. H. HAY,

Captain 10th Cavalry,
Captain of the Port.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,

Cienfuegos, Cuba, July 4, 1901.

To the Captain of the Port
of Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose herewith on separate sheets a report for the fiscal year just closed, in which is given the vessels inspected at Cienfuegos district, with the information when built, tonnage, etc.; the number of masters, mates, pilots, engineers and assistant engineers licensed; the number of licenses issued; the number of boilers inspected; cases of revocations, suspension or refusal of licenses to masters, mates, pilots, engineers, assistant engineers, with the reasons therefor; all examinations into alleged violations of the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Captains of the Ports of the Island of Cuba; the sales and transfers of vessels and property afloat, with particulars for sales and transfers, such history of the vessels and property as particularly pertains to the year just passed, names of prior owners and names of purchasers, with the number of register and folio.

There remains but little to add to the statistical information above enumerated.

Affairs have moved without friction during the past year, and there is practically no trouble of any sort to report.

Our office force is small, and the outdoor force certainly not excessive, for a harbor of this size, and boasting the business of Cienfuegos.

Our small department has been, I believe, administered with economy, and there does not seem to be any reason for thinking that the service rendered to the public has not been reasonably efficient.

LICENSES ISSUED.

Chief Engineers	17
Assistant Engineers	8
Masters Steam Vessels	10
Masters Sailing Vessels	54
Coastwise Pilots	3
Total	92

Failures to pass examination for licenses 2

FINES IMPOSED.

Vessels without lights	$ 15.00
Vessels without proper officers	10.00
Vessels carrying excessive number of passengers	10.00
Violating quarantine laws	5.00
Total	$ 40.00

VESSELS INSPECTED.

MONTHS.	Steam Vessels.	Sailing Vessels.	Total.
July, 1900	4	1	5
August, ,,	5	9	14
Sept., ,,	1	18	19
Oct., ,,	3	2	5
June 1901	...	3	3
Total	13	33	46

BOILERS INSPECTED.

July, 1900	4
Aug., ,,	5
Sept., ,,	1
Oct., ,,	3
Total	13

Very respectfully,

JAMES BAYLIES,

Captain 10th U. S. Infantry,
Captain of the Port.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,

Nuevitas, Cuba, July 6, 1901.

Lucien Young, Lieut. Commander U. S. N.,

Captain of the Port,

Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit, for your information, my annual report as Acting Captain of the Port of Nuevitas for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

The building of small boats from one to three tons has been very active during the past fiscal year, as shown on the Register Book No. 1 at this office, report of which has been forwarded on blank form "Registro de Buques" forwarded on December 12, 1900. This form covers all details from the beginning of the American occupation to the above date referred to, and now I have the honor to forward the continuation of same form, which completes the period for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Transactions on sales and transfers of floating properties during the past fiscal year have also proved very active.

At present permission has been granted at the office of the Captain of the Port for the construction of ten sloops and boats from one to four tons admeasurement.

Sponges brought into this port from the sponge fishing grounds pertaining to this Custom House jurisdiction have been quite important during the past fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the importance reaching as high as figuring 213,634½ dozen sponges of different kinds, sizes and prices, which have been sold according to market prices for the sum of $9 540.37 for exportation to Havana.

Orders were issued at proper time from this office to the effect of reminding fishermen of the prohibition of sponge fishing from March 1st to May 31, 1901, in compliance with orders No. 102 and 95, Headquarters Division of Cuba.

The importation of turtles has been very little this year, the records on file showing only forty of those known as "tortugas," which were sold for $87.36, and forty-six of those known as "carey," whose meat alone produced $115.92. The shell is sold at the rate of from $4.00 to $5.00 Spanish gold per pound, which finds a good market and is mostly exported to New York, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg.

Fishing has been going on as usual in the harbor and channels with hooks and nets, only for consumption at Nuevitas and the city of Puerto Príncipe, to which town are daily sent from 250 to 300 pounds. The prices are, for the kind known as "blanco" (white fish) five cents per pound, and for another kind known as "de color" (colored) ten cents per pound.

No accident of any kind has taken place, either in the loss of boats or lives, within the maritime zone of this district.

Very respectfully,

HENRY PAGE,

Acting Captain of the Port.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,

Gibara, Cuba, June 30, 1901.

The Captain of the Ports for Cuba,

Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to report that nothing of note has occurred in this port during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1901.

The fiscal transactions are as follows: $400.00 has been disbursed during the year as salary of patrolman. The expenses in the office for the year are $50.00 expended for an office desk, $2.00 for a badge for the patrolman, $50.00 for a row-boat for the use of the patrolman.

The cost of repairing and painting buoys and recovering one that had broken its moorings and drifted ashore is $33.00, making the total expenditures for the year $535.00.

The receipts for the year amounted to $20.00 collected from fines, thus making an excess of expenditures over receipts of $515.00.

The Collector of Customs has permitted the Captain of the Port to have his office in the Custom-House and has required a Custom-House clerk, without extra compensation, to perform all clerical work pertaining to the office of the Captain of the Port.

The patrol of the harbor has been effective and no flagrant violation of rules has occurred.

The pilots have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner, and no complaints against them from masters of vessels have been received.

It is believed that the affairs of the port for the coming year can be conducted on the same economic basis. No unusual expense can be foreseen at this time.

The increasing paper work is a menace to the equanimity of the office, and a clerk is needed to attend to the office work. I would recommend that one be allowed at a compensation not to exceed $50.00 per month.

Attention is called to the fact that the port will soon be without a wharf, as the present structure is fast decaying and falling in. Due efforts have been made for authority for the construction of a new wharf, but so far nothing has been realized.

In conclusion I would call attention to the commercial importance of this harbor, which is the port of entry of a district whose customs receipts during the year were more than $300,000 in United States currency.

Very respectfully,

E. E. BENJAMIN,

Captain of the Port.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,

Guantánamo, Cuba, July 1, 1901.

The Captain of the Port,
Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

In accordance with Article 138, "Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Captains of the Ports of the Island of Cuba, 1900," I have the honor to submit the following report:

Number of vessels inspected in my district.....	None.
Number of masters, mates, pilots, engineers and assistant engineers licensed.....	None.
Number of licenses issued	None.
Number of boilers inspected.....	None.

There have been no casualties or other occurrences worthy of record.

There have been no cases of revocation, suspension or refusal of licenses to masters, mates, pilots, engineers or assistant engineers.

There have been no examinations into alleged violations of these rules.

Two small fishing schooners registered as of the Cuban coasting flag in Santiago were given permission to go abroad to be sold. A question came up as to the bond for a foreign voyage when going abroad to be sold, and on reference to Havana I was told that if I believed the owner was acting in good faith to permit the vessels to sail without bond. This was done and the vessels were then sold. The fishing permits were returned to Santiago, the issuing port.

There is no vessel registered here under the Cuban flag; nor is this the home port of any vessel.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ELLIS,

Major 13th Cavalry,
Captain of the Port.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,

Isabela de Sagua, June 30, 1901.

Captain of the Port,

Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

In compliance with Article 138, Regulations for the Government of the Captains of the Ports, I have the honor to forward herewith the following reports of the operations of this office for the six months just closed:

VESSELS INSPECTED.

Steamers	5
Schooners	4
Lighters	3
Barges	2
Total	14

LICENSES ISSUED.

Chief Engineers	2
Masters Steam Vessels	1
Masters Sailing Vessels	11
Total	14
Licenses suspended	1

PILOTAGE.

Total amount of pilotage collected	$ 4,106.00
Total amount of expenses	925.15
Net amount distributed to pilots	$ 3,180.85

In this connection I wish to call your attention to the necessity for a more thorough marking of the entrance of this harbor. During heavy or unfavorable weather it is impossible to see between the buoys marking the shoals and reefs, rendering the navigation of the channel at times extremely difficult. No light

marks the entrance to the harbor through the main channel, the error in judgment having been made in placing the light in this district at Boca de Sagua, which is used at present by coastwise lighters only. For this latter reason it is considered undesirable to remove it; but the placing of a light at the pilot station on Cayo Cristo is strongly recommended.

With reference to the number of additional buoys needed, it is considered that some one more familiar with such requirements should attend to this matter.

Very respectfully,

J. T. CRABBS,

Captain and Quartermaster, U. S. Army,
Collector of Customs.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,

Caibarien, Cuba, June 29, 1901.

LICENSES ISSUED.

Masters Steam Vessels	4
Masters Coastwise Sailing Vessels	68
Masters Fishing Vessels	49
Total	121
Licenses refused, revoked or suspended	None.

VIOLATIONS OF HARBOR LAWS.

Vessels sailing without clearance	16
Vessels without lights	20
Illegal sponge fishing	16

VESSELS BUILT.

Sloops	12
Gigs (Cachuchas)	119
Yawls	3
"Cayucos"	1
Total	135

P. B. ANDERSON,

Acting Captain of the Port.

INFORME

DEL

TENIENTE COMANDANTE LUCIEN YOUNG,

CAPITAN DE PUERTO,

HABANA, CUBA.

COMPRENDIENDO EL AÑO FISCAL TERMINADO EN JUNIO 30

DE 1901.

CUARTEL GENERAL DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUBA.

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO,

Habana, Julio 13 de 1901.

Sr. Ayudante General,
Departamento de Cuba,
Habana.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de poner en sus manos el siguiente informe anual relativo á la Capitanía del Puerto de la Habana, y correspondiente al año económico terminado en 30 de Junio de 1901.

Ante todo, deseo expresar mi reconocimiento hacia cada uno de los subalternos y empleados de la oficina, especialmente mi Secretario Mr. J. A. Giles, quienes eficazmente me han ayudado en el desempeño de mis deberes.

OFICINAS.

La dotación para el desempeño de la Oficina, se compone de doce empleados, poco más de los que había en el ejercicio anterior, aumento que ha sido necesario, á causa del examen administrativo de las cuentas de los puertos subalternos de la Isla y del aumento de correspondencia.

El personal todavía es insuficiente para corresponder al aumento del trabajo, como es el del registro de la propiedad, el despacho de matrículas, el registro de barcos sujetos á inspección, el de la entrada y salida de pasageros por el Puerto de la Habana y el de los delitos cometidos en el Puerto, juntamente con la larga correspondencia que se sostiene con los distintos Puertos subalternos y con los Juzgados Municipales, en cuanto á trasmisiones, ventas, gravámenes, hipotecas, arriendos, etc., de propiedades á flote, para los procedimientos judiciales, reparto de la tributación, etcétera.

Por ahora, no obstante, no es de proponerse ulterior aumento. Se ha puesto todo empeño durante el pasado año en investigar y empadronar en debida forma todas las propiedades pertenecientes á la jurisdicción de Marina. Muchos legajos de la oficina fueron llevados á España cuando sus autoridades evacuaron la Isla, y los que quedaron afectaban la forma de una serie de diarios que alcanzaba hasta el año de 1865, y en los cuales muy pocas correcciones se habían hecho. Hállase con frecuencia que los barcos y otras propiedades perdidos ó destruídos están registrados, y en muchos casos con el nombre de los antiguos

propietarios, mientras que los de los verdaderos y legítimos poseedores no aparecen en los registros. Se ha hecho todo lo posible para llenar estas deficiencias y se han puesto los registros tan al día y casi tan completos como dable ha sido en tales circunstancias.

Se ha formado, clasificado y provisto de índice, un registro de pasajeros entrados y salidos de la Habana, á contar desde el año de 1854, á excepción de unos cuantos meses.

Se le ha agregado una estadística demostrativa del número de pasajeros entrados y salidos del Puerto durante el ejercicio, juntamente con otra en que consta el número, la clase y la nacionalidad de los barcos entrados y de los despachados.

POLICIA DEL PUERTO.

La Policía del Puerto actualmente se halla en el estado más satisfactorio, bien disciplinada, compuesta de hombres escogidos, y al mando de un comedido, enérgico y cumplido capitán.

La fuerza en conjunto es demasiado pequeña para el cúmulo de trabajo que está llamada á desempeñar; y repetidas veces se les ha exigido trabajo durante diez y seis ó diez y ocho horas al día. En ninguna ocasión, sin embargo, han producido quejas por la cantidad de trabajo que se les ha impuesto.

El alojamiento y Cuarteles de la Policía y de los tripulantes de las lanchas son inspeccionados dos veces al día, conservándose en buenas condiciones higiénicas.

El reducido espacio del salón de guardia ha sido con frecuencia un grave inconveniente, como cuando la tripulación entera de un barco ha sido detenida en espera de averiguación sumaria.

Confío, no obstante, en que cuando se concluya la casilla de pasajeros que está en vías de construcción cerca de la Machina, los dos salones contiguos al de Guardia, que fueron provisionalmente prestados al Administrador de Aduanas para uso de los Inspectores del Puerto, serán desalojados.

Tan pronto como pueda tomar posesión de éstos, abrigo el propósito de arreglar el más pequeño para recibir á las personas que se libren de perecer ahogadas, y surtirlo de mantas, frazadas, impermeables y demás materiales que hasta ahora han procedido de los efectos personales de la Policía del Puerto.

También puede utilizarse este salón para colocar los cadáveres encontrados en el Puerto y que se traen para la correspondiente averiguación por parte de los Jueces Municipales y de los Facultativos antes de mandarlos al Necrocomio. Varias veces, cadáveres que se han encontrado en la Bahía se han dejado yacer en frente del edificio durante horas, sin que las autoridades concurrieran á dirigir la necesaria investigación, por estar ocupadas en alguna otra parte de la ciudad. Otras veces ha ocasionado estas demoras la imposibilidad de obtener un carro mortuorio.

Como una mejora dentro de este estado de cosas, propongo respetuosamente que á las órdenes inmediatas y á disposición del Capitán del Puerto, se ponga un carro de un caballo, convenientemente preparados para este servicio.

Debido á las recientes y repetidas huelgas en la Bahía, la Policía del Puerto ha estado á veces sobrecargada de atenciones, y agradezco al Supervisor y al Jefe de Policía de la Habana su extremada cortesía al proporcionarme un número suficiente y extraordinario de guardias para mantener el orden.

Los patrones del gran número de botes y lanchan que surcan la Bahía, han sido objeto de un sistema de espionaje tan completo, que en ninguna Bahía del mundo se mantiene una disciplina más cabal entre esta clase de individuos.

La lancha de Policía está constantemente rondando la Bahía de día y de noche.

Con motivo de la gran dificultad que existe para obtener maquinistas competentes, capaces de manejar las pailas tubulares, las lanchas de la policía han ocasionado mucho mayor gasto que si se hubieran obtenido hombres apropósito para el caso.

BOYAS.

A principios de la primavera, antes de empezar la Cuarentena, se recogieron todas las boyas del Puerto, sufrieron reparaciones y fueron pintadas y repuestas. Las antiguas y mal delineadas boyas que señalaban los bajos y canales de la Bahía, fueron reemplazadas por otras nuevas de buena forma y pintadas de una manera adecuada.

En el Mariel, el canal de fondo que va del mar á la cuarentena, ha sido balizado con nuevas boyas, así es que ahora las embarcaciones de más calado pueden entrar por el estrecho canal y anclar en las afueras de la Cuarentena.

ESTACION DE SEÑALES.

La estación de señales del Castillo del Morro ha funcioando de la manera más satisfactoria y más económica, habiendo prestado eficaces servicios, grandemente en pro de los intereses comerciales y navales, así como en el de los prácticos.

INSPECCION DE BARCOS Y MATRÍCULA.

Se ha cumplido hasta donde ha sido posible con los Reglamentos que rigen la inspección de barcos.

Difícil por extremo ha sido obligar á los dueños y patrones de barcos á que los pongan á disposición de los inspectores, sin que esto de alguna manera haya interrumpido la regularidad de sus viajes, y ha podido observarse la inclinación de muchos de ellos á poner en juego el modo de evitar tales inspecciones.

Muchos de los vapores destinados al tráfico de cabotaje de Cuba, son barcos viejos y muy gastados, con pailas y máquinas no sólo de construcción antigua, sino que muchas están quemadas, agujereadas y enmohecidas; y si fuera á llevarse rígidamente el cumplimiento de los Reglamentos, habría que rechazar un 75% bien contado de las certificaciones presentadas. Se han efectuado las inspecciones con rigidez únicamente cuando se ha creido necesario, para poner á salvo la vida y la propiedad.

En el curso del año se inspeccionaron en la Habana 55 barcos de vapor y gran número de los de vela.

Hasta la fecha en los distintos puertos de la Isla se han expedido 1,578 matrículas, á saber:

Capitanes de barcos de vapor..	202
Pilotos de barcos de vapor...	17
Primeros maquinistas..	167
Ayudantes de Máquinas.....	101
Pilotos de Puerto	87
Prácticos de la Costa..	29
Capitanes de Barcos Veleros.....	975
Total.....	1,578

REPARACIONES Y MEJORAS.

La escalinata y entrada del frente del edificio han sido objeto de mejoras, y se les ha puesto en muy buenas condiciones higiénicas, á favor de un muro y escalones de cemento, reemplazando los antiguos de maderas averiadas, vistiéndose de cemento todo el desembarcadero. El espacio que da frente al mismo, fué dragado y ahora ofrece bastante fondo á lo largo del muelle y de la escalinata para las lanchas de este Departamento.

Toda la obra que antecede fué llevada á cabo bajo la dirección del ramo de Ingenieros.

A partir de mi último informe, pocas reparaciones ha necesitado el edificio, y los gastos dispuestos con ese fin han quedado grandemente reducidos.

CUARENTENA

El Reglamento de la Cuarentena se ha observado puntualmente, y se ha prestado todo el apoyo posible al Hospital de Marina en el desempeño de sus deberes.

INUNDACIONES.

Durante la primavera ha habido extraordinarias lluvias y avenidas. En el mes de Mayo el río Almendares se salió de cauce, inundando el terreno á su alrededor, lo que produjo pérdida de vidas y grandes perjucios y destrucción de propiedades. Tan pronto como se me comunicó la noticia, dos botes salvavidas fueron llevados al río por tierra en carretones de mudanzas.

En el transcurso sin precedente, de dos horas, á contar desde que se recibió la noticia, estos botes salva-vidas fueron echados al agua en el terreno inundado, á cinco ó seis millas del Puerto, y seis personas que estaban en una situación comprometida sobre el techo de una de las casas que el agua había ido arrastrando, fueron puestas en salvo.

LIMPIEZA DEL PUERTO.

La avenida de las aguas á que antes me refiero, contribuyó

muchísimo, sin duda, á mejorar las aguas de la bahía, como que en el interior del puerto aquella estaba entre seis y siete pulgadas sobre el nivel del mar, produciendo fuertísima corriente en el estrecho canal de entrada y llevándose los desperdicios que cubrían la superficie, hacia el mar.

El Reglamento referente á descargar la basura y los desperdicios en la Bahía ha sido cumplido puntualmente, resultando de ahí una gran mejora en el aspecto del agua y en sus condiciones higiénicas, y dudo que las aguas de ningún puerto próximo á una gran ciudad se conserven más claras que en el puerto de la Habana.

Gran cardumen de peces puede verse á cualquier hora, aun en la boca del Arroyo del Matadero, cosa que nunca se había visto.

Es mi parecer que en el presente estado de las aguas, frente á los muelles, con perfecta seguridad, podría permitirse á los barcos, aun en época de insalubridad, atracar á los muelles para desembarcar sus cargamentos y llevarse pasajeros, mientras que hoy por hoy se les exige fondear en las boyas del Puerto.

RESTOS DE NAUFRAGIOS.

En mi último informe anual propuse la extracción de los restos del *Maine*, del Puerto de la Habana y la de los del *Alfonso XII* de la boca del Puerto del Mariel.

De entonces acá, conforme á instrucciones recibidas del Gobernador Militar, se publicaron anuncios en los principales periódicos de los Estados Unidos sacando á subasta la extracción de estos restos de naufragios.

El 15 de Diciembre, 1900, se abrieron los pliegos presentados por nueve diferentes postores que ofrecian desde $735,000 hasta $80,000 por la extracción del "Maine," y hubo una oferta de $200,000 por la del "Alfonso XII."

No habiéndose considerado aceptable ninguna de estas proposiciones, se anunció nueva subasta para el 1º de Febrero de 1901.

Se recibieron proposiciones de 13 postores y la de Chamberlin y Cª por ser la más baja, fué aprobada. Comprometiéronse á extraer los restos de ambos naufragios y á pagar al Gobierno Militar de la isla de Cuba el 3 por 100 de los productos de la venta de todo el material que se extrajese. Se les exije prestar fianza por la suma de $25,000 por la remoción de cualesquiera obstáculos que pusiesen en el puerto; y con el fin de precaver la extracción de solo el material que tuviese algún valor y el abandono del resto, en el contrato se consigna que no se sacará ninguna parte del mismo, ni se venderá, sin el consentimiento del Capitán del Puerto.

El plazo para llevar á cabo el contrato venció en 1º de Julio de 1901. Esto no obstante, hay en el mismo una cláusula por la cual, en casos improvistos podría aquél prorrogarse hasta el 1º de Marzo de 1902.

El Sr. M. F. Chamberlin, director de la Compañía tomando empeño por llevar á cabo el contrato por su parte, trajo á la Habana motones, aparejos, calabrotes, cabrestantes y otros materia-

les por valor de unos $10,000, y al volver á los Estados Unidos con el propósito de conseguir más recursos materiales, cayó con fiebre infecciosa y ha estado algún tiempo guardando cama.

Se presentó la certificación del facultativo que acredita la enfermedad, y se notificó al Sr. Chamberlin que era necesario designara en la Habana un apoderado ó agente que diera principio á los trabajos, y que hiciera constar su propósito de cumplir con las condiciones del contracto.

A juzgar por la correspondencia y noticias que he recibido tocante á los recursos en efectivo de esta Compañía, es mi creencia que la obra de remover los restos de los dos naufragios. ha de llevarse á cabo, de conformidad con lo pactado.

HUELGAS.

Varias han ocurrido en la Bahía, provocadas por los estivadores, los lancheros y los cargadores, que una ó dos veces llegaron á tener muy serias proporciones, y amenazaron no sólo el orden en la Bahía, si que también los intereses del comercio.

Antes que ocasionaran perjuicios, sin embargo, los dueños de las lanchas, los representantes de las casas de embarque é importación, en unión de los directores de los diferentes gremios de trabajadores, fueron convocados á junta en la Capitanía del Puerto y se trató del asunto minuciosamente.

Esta deliberación dió por resultado un acuerdo entre todos, según el cual, convinieron en un arancel comprensivo del trabajo de los estivadores y lancheros, que después se publicó en la *Gaceta Oficial,* por medio de Decreto del Gobernador Militar. De este modo el arancel se hizo ley, y por lo que parece, satisface á todos hasta ahora.

La única ocasión en que asomó algún disgusto fué durante un breve plazo, precisamente antes de las últimas elecciones municipales, en el cual ciertos candidatos á los puestos públicos, especialmente en Regla, con la mira de adquirir influencia política, produjeron alguna agitación que tuvo un momento de parecer grave.

Los directores de los gremios fueron convocados y se les hizo saber la conducta que habrían de seguir; y creo que hoy están conformes con el arancel tal cual está, y que no es probable que dén que hacer por algún tiempo.

Por mi parte, he puesto todo empeño en apoyar el elemento trabajador de la bahía de la Habana, reconociendo al mismo tiempo la justicia en el derecho y concesiones que atañen á los intereses de los navieros; y al paso que puede existir algún disgusto cuanto á la importancia de los jornales recibidos, no creo yo que haya ningún lugar en el mundo civilizado en donde el trabajo y el capital tengan menos intereses encontrados; y en todos los casos, sin perjuicio de emprender una averiguación, me he encontrado extrema buena voluntad por parte de los navieros y de los representantes de las casas de comercio en cuanto á ceder dentro de lo racional, á las pretensiones de las clases obreras.

LA BOLA HORARIA.

Esta, que se instaló el año pasado, sobre la Capitanía del Puerto, con pocas excepciones ha operado admirablemente, y según me han manifestado verbalmente los capitanes de diferentes barcos, ha sido de inapreciable utilidad.

La Bola Horaria está situada en

Latitud N. 23° 08'50 26"
Longitud O. $5^{h.}$ $29^{m.}$ $24^{s.}$

La Bola cae al punto del medio día, Meridiano 75 Oeste de Greenwich, á las 11 horas, 30 minutos y 36 segundos; hora local.

MUELLE.

Se reitera respetuosamente la propuesta de que se conceda autorización para construir un muelle de pequeñas dimensiones, ó espigón que salga del desembarcadero frente á este edificio.

El Ingeniero del Departamento opina que un espigón bastante largo para el atraque de las numerosas lanchas y botes que se aglomeran en estos desembarcaderos, pudiera construirse mediante un gasto que no pasaría de $400.

ASUNTOS GENERALES.

Varias comunicaciones se han recibido de la agencia del Lloyd en Londres, solicitando informes acerca de la instalación de algunas estaciones de señales en la costa de Cuba, por medio de las cuales puedan trasmitirse noticias, por conducto de sus agencias, de los barcos que pasan.

Por ahora la bien atendida Estación de Señales de la Habana, responde bien á su objeto, y en vista del hecho de que el Paso de la Mona y el Canal de Yucatán, situados en los dos extremos de la Isla, son las dos principales vías que conducen del Océano Atlántico y del Golfo de Méjico al Mar Caribe, de aquí resulta que un gran número de barcos cruzan sobre la misma costa encimados á la Punta de Maisí y al Cabo de San Antonio.

Partiendo del propósito de la seguridad y apoyo de los intereses comerciales, así como del provecho de la Isla de Cuba, es de proponerse por modo el más eficaz, que se instalen estaciones de Señales tanto en Punta Maisí como en el Cabo San Antonio, bien dotadas, y en comunicación, ya por teléfonos de largo alcance, ya por alambres telegráficos, con los puestos de esta clase que sean los más inmediatos. De esta manera todos los barcos que pasen podrán señalar su número, el puerto de salida, y el puerto de su destino, lo cual puede trasmitirse á la oficina principal de la Habana telegráficamente, y desde aquí comunicarse á los agentes de los barcos, y por su conducto, á los respectivos navieros y á los Gobiernos correspondientes.

ESTADO DEMOSTRATIVO DEL NUMERO TOTAL DE PARTES RECIBIDOS Y DE LAS DETENCIONES LLEVADAS Á CABO POR LA POLICIA DEL PUERTO DE LA HABANA, CUBA, DURANTE EL EJERCICIO QUE TERMINÓ EL 30 DE JUNIO, 1901.

Buques que estaban sin faroles	165
Reyertas y desórdenes	110
Desobediencia y resistencia á la policía	102
Interrupción del paso y de la escalinata	75
Por arrojar al agua basura y desperdicios	43
Por hurto	31
Infracción del reglamento de cuarentena	32
Por tumulto	24
Por evacuar diligencias corporales	24
Botes sin tarifa, registro, etc	23
Polizones	21
Embriaguez	21
Deserciones	21
A petición de la policía municipal	17
Por recargo de tarifa	17
Por recargarse de pasajeros	16
Por andar con exceso de rapidez	12
Por requisitoria de los Juzgados Civiles	11
Por amarrar en balizas	9
A petición de los Cónsules	8
Por obstruir el portalón en los barcos	7
Por trasgresión al Reglamento de Aduanas	5
Por orden de las autoridades militares	5
Por juego prohibido	4
Por no comparecer en juicio	3
Por delitos de lujuria	2
Por injurias	2
Por enagenación mental	1
Menores detenidos	1
Conato de suicidio	1
Total	813

Lo resuelto en los casos expresados fué como sigue:

Amonestados y puestos en libertad	385
Multados	145
Pasados al Juzgado Correccional	80
Devueltos á sus barcos	74
Entregados á la Policía Municipal	34
Reducidos á prisión	28
Barcos salidos antes de celebrarse el juicio	20
Botes apresados	15
Entregados á los cónsules	13
Pasados al Juzgado de 1ª Instancia é Instrucción	12
Devueltos al Campamento de Inmigrantes	5
Matrículas suspendidas ó recogidas	2
Total	813

Hubo 50 entre enfermos y contusos enviados al Hospital núm. 1; 51 al Hospital Mercedes; 9 al de las Animas; 1 al de San Lázaro, y 69 entre la casa de Socorro, restitución á sus barcos ó reembarcados.

43 salidas á la mar con animales muertos.

46 botes al garete y tres efectos de miscelánea fueron recogidos y entregados á sus dueños.

2 niños recogidos y entregados á sus padres.

41 armas fueron confiscadas.

11 casos de abordaje fueron resueltos.

Durante el año se ahogaron 19 personas en la bahía, recogiéndose trece cadáveres; 7 no pudieron identificarse.

Se recaudó durante todo el año por concepto de multas y penalidades impuestas, la suma de $537.50.

Durante el ejercicio que terminó el 30 de Junio, 1901, entraron en el puerto 1,403 barcos de altura, clasificados de la manera siguiente:

	Julio.	*Agosto.*	*Septiembre.*	*Octubre.*	*Noviembre*	*Diciembre.*	*Enero.*	*Febrero.*	*Marzo.*	*Abril.*	*Mayo.*	*Junio.*	*TOTAL.*
BUQUES DE VAPOR													
Americanos	47	41	43	43	39	49	44	33	41	47	49	52	528
Noruegos	11	4	14	13	13	14	8	16	14	25	25	16	173
Españoles	16	11	9	12	10	13	12	9	13	15	14	11	145
Británicos	8	10	11	8	10	10	14	19	22	11	10	7	140
Alemanes	4	5	8	6	6	3	3	3	4	1	2	4	49
Cubanos	3	3	2	4	5	4	2	2	2	3	3	4	37
Franceses	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	25
Daneses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mejicanos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
BUQUES DE VELA													
Americanos	20	11	11	15	22	22	15	15	19	15	17	25	207
Británicos	2	.....	.....	3	2	12	3	2	2	3	2	2	33
Españoles	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	2	2	8	32
Cubanos	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	16
Italianos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Noruegos	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Uruguayos	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Rusos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Daneses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Argentinos	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Franceses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Suecos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total de vapor..	91	76	89	88	85	96	86	84	99	104	105	96	1,099
Total de vela.....	28	18	16	21	29	39	21	21	28	21	24	38	304
Total General.	119	94	105	109	114	135	107	105	127	125	129	134	1,403

Además de los expresados 20 yates particulares, entraron en el puerto 7 buques de guerra, á saber: Americanos 3; Franceses 1; Suecos 1; Noruegos 1; y Alemán 1.

ESTADO DEMOSTRATIVO

DE LOS BARCOS DE TRAVESIA ENTRADOS EN EL PUERTO DURANTE EL AÑO QUE TERMINÓ EN 30 DE JUNIO DE 1901.

PROCEDENCIA.	Julio.	Agosto.	Septiembre.	Octubre.	Noviembre.	Diciembre.	Enero.	Febrero.	Marzo.	Abril.	Mayo.	Junio	TOTAL.
Estados Unidos.	79	57	60	67	65	79	65	63	68	71	73	82	829
Méjico	12	15	20	19	19	18	16	13	16	18	15	21	202
Puertos de Cuba	6	3	3	1	4	2	8	8	12	7	10	7	71
Inglaterra	5	4	5	3	5	9	7	3	8	6	7	5	67
España	6	6	3	6	4	7	4	5	8	6	7	4	66
Venezuela	2	3	6	2	8	.....	2	7	8	11	3	4	56
Nueva Escocia	2	.....	.....	2	.....	12	1	2	2	.....	3	.....	24
Francia	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	15
Uruguay	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	3	15
Puerto Rico	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	11
Alemania	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	9
Honduras	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	8
Columbia	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6
Islas Canarias	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5
Italia	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5
Bélgica	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
R. Argentina	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
San Tomas	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Santo Domingo	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Perú	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	119	94	105	109	114	135	107	105	127	125	129	134	1,403

ESTADO DEMOSTRATIVO

DE LOS BARCOS DE TRAVESIA DESPACHADOS DURANTE EL AÑO QUE TERMINÓ EN 30 DE JUNIO DE 1901.

DESTINO.	Julio.	Agosto.	Septiembre	Octubre.	Noviembre.	Diciembre.	Enero.	Febrero.	Marzo.	Abril.	Mayo.	Junio	TOTAL.
E. Unidos	73	61	55	64	57	83	68	52	78	67	87	82	827
Puertos de Cuba	18	12	12	8	17	19	29	20	20	21	15	10	200
Méjico	11	15	16	16	18	20	10	14	14	12	17	19	182
Venezuela	1	3	5	5	7	4	5	5	7	8	1	1	52
España	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	4	3	5	26
Colombia	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	.....	1	3	1	18
Francia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	.....	12
Honduras	1	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	11
Uruguay	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8	11
Islas Canarias	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6
Alemania	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4
R. Argentina	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Puerto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	4
Nueva Escocia	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Martinica	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Jamaica	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Santo Domingo	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nassau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inglaterra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Italia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Guatemala	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	114	96	100	101	107	129	118	100	127	117	131	128	1,368

BARCOS COSTEROS

ENTRADOS EN PUERTO DURANTE EL AÑO QUE TERMINÓ EN 30 DE JUNIO DE 1901

CLASE DE BARCO	Julio.	Agosto.	Septiembre.	Octubre.	Noviembre.	Diciembre.	Enero.	Febrero.	Marzo.	Abril.	Mayo.	Junio.	Total.
De vapor	26	25	24	24	26	31	36	36	41	36	44	40	389
Barcos pescadores	66	68	21	32	69	49	57	46	39	53	55	53	608
Faluas y lanchas	32	30	21	27	27	32	27	36	54	52	64	45	447
Demás barcos	99	93	97	95	96	101	96	126	165	140	150	114	1,372
Total	223	216	163	178	218	213	216	244	299	281	313	252	2,816

BARCOS DE CABOTAJE

ENTRADOS EN PUERTO DURANTE EL AÑO QUE TERMINÓ EN 30 DE JUNIO DE 1901

PROCEDENCIA.		PROCEDENCIA.	
La mar	419	Puerto Padre	21
Sagua la Grande	392	Gibara	18
Cárdenas	392	Cienfuegos	16
Nuevitas	145	Bacuranao	16
Cayo Barlovento	144	Dimas	15
Cabañas	123	Banes	13
Matanzas	115	Margaritas	11
Santa Cruz	78	La Mulata	11
Sierra Morena	77	Punta de Cartas	11
Dominica	75	Carahatas	10
San Cayetano	73	Coloma	10
Caibarién	69	Río del Medio	10
Jaruco	66	Ortigosa	9
Canasí	62	Bahía Honda	9
Mariel	56	Guanabos	9
Río de las Palmas	55	Cojímar	8
La Fé	52	Coralillo	8
Cayos Sotovento	50	Mantua	7
Arroyos	34	Carenero	7
Cabo San Antonio	30	Batabanó	6
Rincón	23	Manzanillo	6
La Teja	21	Los Colorados	3
Morrillo	3	Río Blanco	1
Chávez	2	Punta Cortés	1
Casilda	2	Isla de Pinos	1
Santiago	2	Mata	1
Nueva Gerona	2	Maniman	1
Baracoa	2	Rojos	1
Lavín	2	Marianao	1
Chorrera	2	Mayarí	1
Machado	1	Cayo Hutías	1
Jaimanita	1	Júcaro	1
Manatí	1	Guajaibón	1
		Total	2816

BARCOS DE CABOTAJE

DESPACHADOS DURANTE EL AÑO QUE TERMINÓ EN 30 DE JUNIO DE 1901.

DESTINO.		DESTINO.	
Cárdenas	448	Coloma	12
La mar	393	Punta de Cartas	11
Sagua la Grande	334	Batabanó	10
Cayos Barlovento	158	Ortigosa	10
Nuevitas	145	Río del Medio	6
Cabañas	128	Cojímar	5
Sierra Morena	94	La Esperanza	5
Santa Cruz	86	Jaimanita	4
Caibarién	75	Guanabos	4
Matanzas	74	Bahía Honda	3
Dominica	73	Los Colorados	3
Canasí	66	Manzanillo	3
Jaruco	63	La Mulata	3
San Cayetano	62	Machado	3
Cayos Sotavento	61	Puertos extranjeros	3
La Fé	60	Maniman	2
Río de las Palmas	44	Cayo Hutías	2
Mariel	42	Santiago de Cuba	2
Cabo San Antonio	35	Chorrera	2
Arroyos	35	Flacotalpan	2
Puerto Padre	26	Guajaibón	2
Gibara	23	Chávez	1
Rincón	23	Playuela	1
Margaritas	23	Yaguajay	1
Cienfuegos	22	Coralillo	1
Banes	21	Llanuza	1
Bacuranao	21	Lavín	1
Dimas	19	Río Blanco	1
La Teja	18	Guane	1
Carahatas	16	Bahía de Santa Clara	1
Baracoa	13	Morrillo	1
		Total	2808

PASAJEROS LLEGADOS

AL PUERTO DE LA HABANA DURANTE EL AÑO QUE TERMINÓ EN 30 DE JUNIO DE 1901.

MES	España.	Estados Unidos.	Méjico.	Francia.	Puerto Rico.	Santo Domingo.	Venezuela.	Italia	Inglaterra.	Honduras.	Colombia.	Alemania.	TOTAL.
Julio.....	810	635	274	14	.....	7	9	.....	.....	7	2	.....	1,758
Agosto.	938	673	248	6	.....	14	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1,889
Setbre..	929	743	143	20	.....	3	1	1	9	2	3	.....	1,854
Octubre	4,621	1,028	252	36	.....	2	2	21	3	9	2	.....	5,976
Nvbre...	2,072	981	299	49	.....	8	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3,414
Dicbre..	3,930	1,561	508	45	.....	7	2	.....	.....	5	7	.....	6,065
Enero...	1,078	1,467	271	15	.....	3	9	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2,847
Febrero	1,044	1,795	325	15	46	14	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3,243
Marzo..	988	1,706	278	6	64	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3,046
Abril. ...	1,075	757	291	19	26	10	13	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2,194
Mayo...	772	975	220	3	20	10	14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2,016
Junio....	540	775	251	3	34	6	5	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,626
Total..	18,797	13.096	3,360	231	190	86	60	36	26	25	19	2	35,928

PASAJEROS SALIDOS

DEL PUERTO DE LA HABANA, DURANTE EL AÑO QUE TERMINÓ EN 30 DE JUNIO DE 1901.

MES.	Estados Unidos.	España.	Méjico.	Inglaterra.	Venezuela.	Francia.	Puerto Rico.	Colombia.	Santo Domingo.	Honduras.	Italia.	TOTAL.
Julio.....	927	834	270	.....	10	28	.....	11	2	5	.....	2,087
Agosto.	634	694	241	.....	7	13	.....	7	4	9	.....	1,609
Setbre..	650	291	206	.....	15	7	.....	8	2	8	.....	1,187
Octubre	485	558	214	.....	24	2	.....	16	6	.....	.....	1,305
Novbre.	426	198	221	.....	15	3	.....	18	5	.....	.....	886
Dicbre..	1,571	259	262	.....	6	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	1,109
Enero...	1,337	311	210	159	15	1	.....	9	6	2	.....	2,050
Febrero	1,685	265	336	.....	11	1	84	6	6	.....	.....	2,394
Marzo..	2,336	869	260	.....	7	6	15	4	8	.....	.....	3,505
Abril. ...	1,633	1,422	266	.....	6	24	15	7	6	3	.....	3,382
Mayo...	1,867	731	230	.....	14	30	5	9	13	.....	1	2,900
Junio....	1,036	1,063	282	.....	28	21	15	4	5	.....	16	2,470
Total..	14,587	7,495	2,998	159	158	137	134	104	68	27	17	25,884

RELACION DE LOS GASTOS

DURANTE EL EJERCICIO QUE TERMINÓ EN 30 DE JUNIO DE 1901.

PERSONAL.

Gastos de oficina	$ 11,130.40	
Policía del Puerto	9,360.75	
Boyas	120.00	
Estación de señales	3,600.00	
Inspectores de buques	3,240.00	
Tripulación de las lanchas	5,905.67	
Gastos Generales	1,440.00	$ 34,796.82

MATERIAL, EFECTOS, REPARACIONES, ETC.

Gastos de oficina	$ 635.24	
Policía del Puerto	60.65	
Estación de Señales	720.00	
Inspección de barcos	744.38	
Boyas	51.95	
Conservación de las lanchas	3,675.91	
Impresos para puertos subalternos	907.63	
Gastos Generales	2,643.10	
Reparación del edifioio	737.25	
Anuncios	523.50	$ 10,099.71
Total de gastos durante el año 1901		$ 44,896.53
Total de gastos durante el año 1900		69,426.03
Disminución en el año 1901		$ 24,529.50

FAROS.

El barco "Viking" fué puesto á mi disposición á las ocho de la noche del 2 de Febrero de 1901, con el objeto de llevar á cabo la inspección de los faros, boyas, farolas y demás anexidades que auxilian el comercio y la navegación costera, en los canales, bahías y puertos de la Isla de Cuba; me acompañaba el señor Balbín, Jefe del servicio de faros, que prestó muy importantes servicios y valiosa ayuda.

1. Llegué al extremo Sud Oeste del bajo de los Colorados á última hora en la tarde del día 3, considerándose innecesario reconocer la entrada de Bahía Honda y Cayo Jutías, dos lugares escojidos para instalar faros dentro de poco, que han sido objeto de contrata para su construcción. Se intentó varias veces, sin resultado, encontrar un canal que pasara sobre los arrecifes, y debido á la oscuridad que se acercaba, me ví obligado á anclar durante la noche fuera de los arrecifes.

Al amanecer del dia siguiente encontré un paso, con entrada

como á seis millas al Norte cuarta Oeste del Cabo de San Antonio, que conducía en dirección E. N. E. cortando los arrecifes, habiendo un fondo de no menos de tres brazas en el punto más bajo hacia una charca con un fondo medio de cuatro y medio á cinco brazas. Por lo que pude averiguar, éste es el paso más hondo que en estas inmediaciones se dirige á los arrecifes, á pesar de que en las últimas cartas geográficas figura con cinco brazas. Esta gran masa de agua, en lo interior de los ocultos arrecifes, está protejida completamente de los vientos del S. y del S. E.; pero en ciertas épocas del año está muy expuesta á los frecuentes Nortes que soplan del Golfo de México. Sin embargo, según el dicho de los pescadores de la localidad, las embarcaciones de poco calado en todas épocas, podrían encontrar seguro abrigo detrás de los Cayos arbolados que hay más allá. A esta hora soplaba una moderada brisa del Sur, y así protejidos por la tierra alta del Cabo de San Antonio, vimos que el mar estaba en bonanza, y pude llegar á la cabeza del Cabo y desembarcar en un pequeño bote á siete millas del surgidero. Desde lo alto del elevado faro podía fácilmente distinguir los encubiertos arrecifes, que se extienden desde la cabeza del Cabo al N. N. O., á distancia de una milla y media, formando luego un recodo, hácia el Norte que corre suavemente hacia el E. N. E. en su invariable curso.

El fondo del mar hacía ver distintamente repetidas manchas de arena de coral, salpicadas de rocallosos pináculos y ásperas peñas desprendidas, algunas de las cuales casi llegaban á flor de agua. No ví ningún lugar en que pudiera anclar un barco aproximándose al extremo del cabo, ni ninguno en donde pudiera desembarcar un bote pequeño cerca del faro hacia la mar, puesto que la resaca azotaba sobre los arrecifes á unas cien yardas de la playa.

Encontré al barco de los Estados Unidos "Eagle" anclado bajo los arrecifes, que se ocupaba en un bojeo preliminar hidrográfico, y me dijeron sus oficiales que no podían determinar el lugar en que se hallaba, ni probar que existiera el bajo de San Antonio, peligroso arrecife á diez millas al N.O. del faro, á cuatro millas al Oeste de la cadena principal de los arrecifes, directamente en camino de los barcos que procedentes del Norte, se dirigen al faro. Este bajo está señalado en las cartas geográficas con sólo tres ó cuatro brazas de agua que lo cubren, al paso que había más de setenta pies de agua sobre el mismo, por lo cual no resulta peligroso para la navegación.

Levántase el faro sobre la playa arenosa del Cabo de San Antonio, extremo occidental de la Isla, y tiene 35 metros, cinco décimos sobre el nivel del mar, construido sobre una torre redonda, de mampostería, con una luz blanca de segunda clase, con intervalos de treinta segundos y visible por lo menos á diez y siete millas (véase fotografía núm. 1.)

El Cabo, según se le vé de barlovento, tiene de 70 á 80 piés de altura; está poblado de árboles y tiene una playa á lo largo interceptada por ennegrecidos escollos y espacios arenosos, y su extremo se redondea tan gradualmente que solo puede ser distinguido viéndolo desde el faro.

Este faro es uno de los más importantes de la Isla de Cuba, como atalaya del gran canal del Yucatán que comunica al mar Caribe con el Golfo de México.

Una estación de señales que lo uniera por teléfono á la más próxima estación telegráfica, sería de incomparable importancia para los intereses del comercio y de las Compañías de Seguros, porque daria las noticias de los barcos que pasan por esta vía marítima tan frecuentada.

También resultaría de gran provecho para la salvación de vidas y propiedades colocar en este sitio una bien dotada estación de salvamento de náufragos.

La torre del faro es de sólida mampostería, pintada de amarillo, y se halla en excelente estado; está bien ajustada interiormente, teniendo varios descansos al fin de cada división de sus escalones de piedra, por lo que está muy bien ventilada, dándole luz una sucesión de claraboyas abiertas en la pared y protejidas por cuadrados de vidrio de bastante espesor.

La maquinaria y las lentes aunque colocadas de antiguo y por mucho fuera de moda, son sin embargo, útiles y están bien cuidadas. y con alguna variación y algunas reparaciones por parte del maquinista, quedarán servibles todavía por muchos años.

Se encontró que el intervalo de la luz había desaparecido; pero con una lijera composición en el péndulo quedó restituído.

Como á cincuenta metros al Sur de la base de la torre hay una casa espaciosa y cómoda de forma rectangular; es de un piso, su fábrica es de piedra y está pintada de amarillo con un ancho vestíbulo á su frente. Se vió que estaba en excelente estado de conservación, en condiciones favorables de higiene y de limpieza, por más que presentaba señales de haber estado habitada en otro tiempo por una guardia española descuidada. Esta casa-vivienda, con darle un poco de pintura á la madera, con un fregado en la parte principal, con un retoque en los lugares en que ha caído el repello, haciendo reparaciones en los suelos y poniéndole nuevas canales para recojer el agua llovediza, resultaría una mansión completa. El personal de la dotación parecía ser apto, cuidadoso y cumplido, y los libros se llevaban en toda forma.

2. Durante la tarde del día 4 nos pusimos en marcha y doblamos el Cabo de San Antonio con proa hacia el Oeste. Primero se pensó enxaminar las nuevas luces recientemente colocadas por contrata, para señalar los diferentes pasos que hay entre los Cayos entre la costa Sur y la Isla de Pinos; pero como se hizo una inspección recientemente de estos pasos, se creyó de mayor importancia hacer el reconocimiento al Sur de los bajos de los Jardinillos.

En efecto, el día 5 de Febrero después de pasar al extremo S. E. de la Isla de Pinos, el "Viking" fué puesto con proa á los arrecifes. Lo verde del agua, con rompientes aquí y allí, se vió que se extendía desde la Isla de Pinos al S. E. hasta terminar en un punto sobre los bajos de Cascajo Seco ("Dry Shingle Reefs") donde se rompía el agua hacia el N. O. á la entrada del canal del Rosario; allí el mar se resquebrajaba al rededor que parecía una mancha de arena roja con unos cuantos escollos sa-

lientes á flor de agua y como á siete millas al Sur de todo otro escollo en el horizonte. Este bajo es el mayor peligro que hay al Sur del gran Banco de los Jardinillos y está en el mismo camino de los barcos que hacen la derrota hacia la Isla de Pinos, por lo cual es una formidable amenaza para los navegantes.

Consecuentemente, propongo con la mayor urgencia que se ponga una farola de quinta clase sobre este escollo. Esta farola no sólo serviría de guía á los barcos que pasaran, sino que señalaría la proximidad á la entrada del Canal del Rosario, paso el más importante para los esteros que están al Sur de Batabanó, entre la Isla de Pinos y el extremo Oriental de los Cayos de los Jardinillos, donde hay una profundidad de nueve piés y medio, por donde cruzan embarcaciones de poco calado que trafican con Jamaica. Desde estos "Dry Shingle Shoals" pasé de largo los arrecifes de Jack Taylor, según reza la carta, yéndome sobre la playa de Cayo Largo. Se supone que este bajo es otro escollo peligroso como el antedicho; pero yo no logré comprobar su existencia, ni pude distinguir el agua decolorada, de la cual se ha hablado con frecuencia.

El "Viking" estuvo sobre la costa y dobló Cayo Guano, el más oriental de los Jardinillos, y encontré de 8 á 14 brazas de agua sostenidas hasta la orilla, con una gran roca bien saliente de la línea del agua sobre la parte N. O. Este cayo tiene como 40 piés de altura, está cubierto de yerbas, de tunas y manigua, y presenta el sitio más adecuado para colocar la farola de segunda clase que se trata de poner al Este de los Cayos de los Jardinillos. Esta farola, con una en Cayo Bretón, y una boya de campana en el Banco de Jagua, señalaría perfectamente las inmediaciones de la Bahía de Cienfuegos.

No me fué dable inspeccionar el faro de Cayo Piedra del Sur porque me quedaba fuera de camino.

3. El faro á la entrada de la Bahía de Cienfuegos está sobre la punta de los Colorados en la boca del Puerto. Esta obra en su totalidad ha reemplazado la destruída durante la última guerra; la encontré en perfecto estado y operando desde el 1º de Marzo último. La luz se desprende de una torre redonda de mampostería que tiene 25.84 metros sobre el nivel del mar, luz blanca de cuarta clase con intervalo de cinco segundos y visible á quince millas.

La torre es redonda y de piedra bien ajustada en su interior con escalones de hierro, que parten de un cilindro del mismo material; está ventilada y recibe la luz por una serie de claraboyas que hay en la pared. Es blanca y se eleva desde el patio de un edificio rectangular de mampostería albeada. El techo de éste está cubierto de cemento, el cual, según yo opino, dentro de poco tendrá que ponérsele tejas como es la costumbre del país, para evitar las goteras, puesto que el cemento ya da señales de agrietarse. En el centro del patio hay un gran algibe para tener siempre una buena provisión de agua de lluvia. (Fotografía Nº 2.)

La maquinaria y los aparatos son del tipo más moderno y dán los mejores resultados.

El personal parecía apto y cumplido; pero con una extremadamente larga familia de pequeñuelos.

El interior de la casa, y eso á pesar de su reciente ocupación, ofrece señales de abandono, por lo cual el que hace cabeza en ella fué reconocido.

Después de inspeccionado el faro, hice el recorrido de la bahía en una lancha de vapor de la Administración de Aduanas, y encontré que con las que ya están colocadas para marcar ciertos bajos y canales, y para reemplazar esas boyas, no solo deterioradas y y viejas, sino de forma inadecuadas, se necesitarán tres boyas rojas, tres boyas negras y ocho luces para completar el balizado de los canales principales que conducen de la entrada al surgidero fuera de la ciudad.

4. Con el objeto de señalar el canal principal que dá al Puerto de Casilda, y el fondo de la Bahía del Masío, que queda cerca al Este de Casilda, el cual llegará á ser, tal vez, el Puerto habilitado de Trinidad para barcos de alto bordo. se necesitará colocar 21 luces propias por su clase para el caso. Para señalar en Cayo Blanco la proximidad al canal de fondo que conduce á esos dos Puertos, habría que colocar una luz de sexta clase.

5. Reconociendo el Puerto de Tunas, ví que con tres luces basta para señalar su entrada. En el muelle hay alumbrado, con una luz roja y una blanca que sostiene la Compañía de vapores de Munson.

6. Estando á la vista Cayo Obispo, no se cree necesario colocar más de una farola en las afueras del Júcaro, para señalar los bajos próximos al desembarcadero de Altair.

7. En Santa Cruz del Sud bastarán tres farolas para señalar la proximidad de la entrada al Puerto.

8. En Manzanillo ya se ha hecho bastante por ahora en el Puerto y sus inmediaciones.

9. Del Cayo Víbora al Oeste, hacia Manzanillo al Este y Cabo Cruz al Sur, se ha colocado últimamente un cordón de farolas para señalar el paso principal, Palomenos, Balandras, Azuaza y los Canales de los Colorados. Estas farolas, al paso que son útiles á los Capitanes de los barcos costeros y vapores regulares conocedores de la localidad, no están suficientemente demarcados en el mapa, debido á la carencia de un bojeo hidrográfico completo, que puedan consultar los extraños para realizar su primer viaje.

10. Al pasar por los esteros entre Casilda y Cayo Víbora, se puso todo cuidado en averiguar el número de farolas necesarias y los lugares apropósito dónde construirlas para completar de un todo el cordón. La luz propuesta para Cayo Blanco y la farola para el Cayo Zarza de Fivera señalarían la entrada por el Oeste, y desde allí, para unirlo con el cordón del Este en Cayo Víbora, se necesitarían por lo menos 35 farolas para marcar los canales de fondo, incluyendo las pocas que se necesitan para determinar algunos de los canales secundarios que ahora utilizan los barcos que hacen el cabotaje. Se necesitarían como seis farolas más para precisar los dos importantes canales que forman las principales entradas al Sur, los canales del Este y Cuatro Reales

y especialmente el último, por el cual podría pasar un navío de cambate, y debido á la grande importancia del canal de Cuatro Reales y la dificultad de determinarlo, lo mismo de día que de noche cuando viene un barco de la mar, yo propondría que una luz de quinto orden se colocara en Cayo Calvo á la entrada Este del Canal.

Entonces las luces en Cayo Bretón, en el canal de Cuatro Reales y en el Cabo Cruz proporcionarían en absoluto paso franco á los que navegan á lo largo de la restinga al Sur de estos peligrosos cayos y bajíos. Todo el espacio de la orilla exterior de estos arrecifes hacia la costa principal está cubierto de un grupo de escollos y de Bancos, que imperfectamente figuran en las cartas de navegación, con nombres trastrocados, y de hecho ningún bojeo se hizo nunca de esta parte de la costa ni existen elementos para designarla correctamente. En vista de estos hechos, será necesario para la colocación de las farolas, utilizar un perito con la ayuda de prácticos experimentados, y solo entonces por triangulación, junto con los derroteros y distancias, se les podrá incluir en la carta antes de poder utilizarlos por mucho, mientras se hace un bojeo hidrográfico completo.

11. La peligrosa restinga en la salida de Cabo Cruz se inicia próximamente á dos millas al Este y tirando hacia el Oeste, termina á poco más de una milla al Sudoeste del mismo. El mar allí se rompe con estruendo, y se piensa colocar una boya de campana en su extremidad occidental.

El aspecto de Cabo Cruz desde el Sur es el de una cordillera de montañas que va descendiendo desde el Este gradualmente hasta un boscaje para terminar en lo último del Cabo en un arenal. La línea de la costa cerca del Cabo es una escarpa perpendicular de aspecto cobrizo, que desaparece hacia el Este para reaparecer entre farallones en que se dibuja una capa horizontal de diferentes colores. Como á una milla hacia el Este del punto extremo se alza el faro, el auxiliar más importante de la navegación en la orilla Sur de la Isla. (Fotografía núm. 3.)

La luz es de segunda clase y está á 34.8 metros sobre el mar, en una torre redonda de mampostería, luz blanca fija, con destellos sucesivamente blancos, rojos y purpúreos, á intervalos de 75 segundos entre uno y otro, y es visible á 17 millas.

En el estado de faros publicado por el Gobierno español en 1898, esta luz consta como blanca, fija, interrumpida por destellos rojos cada 75 segundos, y propongo que se varíe hasta ajustarse á esta descripción, para lo que bastaría colocar frente á las lentes respectivas cuadros de vidrios rojos.

La torre es de piedra, pintada de amarillo, al interior bien ajustada con una columna central de piedra que llega á las dos terceras partes de la altura de aquella, desde donde sale una de hierro que llega hasta la cumbrera. De esta columna central, parten escalones de piedra guarnecidos de hierro que se reparten en torno, y el todo se conserva en excelentes condiciones.

La maquinaria ha menester reparaciones y un reconocimiento; no obstante, marcha relativamente bien y está bien atendida. Las lentes están ligeramente resquebrajadas en algunas partes,

pero no lo bastante á ocasionar ningún estorbo material á la refracción de la luz.

El edificio inmediato al frente y que se destaca de la base de la torre es una espaciosa construcción rectangular con un porton que dá frente á la orilla del mar y un pórtico en la trasera que ocupa toda la extensión del edificio. Los aposentos son grandes, el techo es alto y hay un patio grande en el medio. Debajo de éste, existe un aljibe capaz de guardar una muy grande provisión de agua. El interior del edificio acusa claramente haber servido en todo ó en parte de cuartel á los soldados españoles durante la última guerra, y está muy deteriorado. Para poner este edificio en condiciones higiénicas y en el debido estado de conservación, propondría yo que por ahora solo se le cojieran las goteras, se compusieran los suelos, que se remendara la torta, que se pintaran las ventanas y puertas y se diera nueva lechada á las paredes.

El personal parecía útil y capaz, y los libros estaban bien atendidos.

12. Como á doce millas al Este del Cabo Cruz hay una pequeña pero excelente rada detrás de la restinga, que hace poco, personas enteradas de ello han hecho figurar en el mapa, aunque toscamente.

Estos sujetos me enteraron de que los barcos de cualquier tamaño pueden entrar en el puerto, y de que sería conveniente colocar aquí una boya en el canal para señalar su entrada.

Diez millas más hacia el Este está el abrigado Surgidero de Portillo, accesible á barcos de alto bordo, y en el cual tendrían provisionalmente un fondeadero los barcos de mayor calado. Los dos puntos son peligrosos hasta cierta distancia, y una boya en cualquiera de los dos, bastaría para señalar la entrada á puerto.

Aún más distante hacia el E. á los 19° 58′ 31″ latitud N. y á los 76° 23′ 47″ de longitud, está situada la muy importante dársena de Chivirico, capaz de admitir el barco de más porte; se la ha bojeado hace poco y la consignó en la carta el vapor "Eagle" de los Estados Unidos, y una boya negra sobre la mancha de coral á la entrada por el O. señala el canal, y la cabeza del muelle del ferrocarril que va á las minas de Victoria, constituye una señal por que guiarse al tomar puerto. El fondo gradualmente disminuye de 75 pies que hay á la entrada, á 29 en la punta del muelle, con una marea que sube y baja un pié. El comandante del "Eagle" me enteró de que la línea principal de la costa aquí alcanzaba algunas millas más al Sur de lo que marcan las cartas.

13. Faro de Santiago de Cuba. La bahía de Santiago de Cuba es la más importante de la costa Sur de Cuba y admite barcos del mayor calado y está protegida á todos los vientos. La entrada está fácilmente indicada por un gran valle entre el estribo E. y el O. de la Sierra del Cobre, y según uno se aproxima, las grandes obras de fortificación del Castillo del Morro, se destacan de gran relieve sobre la extremidad O. de una meseta como de 200 piés de elevación. La entrada del puerto solo tiene 200 piés de ancho, y está indicada por una pequeña luz de puerto al pie de la roca del Morro junto á la boya del canal de entrada, así como por otra sobre el bajío exterior hácia el Oeste.

La luz es de cuarta clase y se desprende de una torre de 69.5 metros de altura sobre el nivel del mar, luz blanca giratoria, que destella cada 30 segundos, y en tiempo claro es visible á 22 millas. (Fotografía Nº 4.)

La torre es de hierro fundido, de 7.2 metros de altura, color de plomo, forma cilíndrica, y aunque agujereada por los proyectiles consiguientes al bombardeo de la última guerra, se ha remediado provisionalmente con maderos, qúe llenarán su objeto durante tiempo, para después reemplazarla con una obra permanente. Estas perforaciones no producen intrusión del aire, ni ocasionan perjuicios á la luz, y no parece necesario rellenarlas por ahora.

La maquinaria está en buen estado y bien conservada.

La vivienda es una casa pequeña que se destaca de la base como á 50 piés de la trasera.

El personal es útil, capaz ó idóneo, y el lugar por su aspecto da muestras de estar bien atendido, y los papeles se llevan correctamente.

Hace poco que el Barco de los Estados Unidos encargado del Bojeo recorrió la bahía y levantó planos, y para completar el balizado en todo y para todo, se necesitarán tres boyas más cónicas y tres más de barrilete rojas.

También se proyecta colocar una boya que señale el bajo de Daiquirí, algunas millas al Este, en donde hay un muelle para el embarque de minerales.

14. El faro de Guantánamo está situado en Punta de Barlovento, la puerta O. de la entrada, y da una luz roja fija, de cuarta clase, visible á 14 millas, y está en buen estado. La torre se eleva á 23.1 metros sobre el nivel del mar.

Dicha torre es de hierro, forma cilíndrica, es nueva y en buen estado, excepto que la pintura gris claro que se le dió primitivamente, debería renovarse, porque tiene partes manchadas de orín. (Fotografía Nº 5.)

La vivienda es una casita de un piso, de madera y en forma de rectángulo. Es demasiado reducida para la familia de los torreros que la habitan y debería ensanchársela. Yo indicaría que este ensanche se realizara agregando á cada lado un colgadizo de 4 á 6 metros, los cimientos de los cuales ya están echados.

Los torreros son útiles, aptos' agiles y cumplidos. y la documentación está bien despachada.

Todo el puerto y la bahía interior y exterior, han sido recorridos por el barco de los Estados Unidos encargado del bojeo, levantando el plano, y con las señales marítimas que ya existen, hallo que con agregar dos boyas rojas de barrilete, dos cónicas y dos con paso á ambos lados, se complementará el auxilio que necesitan los navegantes que visitan la bahía.

15. Zarpé de Guantánamo á las 3 de la mañana por tal de llegar á Punta Maisí al amanecer. Era mar bonanza y soplaba alguna brisa del Oeste; pero la resaca producida por el mar de fondo azotaba tan duramente la restinga, que no pude desembarcar. Afortunadamente, sin embargo, por la tarde la barca de provisiones vino al paso y tomó tierra pasando la restinga como á 3 millas al O. del faro.

Este es el faro más importante de Cuba, sito en el extremo oriental de la Isla, y señala el canal de Barlovento, el que con más frecuencia se toma para pasar del Atlántico al mar Caribe.

Aquí debería instalarse una Estación Internacional de Señales, comunicada por teléfono con la oficina más próxima del cable submarino, á fin de que los barcos que pasaran pudieran comunicar las novedades de á bordo, su puerto de destino, etc.

También debería establecerse aquí una estación para el salvamento de náufragos.

La luz es de 2ª clase, blanca, fija, que se desprende de una torre de mampostería á 39 metros sobre el nivel del mar, y es visible á 17 millas de distancia. (Fotografía nº 6.)

Contígua á la base de la torre, está la casa del torrero, la cual es de mampostería, de un piso y forma rectangular.

La torre es de mampostería y ajustada en el interior por sólidos escalones de piedra, con chapas de hierro que salen de la columna del centro. Está ventilada y recibe la luz en lo interior por un juego de ventanas perpendicularmente colocadas.

A juzgar por el aspecto de la torre y de la casa-vivienda, mucho han sufrido los efectos de las perturbaciones ciclónicas y de consiguiente necesitan muchas obras de reparación. Las chapas de hierro de la escalera de caracol necesitan reajustarlas con mezcla, el dintel de la entrada principal de la torre no solo necesita reparaciones, sino que hay piedras fuera de su lugar; las ventanas han menester retocarlas, hay que llenar las grietas y junturas, que revestir la torta, y dar á todo pintura y lechada.

Una de las paredes de la casa de vivienda está cuarteada; la torta necesita renovarla, cojer las goteras, reparar y pintar puertas y ventanas, y la casa toda exije lechada por dentro y fuera.

Los documentos estaban al día; pero parece que había algunos rozamientos entre el torrero y su ayudante, que deben tenerse en cuenta.

De la Punta Maisí me dirigí á Baracoa y hallé que la luz era roja, fija, despendida de un mastil colocado sobre una construcción de mampostería, 15.3 metros sobre el nivel del mar, y visible á 7 millas de distancia.

La casa responde á su objeto, sita cerca de la Punta de Barlovento y es de un piso; pero el techo necesita componerlo y al todo falta lechada.

16. Las bahías de Nipe, Levisa y Banes, son las caletas más importantes para el comercio en la costa Nordeste de Cuba. Han sido reconocidas por los barcos de los E. U. encargados del bojeo y se han levantado los planos oportunos. Al hacer el reconocimiento hidrográfico estos estuarios han sido alumbrados con farolas provisionales, las cuales, por ahora, llenarán su objeto para con los navegantes. Se ha pensado unir estos tres puertos por canales interiores, para hacer de ellos un masa de aguas sin solución de continuidad.

Debido á la gran importancia de la bahía de Nipe, debería colocarse á su entrada una luz de quinta clase.

17. La luz de punta Lucrecia es la más importante para la

navegación en la costa Nordeste de Cuba, y siento que á causa de la fuerte marejada no pude desembarcar para inspeccionarla.

De la torre que está á 132 pies sobre el nivel del mar, se desprende una luz con destellos rojizos cada 45 segundos, dura el destello 7, y se ve á 18 millas.

El mecánico destinado al servicio del faro, últimamente ha recorrido toda la maquinaria, y toda se halla en buen estado.

18. La otra luz que visitamos está á la entrada del reducido puerto de Gibara. Este puerto, aunque no está á cubierto de los vientos del Norte y sólo sirve para embarcaciones pequeñas, tiene, no obstante grande importancia, siendo el puerto habilitado de Holguín. (Véase Fotografía.)

El faro está situado en Punta Peregrina al E. de la entrada del puerto; es de 5ª clase, con luz blanca fija que despide una torre de hierro redonda á 12.2 metros sobre el nivel del mar y es visible á 9½ millas.

La casa vivienda del torrero es pequeña, de un piso, de mampostería y está toda en buen estado; los libros están corrientes, y el torrero merece especial mención por la limpieza y esmero que se observó en toda la casa.

Las boyas que señalan los bajos de la entrada son de forma inadecuada, antiguas y debería reemplazárselas.

19. La bahía de Puerto Padre es magnífica; casi está dividida en dos partes iguales y el fondeadero, que está más al Este, es el más conveniente para anclar.

La bahía hace poco que fué minuciosamente reconocida por los barcos de los Estados Unidos encargados del bojeo que levantaron los planos correspondientes. Al recorrerla, se la dotó de alumbrado suficiente conforme á las necesidades presentes de la navegación.

La entrada á esta bahía es un canal estrecho, que tiene un fondo desigual y rocalloso en el cual no se puede anclar sin perder la amarrazón, y de consiguiente es algo difícil penetrar en él de noche.

La luz á la entrada de Puerto del Padre, colocada por el vapor de los Estados Unidos "Vixen" durante la última inspección, se ve fácilmente á distancia de 8 millas desde el Este á favor del sol de la mañana.

Debería colocarse en su entrada un faro de 6ª clase.

20. El faro á la entrada de la bahía de Nuevitas está situado en Punta de Prácticos á barlovento. Es de 6ª clase, blanca, fija la luz y se desprende de un mástil colocado sobre una casa de un piso, 15 metros sobre el mar y visible á 9 millas. La casa en que está el mástil es blanca, en mal estado y necesita reparaciones completas, especialmente en los durmientes del piso y en las tablas del costado, y toda exige pintura y lechada. La vivienda del torrero es una casa de un piso, antigua, en mal estado y exige reparaciones en el techo y pisos, lechada y pintura.

Los restos del naufragio de un vapor de hierro, como á 700 piés al O. del faro de Punta de Prácticos, se ven desde algunas millas y señala el lado E. del canal. Hay en Punta de Prácticos varias casitas para los pilotos y abundantes palmeras.

En la punta O. de la entrada á la bahía de Nuevitas está el faro de Maternillos. Es de 1ª clase, luz blanca fija, con destellos á cada minuto y se desprende de una torre redonda, de mampostería que se alza 52,9 metros sobre el nivel del mar y es visible á 20 millas. La vivienda del torrero, contigua á la torre, es una espaciosa casa de un piso, de mampostería, rectangular, no concluida y en mal estado. El pórtico interior alrededor del patio carece todavía de techo, y en pie están las columnas de bien hecha mampostería dispuestas á recibirlo. En el patio hay una excavación no terminada aún que se destinaba á la construcción de un aljibe para agua llovediza y que ahora está llena de aguas estancadas. Este aljibe es de importancia no sólo por el dinero que ha de economizarse en agua para el servicio del terreno, sino porque, terminándolo, se llenará la excavación, con lo cual mejorará la higiene del lugar. Algunas paredes están sin terminar; necesitan torta y uno de los cuartos interiores y el pórtico interior no tienen pisos. Algunas de las hojas de ventanas y de puertas no están colocadas todavía en su lugar.

Además de lo que queda dicho, se necesitan lechadas de cal y pintura.

La torre está agrietada de arriba abajo en la línea vertical en que están construidas las ventanas. Se me enteró de que estas grietas cuentan más de 30 años, lo cual demostrará que han ido agrandándase con lentitud; á pesar de lo cual creo prudente que se practiquen grandes reparaciones, como la de ceñir la torre con arcos de hierro, rellenar las grietas con mezcla, remendar la torta, componer las ventanas y darle lechada y pintura.

La maquinaria exije un recorrido para ajustar el tiempo en que efectúa sus revoluciones al que expresa el Reglamento. Esta diferencia de tiempo es debida al deterioro que sufrió la maquinaria durante la última guerra con España, y al hecho de estar algo desnivelada. Se dará orden al mecánico para que proceda á la mayor brevedad á practicar esta reparación.

La bahía de Nuevitas ha sido últimamente inspeccionada por el barco de servicio de los Estados Unidos, y se han levantado excelentes y muy minuciosos planos. Al hacerse esta inspección se ha provisto de luces en debida forma, y con agregar unas cuantas boyas y balizas, se llenarán las exigencias del tráfico por ahora.

21. El faro de Paredón Grande es uno de los más importantes en la costa Norte de Cuba; está situado al Norte del cayo y se compone de una construcción de hierro, blanca, sobre una base de color obscuro y cimentado en una roca, desde donde sale una luz fija, con destellos á cada minuto; está á 156 pies sobre el mar y es visible á 19 millas. Debido al mal tiempo y mar de fondo no se pudo desembarcar, por lo que no se efectuó su inspección.

22. El faro de Cayo Francés, á la entrada del puerto de Caibarién, es de 6ª clase, colocado en un mástil sobre una construcción de un piso, habitación de los torreros; está á 18.6 metros sobre el mar y es visible á 9 millas. (Véase Fotografía.)

Se halló que todo estaba en buenas condiciones, excepto los dos estanques de hierro para recojer agua de lluvia, que casi no valen nada y renovárseles.

24. El faro de la boca de Sagua está situado en la Punta de la Ranchería, extremidad occidental del Cayo Hicacos, es de 6ª clase, luz blanca fija, á 17 pies sobre el mar, en un mástil sobre una casa de un piso y visible como á 9 millas.

La habitación del torrero, contigua al faro, es una construcción rectangular, de cortas dimensiones. El mástil está deteriorado y la casa necesita reparaciones.

La entrada, cerca de la cual está el faro, sólo es útil á los barcos costeros de poco porte, siendo el canal principal por donde van los barcos mayores, la Boca de Marillanes. Ahora se cree oportuno retirar la luz de la Boca de Sagua y hacer un faro en la Punta de Prácticos en Cayo Cristo, que señale el canal principal que conduce á Sagua.

Las casas de Cayo Hicacos podrían venderse á los pescadores y mercaderes de aquellas inmediaciones, lo cual sería de más utilidad que pagar trabajadores para derribarlas á cambio del poco material que producirían para otras obras.

25. El faro de Bahía de Cádiz está situado en el cayo reducido del mismo nombre, tiene luz blanca fija de 1ª clase, con destellos por minuto, y sale de una torre cerrada de hierro fundido, á 53.2 metros sobre el mar y es visible á 20 millas. (Véase Fotografía.)

Las habitaciones del torrero son de mampostería, en forma de rectángulo, contiguas á los dos lados de la torre.

La maquinaria exige un reconocimiento, para que el tiempo que invierte en la rotación, se ajuste al reglamentario.

Los marcos de las ventanas de la torre son de madera, necesitan cuidadosa reparación, y aquélla, pintura por completo dentro y fuera.

Las habitaciones del torrero necesitan ligera composición del piso, coger algunas goteras, remendar la torta, lechada y pintura.

26. El faro de Cruz del Padre se levanta sobre el cayo de su nombre, es de clase cuarta, con luz blanca fija que sale de una torre de mampostería, de forma cónica, á 15 metros sobre el mar, y es visible á 10 millas. La torre descansa sobre la casa del torrero, que es una construcción de mampostería, de forma rectangular y de un piso.

El edificio necesita reparaciones, nueva torta en las paredes del parapeto y en la escalera que va de la orilla del agua á la casa, coger las goteras del techo, remendar y repellar algunas de las paredes, lechada y pintura.

27. El faro de Cayo Piedra del Norte está en Cayo Piedra, á la entrada de la Bahía de Cárdenas, es de cuarta clase, con luz blanca fija, destellos rojos cada dos minutos; se destaca de una torre redonda de mampostería sobre la vivienda del torrero, y es visible á 13 millas. (Véase Fotografía.)

La casa vivienda es de mampostería, de forma rectangular y de un piso.

Necesita reparaciones en los pisos de hormigón, en las ventanas y puertas, y lechada y pintura en todo el edificio.

La maquinaria está en buenas condiciones.

Al aproximarse á la entrada del canal principal de Cárdenas, entre Punta de Mulas y Cayo Chalupa, se debe poner cuidado. A medio camino entre Cayo Piedra y Cayo de la Mona hay un banco con 2½ brazas de agua, con fondo á cada lado. Aquí se piensa colocar una boya horizontal negra y una roja. Al Nordeste del Cayo de la Mona, distante una milla, hay un banco peligroso, Roca Palas, con sólo una braza y tres cuartas de agua, para cubrir la cual se piensa colocar una boya grande. En dirección E. S. E. desde el medio del canal entre Cayo Piedra y Cayo Monita, se encuentran dos bancos, uno con sólo una braza y tres cuartas de agua, y el otro con dos brazas y media, con fondo á un lado y otro de los mismos. Debería balizárseles con boyas rojas horizontales.

El canal que conduce á Cárdenas entre Cayo Buba y Cayo Diana hasta el fondeadero de la ciudad se halla hoy provisionalmente balizado, y como se ha hecho un contrato para dragar aquí un canal de fondo, las estacas que lo demarcan pueden servir de auxiliares á la navegación.

28. Faro de Cayo Diana. En este Cayo en la rada interior de Cárdenas, hay una luz blanca fija, de 6ª clase, que sale de un mástil sobre la casa á 15 metros sobre el mar y visible á 9 millas. (Véase Fotografía.)

La vivienda es una casita de un piso, fabricada después de la guerra, y se halla en buen estado, necesitando sólo lechada y pintura.

29. El faro de Punta de Maya está situado en el sitio así nombrado hacia el Este de la entrada de Matanzas. Es una luz blanca, fija, que sale de una torre de hierro cilíndrica, 62 pies sobre el mar y visible á 13 millas.

La habitación del torrero es un edificio rectangular, pintado de amarillo claro, y se halla en buenas condiciones.

La Bahía de Matanzas es una escotadura de la costa como de 4 millas, con ancha boca como de 2 millas entre Sabanilla y Punta de Maya. A la cabeza de la Bahía hay varios bancos salteados, con canales en sus bordes, y el fondo, desde los muelles á fuera, es bajo en largo trecho. Se han balizado y señalado debidamente estos bancos y canales hace poco.

La entrada de la Bahía es abierta hacia el Norte y de aquí que sea molesta en el invierno por los llamados Nortes, y sin duda estos bancos y desigualdades, cuando se componen de arena, son movedizos. El llamado Banco de Filadelfia, señalado en las Cartas, ha desaparecido, y la profundidad del mar donde antes existió, es 60 piés. Una escollera que permita pasar por encima embarcaciones ligeras, que se levantara sobre la restinga del centro cerca de la cabeza de la Bahía, serviría de abrigo contra las marejadas y fuertes Nortes á los barcos que fondearan del otro lado.

30. Sobre el castillo del Morro, entrada al E. de la bahía de la Habana, una luz blanca, fija, de primera clase, con destellos cada 30 segundos, sale de una torre redonda de mampostería, á 43.8 metros sobre el nivel del mar y es visible á 18 millas. La torre está pintada de amarillo. (Véase Fotografía.)

La habitación del torrero está fuera del castillo al pie de la eminencia y es una espaciosa casa de un solo piso.

Esa casa necesita lechada y pintura y que se cojan las goteras en el techo.

La maquinaria ha sido reconocida, y cuando estén terminadas algunas piezas nuevas que casi ya lo están, para reemplazar las que están deterioradas, aquélla estará en condiciones de marchar regularmente. La torre necesita remiendos y torta por dentro y fuera y debería dársele lechada y pintura.

El canal que conduce al puerto de la Habana tiene como media milla de ancho por no más de 200 yardas, y en un lugar su ancho no excede de 90 yardas. Este canal conduce á un fondeadero de forma irregular de unas 2½ millas de largo y de media milla á una milla de ancho.

Se han señalado el canal y algunos bajos en la bahía últimamente.

OBSERVACIONES.

Se encontró que los torreros de los distintos faros, son por regla general, inteligentes, aptos y escrupulosos. En vez de surtírseles, así á ellos como á sus familias de raciones, se les abona un tanto mensual en efectivo para su manutención, y es lo común que les lleven las provisiones, á veces de mes en mes, botes que están contratados al efecto. Es un hecho notable el de que constantemente estos torreros y sus familias aparecieran viviendo por completo de lo que compraban con sus entradas, ó de lo que recojían en el mar, y en ningún caso se ofreció á la vista ninguna huerta ni paño de tierra cultivado, á pesar de que todas las casas de vivienda tenían alrededor terrenos fértiles para cosechar legumbres, no ya las suficientes para su particular consumo, si no para convertirlas en fuente de producción, vendiéndolas en los mercados inmediatos. En los pocos casos aislados en que los torreros están en el de vivir de lo que compran para su alimentación, debería tenérseles esto en cuenta, y aumentárseles el sueldo en debida proporción respecto de los que son favorecidos por la posesión de alguna *estancia*, además de su paga mensual.

A continuación se inserta un cuadro comprensivo de los faros que hoy prestan servicios y de los que son objeto de propuesta para su instalación tan luego como sea posible; pero á causa del reducido espacio de tiempo que se invirtió en la inspección y la dificultad de obtener materiales, mano de obra y provisiones, se hace imposible, por ahora, obtener datos por medios autorizados para confeccionar un presupuesto de gastos para las indispensables reparaciones ó para las nuevas construcciones, y yo propondría, en tal virtud, que las reparaciones de faros se lleven á cabo por conciertos con personas que ofrezcan garantías, y nunca por oposición ó por licitación en pliegos cerrados.

FAROS QUE HACEN EL SERVICIO EN LA ISLA DE CUBA.

NOMBRE.	LUGAR.	DISTINTIVO DE LA LUZ.	Clase de Luz.	Altura sobre el nivel del mar.	Millas Visible.	NOTICIA DESCRIPTIVA DE LOS FAROS.
San Antonio	Cabo San Antonio, extremo O. de la Isla	Luz Blanca, destellos cada 30 segundos	2ª	35.5 mts.	17	Torre de mampostería, amarilla, redonda, rectangular, vivienda separada.
Batabanó	Punta del muelle de Batabanó	Blanca fija	6ª	20 pies.	6	Sobre un mástil.
Cayo Piedra del Sur..	Parte N. de Cayo Piedra	Blanca fija	6ª	28 pies.	9	Sobre la casa vivienda.
Diego Pérez	Entrada del canal	Blanca fija	5ª	43 pies.	12	Sobre un mástil de navío; armazón negra.
Cienfuegos	Punta de los Colorados	Destello blanco cada 5 segundos	4ª	25.8 mts.	15	Torre mampostería redonda sobre casa rectangular de un piso; pintada de amarillo.
Santa Cruz	Cabo Cruz	Blanca fija; destellos blancos, rojos y purpúreos cada 75 sgnds.	2ª	34.8 mts.	17	Torre redonda de mampostería, casa grande separada, de un piso.
Santiago de Cuba	Alturas del Morro	Destello giratorio cada 30 segundos	4ª	69.5 mts.	22	Torre hierro fundido, casa separada de madera.
Guantánamo	Punta de Barlovento	Roja fija	4ª	23.1 mts.	15	Torre redonda de hierro, casa pequeña contigua.
Punta Maisí	Punta Maisí	Blanca fija	2ª	39 mts.	17	Torre redonda de mampostería, con edificio de lo mismo, de un piso, rectangular.

FAROS QUE HACEN EL SERVICIO EN LA ISLA DE CUBA.

NOMBRE.	LUGAR.	DISTINTIVO DE LA LUZ.	Clase de Luz.	Altura sobre el nivel del mar.	Millas visible.	NOTICIA DESCRIPTIVA DE LOS FAROS.
Baracoa	Punta Barlovento	Roja fija	6ª	15.3 mts.	7	Sobre un mástil encima de un edificio de mampostería.
Lucrecia	Cabo Lucrecia	Destello rojo cada 45 segundos, duración 7 segundos	2ª	132 pies.	18	Torre redonda de mampostería, casa separada, de lo mismo, rectangular.
Gibara	Punta Peregrina	Blanca fija	5ª	12.2 mts.	9½	Torre redonda de hierro frente á una casita de mampostería, de un piso.
Nuevitas	Punta de Prácticos	Blanca fija	6ª	15 mts.	9	Sobre un mástil encima de un casucho.
Maternillos	Punta O. entrada de Nuevitas	Blanca fija, destellos cada 60 segundos	1ª	52.9 mts.	20	Torre redonda de mampostería, contigua á una casa grande de lo mismo, y de un piso.
Paredón Grande	Punta N. del Cayo Paredón Grande	Fija, destellos cada 60 segundos	2ª	156 pies.	19	Torre blanca de hierro, base color oscuro y estrecha vivienda.
Caibarién	Cayo Francés	Blanca fija	6ª	18.6 mts.	9	Sobre un mástil, encima de una casa de madera de un piso.
Sagua la Grande	Punta de la Ranchería Punta O. Cabo Hicacos	Blanca fija	6ª	17 mts.	9	Sobre un mástil encima de una casa de un piso.
Bahía de Cádiz	Cayo Bahía de Cádiz	Blanca fija, con destellos cada 60 segundos	1ª	53.2 mts.	20	Torre de hierro contigua á una casa de mampostería, de un piso, rectangular.

FAROS QUE HACEN EL SERVICIO EN LA ISLA DE CUBA.—(CONTINUACIÓN.)

NOMBRE.	LUGAR.	DISTINTIVO DE LA LUZ.	Clase de luz.	Altura sobre el nivel del mar.	Millas visible.	NOTICIA DESCRIPTIVA DE LOS FAROS.
Cruz del Padre.....	Cayo Cruz del Padre.....	Blanca fija.....	4ª	15 mets.	10	Torre redonda, mampostería, sobre construcción de lo mismo, de un piso.
Cárdenas.....	Cayo Piedra del Norte..	Blanca fija, con destellos cada 120 segundos....	4ª	22.9 mets.	13	Torre redonda, mampostería, sobre construcción de un piso rectangular.
Diana.....	Cayo Diana en la bahía de Cárdenas.....	Blanca fija.....	6ª	15 mets.	9	Sobre un mástil encima de una casa de un piso.
Matanzas.....	Punta de Maya, punta barlovento, bahía de Matanzas.....	Blanca fija.....	5ª	62 pies.	13	Torre blanca de hierro sobre una casa mampostería, amarilla, rectangular.
Habana.....	Castillo del Morro.....	Blanca fija con destellos cada 30 segundos.....	1ª	43.9 mets.	18	Torre redonda de mampostería amarilla, al extremo del Castillo del Morro.

FAROS PROPUESTOS.

NOMBRE.	LUGAR.	CLASE.	OBSERVACIONES.
Mariel.....	Punta Barlovento, entrada de la bahía.	6ª.	Se pondrá la luz sobre un mastil encima del fuerte en Punta Barlovento. Es la cuarentena de la Habana.
Cabañas.....	Punta Barlovento, entrada de la bahía.....	6ª.	Construcción sin gasto.
BahíaHonda	Punta Sotavento á la entrada.....	2ª.	Contrato para construcción de hierro.
Jutías.....	En Cayo Jutías.....	2ª.	Contrato para construcción de hierro para señalar el bajo de los Colorados.
Buena Vista..	Cayo Buena Vista.....	5ª.	Para resguardarse por completo del peligro del escollo de los Colorados.
Cabo Francés	En Cayo Francés.....	5ª.	Para señalar la entrada al canal que vá por entre Cayos á Batabanó.
Isla de Pinos..	Punta Francés.....	5ª.	Entrada á la bahía de la Siguanea.
Cascajo (shingle)	Arrecife Cascajo.....	5ª.	Farola sobre arrecife saliente al S. de los Jardinillos y señal para el canal del Rosario.
Cuano.....	Cayo Guano, Punta E. del banco de los Jardinillos.....	2ª.	Muy importante.
Casilda.....	Cayo Blanco.....	5ª.	Esta luz no sólo señala la entrada de Casilda, sino el límite N. de la entrada posterior de los cayos.
Tunas.....	Cayo Blanco de Tunas...	5ª.	Cayo Blanco de Tunas para señalar la entrada por el otro lado á los esteros de los Cayos.

FAROS PROPUESTOS. (Continuación.)

NOMBRES.	LUGAR.	CLASE.	OBSERVACIONES.
Bretón.....	Cayo Bretón.....	2ª	Luz muy importante para seguir el cordón desde Cabo Cruz á San Antonio y salir del cordón de bajos...
Cuatro Reales	Cayo Pelado de la Ceiba	5ª	Muy importante y señala los canales por detrás de los Cayos desde Cabo Cruz hasta Cienfuegos.
Moa.....	Cayo Moa.....	2ª	Luz muy importante para distinguir el cordón desde el Punta Maisí hasta Punta Lucrecia.
Nipe.....	Punta del Sol.....	5ª	Esta luz señalará la entrada de Nipe, Levisa, Banes y Tánamo.
Padre.....	Punta del Padre.....	6ª	Puesta sobre un mástil.
Guajaba.....	Extremo N. O. de la isla de Guajaba.....	5ª	Esta luz es muy importante para señalar la entrada S. del Canal de Bahama, frente á la Punta Diamante

Se acompañan adjuntos los informes correspondienteo al ejercicio, suministrados por los Capitanes de Puerto, que los remiten conforme á las instrucciones que se le comunicaron.

Atentamente de Vd.

LUCIEN YOUN,

El Teniente Comandante de la Armada,

Copitán del Puerto.

INFORME ANUAL

Correspondiente al Ejercicio de 1901.

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Baracoa, Julio 13, 1901.

Señor Capitán del Puerto

de la Habana.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de remitirle adjunto el siguiente informe que suministro como Capitán del Puerto, correspondiente al ejercicio que terminó en 30 de Junio de 1901:

BARCOS DE TRAVESIA.

Durante el pasado ejercicio de 1901, entraron en este Puerto 111 barcos de todas clases, con un total de 99,844 toneladas, y durante el mismo período, fueron despachados para puertos extranjeros 110 buques, con 99,953 toneladas.

TRÁFICO DE CABOTAJE.

264 buques con un total de 145,939 toneladas, entraron en Baracoa procedentes de puertos de la Isla. 270 buques, con un total de 151,898 toneladas fueron despachados para puertos de la misma.

RESUMEN DEL COMERCIO EXTRANJERO Y DE CABOTAJE.

Durante el pasado ejercicio se dió entrada en este puerto á 375 buques de todas clases, extranjeros y de cabotaje, que midieron 245,783 toneladas.

Durante el mismo período se despacharon por este puerto 380 buques de todas clases, extranjeros y de cabotaje, que midieron en total 251,851 toneladas.

PASAJEROS DEL EXTRANJERO.

Desembarcaron en Baracoa 60 pasajeros durante el pasado ejercicio, 38 de los cuales procedieron de los Estados y 22 de

otros países. 26 pasajeros salieron de Baracoa durante este tiempo, 23 para los Estados Unidos y 3 para otros países.

PASAJEROS DE CABOTAJE.

De los otros puertos de la Isla de Cuba desembarcaron en Baracoa, durante el año de 1901 y se despacharon de salida en ese tiempo 820.

RESUMEN DE PASAJEROS DEL EXTRANJERO Y DE CABOTAJE.

Durante el pasado ejercicio entraron en puerto 1,102 pasajeros de todas procedencias y salieron 846.

BUQUES INSPECCIONADOS, CONSTRUIDOS, CARENADOS, ETC.

Durante el pasado ejercicio se inspeccionaron en este puerto 30 buques, se construyeron 9, con un total de 4,747 toneladas y se carenaron 4.

Hubo 8 ventas y traspasos y se despacharon 11 matrículas.

Solo un barco, una balandra "El Brigadier" de 3 toneladas se perdió en este Puerto; embarrancó en las rocas á la entrada de la bahía por la violencia del viento.

MULTAS.

Durante el pasado ejercicio se cobraron, por concepto de multas, $60, impuestas por infracción del Reglamento, especialmente en lo concerniente á los faroles en los barcos. También hubo una multa comprendida en la suma anterior, ascendente á $25, que impuse por maltrato del ganado al descargarlo de las lanchas.

PAGOS.

Ascendieron los gastos á $284.50 que invertí en asegurar la lengua de tierra que existe á lo largo del río Macaguanigua, habiéndose éste salido por encima de su antigua desembocadura. Respecto de este río, el problema es grave, pues para resolverlo exije un gasto de cuantía.

Empleados	$ 120.00
Impresos y papel	24.50
Anuncios en periódicos	4.00
	$ 433.00

MEJORAS DEFINITIVAS Y MEJORAS PROVISIONALES.

Durante el pasado ejercicio un nuevo muelle del Gobierno se construyó por mí en donde estaba el antiguo, con un gasto de $2,300. Esta construcción es del mejor material que se puede conseguir en la Isla, todos los pilastres y durmientes son de júcaro.

La mejora llevada á cabo en el río, no puede tenerse por definitiva, por más que ha tenido y tiene importancia en cuanto á reforzar la margen del río.

EL ORDEN EN BAHIA.

Exceptuando algunas rencillas entre los marineros, naturales y de fuera, no ha ocurrido novedad en la conservación del orden en el puerto. Todos los botes que andan de noche, están obligados á llevar luces. No se han echado al agua desperdicios. Solamente una vez me ví en el caso de ir á bordo de un buque á imponer el orden, siendo este único caso el de un cocinero loco en una goleta americana. No se ha cometido ningún delito en la zona de mi mando.

PROPUESTAS.

Se propone que el Capitán del Puerto de la Habana comunique instrucciones para determinar la jurisdicción, las medidas de policía y demás que correspondan á los Capitanes de Puerto de la Isla. Esta Oficina no las conoce y le son indispensables.

Respetuosamente se da cuenta,

El 1er. Teniente, 5º de Infantería,

Capitán del Puerto,

JOHN W. WRIGHT.

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Santiago de Cuba, Junio 30, 1901.

Al Capitán del Puerto,

Habana.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de remitirle el adjunto Informe Anual como Capitán del Puerto de Santiago, correspondiente al ejercicio que terminó en 30 de Junio de 1901:

PUERTO DE SANTIAGO.

La jurisdicción que abarca este puerto, se extiende desde el río Baconao al E., hasta Cabo Cruz al O., comprendiendo una línea de costa de 141 millas. Con la excepción de los puertos subalternos de Daiquirí y Chivirico, no existe comunicación entre Santiago de Cuba y los otros puntos de la costa hasta donde alcanza el puerto. Los lugares de la costa á donde era dable llegar, fueron visitados é inspeccionados por la policía del puerto; pero en general, poca vigilancia ha podido tenerse fuera del puerto de Santiago de Cuba.

PERSONAL DE LA OFICINA.

La dotación de empleados adscritos á esta Oficina, se compone de un Secretario, tres empleados de policía del puerto y dos de señales con sueldo anual que monta á $3.000.00 en total.

En el desempeño de sus deberes en la aplicación del reglamento del puerto y de la cuarentena, han abordado 703 barcos durante el año y han llevado á cado 74 detenciones por las infracciones siguientes:—homicidios 2; hurtos 6; golpes 15; embriaguez y escándalo 14; deserción de los barcos 21; y faltas á los reglamentos del puerto 16.

Se abordaron seis barcos á solicitud de sus Capitanes para detener á marineros amotinados.

Los servicios prestados por la policía del puerto han sido á satisfacción é indispensables; pero la fuerza de que se compone no es lo suficiente para el servicio policiaco de una bahía de su importancia y extensión.

PRÁCTICOS DEL PUERTO.

La Junta de Prácticos de este puerto se compone de un Práctico Mayor, cinco prácticos y un práctico auxiliar. Además hay dos prácticos para el puerto subalterno de Daiquirí.

Exceptuando el Práctico Mayor, que está de servicio en la Oficina de la Capitanía del Puerto, todos los prácticos se situan en Cayo Smith, isla á la entrada de la bahía, y lugar en que mediante un buen sistema de señales, se les avisa la aproximación de los buques con tiempo suficiente para salirles al encuentro y abordarlos á una ó dos millas fuera de la bahía.

Cada práctico dispone de un bote y un marinero, y además los prácticos en Cayo Smith tienen un bote de resaca, pronto para todo servicio, salva-vidas, cohetes de señales y faroles.

Todos los botes de práctico se hallan en buen estado y llevan las marcas de ordenanza.

Durante el último ejercicio, fueron 442 los buques de todas clases que utilizaron á los prácticos del puerto en la bahía, y los derechos de pilotaje recaudados, montaron á $24,599.75.

En el puerto subalterno de Daiquirí solicitaron el servicio de prácticos 56 buques de todas clases desde Octubre 1900, fecha del nombramiento de los prácticos y se recaudaron $3,418.00 por derechos de pilotaje.

Los servicios prestados por los prácticos del puerto durante el ejercicio han sido grandes, sin excepción. Solo ocurrió un percance imputable á la falta cometida por un práctico, y no paró daño alguno.

Los prácticos del puerto son inteligentes y experimentados y han prestado servicios que comprenden desde 5 hasta 28 años. Se les nombra de servicio por turno, según lo lleva el Práctico Mayor. Cuando están francos de servicio, emplean parte del tiempo en practicar sondeos y conservar las boyas en buen estado.

ESTACIÓN DE SEÑALES.

Dos estaciones de señales, provistas de masteleros y aparejos hay establecidas en el puerto; una en el Morro, á la entrada y la otra contigua al Despacho de la Capitanía. Primero se avisa y señala á los prácticos de Cayo Smith y se telefonea á la estación de la Ciudad en donde la noticia se hace pública por medio de señales. La comunicación telefónica entre las dos estaciones fué autorizada por el Gobernador Militar del Distrito y fué establecida por el Cuerpo de señales sin incurrir en gastos la oficina. El sistema así resulta satisfactorio y útil, teniéndose noticia de la aproximación de los barcos más pronto y con más exactitud que antes jamás acontecía. Las estaciones funcionan desde el amanecer hasta el anochecido.

BOYAS.

La bahía de Santiago de Cuba está provista de 7 boyas que marcan sus canales y sus bajos. Se levantaron todas, se raspa-

ron, repararon y se renovaron durante el año. Los prácticos corren con que estén en su verdadero lugar, en buen estado y con las marcas que les corresponden.

La Junta de prácticos del Puerto opina que podrían ser útiles cuatro boyas mas para demarcar el canal.

También propone la Junta que se coloque una boya de campana en Cayo Cruz.

EXTRACCIÓN DE RESTOS DE NAUFRAGIOS.

Los restos del vapor carbonero de los Estados Unidos "Merrimac" fueron felizmente extraídos del canal durante los meses de Abril y Mayo, 1901, con un costo de $1,680.75. Los restos de la goleta "Champion," que yacían entre los dos muelles principales, se extrajeron también, con un costo de $300.00. No quedan restos peligrosos en bahía.

PESCA PROHIBIDA.

La pesca prohibida, sirviéndose de la dinamita y jurdias que en este puerto estaban en boga, ha cesado completamente. Constante vigilancia mantiene la policía del puerto tocante á las redes y métodos de pescar. De vez en cuando llegan noticias á esta oficina de pesca prohibida en lugares distantes é inaccesibles dentro de los límites del puerto; pero no se ha podido hacer más que entrar en averiguación de los hechos. Se han fijado bandos con la ley de la pesca por todo el puerto; pero se necesitará la presencia de un escampavía para evitar su trasgresión á lo lejos.

INSPECCION DE BARCOS Y MATRÍCULAS.

Ocho vapores y trece barcos de vela y falúas, fueron inspeccionados durante el ejercicio.

Se despacharon las siguientes matrículas:

Capitanes ó patrones, 32; pilotos, 3; primeros maquinistas, 3; ayundante de máquina 11.

Todo bnque que por cualquier concepto pertenezca á este puerto, ha sido inscripto y registrado en los libros de la oficina y conforme al reglamento.

RECAUDACION.

La recaudación de esta Oficina por varios conceptos durante el ejercicio, fué como sigue:

Multas, infracción de las Ordenanzas del Puerto	$ 45.00
Detención de desertores de barcos	55.00
10% metal viejo de barcos de guerra españoles	541.00
Total	$ 641.00

todo lo cual ha sido depositado en la Tesorería General de Cuba.

PAGOS.

Durante el ejercicio la suma de $5,647.30 se me abonó por los gastos autorizados de la Oficina, y se invirtió, á saber:

Por sueldos.....	$ 2,347.05
,, extracción de reliquias.....	1,980.75
,, varios conceptos	408.43
Total.....	$ 4,736.23
Saldo disponible.....	911.07

que se transfirió al crédito de la Tesorería General de Cuba en Junio 30, 1901.

Atentamente de Vd.

El Cap. 2º Caballería,
Cap. del Puerto,
F. G. IRWING.

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Trinidad, Cuba, Julio 11, 1901.

Al Capitán del Puerto,

Habana.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de remitirle el siguiente informe anual de los trabajos realizados en el puerto de Casilda (Trinidad, Cuba) durante el año que terminó en 30 de Junio, 1901.

NAVEGACIÓN DE TRAVESIA.

Durante el año han entrado en este puerto:

Un vapor con 2,456 toneladas con bandera americana.
Seis vapores con 7,317 toneladas, con bandera noruega.
Dos vapores con 2,785 toneladas, con otras banderas.
Seis buques de vela con 5,620 toneladas, con bandera americana.
Un barco de vela con 110 toneladas, con otra bandera.
Y durante el mismo período se han despachado:
Un vapor con 2,456 toneladas, con bandera americana.
Seis vapores con 7,317 toneladas, con bandera noruega.
Dos vapores con 2,785 toneladas, con otras banderas.
Seis barcos de vela con 5,620 toneladas, con bandera americana.
Un barco de vela con 110 toneladas, con otra bandera.

CABOTAJE.

Durante el ejercicio entraron:

333 vapores con 128,157 toneladas, bandera de Cuba, con carga.
146 buques de vela 4,981 toneladas, bandera de Cuba, con carga.
Y durante el mismo período se han despachado:
333 vapores con 128,157 toneladas, bandera de Cuba, con carga.
147 buques de vela, con 4,982 toneladas, bandera de Cuba, con carga.

DERECHOS DE PILOTAJE RECAUDADOS.

Durante el año se recaudaron $1,043.07 por servicios de prácticos de dentro y fuera, cantidad que se distribuyó entre los prácticos como sigue:

Saroza	$ 347.69
Toledo	347.69
Miranda	347.69

MULTAS.

No se impuso ninguna.

MATRÍCULAS EXPEDIDAS.

Se expidieron veintiocho durante el año.

SALVAMENTOS.

En diferentes fechas durante el año, se encontraron dos botes de pescadores en el mar. Uno fué devuelto á su dueño y el otro está depositado hasta que parezca su dueño.

Se han encontrado flotando en el mar pedazos de cedro y de caoba, lo que se ha anunciado y puesto aviso en diferentes lugares, y están en espera de que los reclamen sus dueños mediante el pago del salvamento.

ESTADO DEL PUERTO.

Los estivadores y cargadores, agitados por ciertos agentes, varias veces produjeron desorden en las operaciones de embarque y desembarque de mercancías pidiendo jornales exhorbitantes.

Ultimamente un vapor ó remolcador estuvo aquí sondeando la bahía y balizando los diferentes lugares en que ha de colocarse boyas. Se han puesto ya farolas.

Se han observado estrictamente los reglamentos por los cuales se rigen los Capitanes de Puerto de Cuba y se les ha llevado á debido cumplimiento.

De Vd. atentamente,

El 1er. Teniente, 1 de Infantería,

Capitán del Puerto,

WM. B. FOLWELL.

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Cárdenas, Julio 4, 1901.

Al Capitán del Puerto,

Habana.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de remitirle el informe anual de los trabajos realizados por esta oficina durante el ejercicio de 1900-1901.

PERSONAL.

Se compone de un Secretario, del Jefe de Despacho M. Fernández.

Dos guardias de policía del puerto J. Cisneros y José Fundora.

Durante el año no hubo más movimiento á causa de la renuncia de un guardia.

TRAVESIA.

Durante el ejercicio entraron en el puerto 196 buques con un total de 313,614 toneladas, de esta manera: 119 vapores con 290,269 toneladas y 77 buques de vela con 23,345 toneladas.

En el mismo período se despacharon 198 buques con 316,897 toneladas, de esta manera: 121 vapores con 293,031 toneladas y 77 buques de vela con 23,866 toneladas.

CABOTAJE.

Durante el año entraron en el puerto 1,124 buques procedentes de la Isla de Cuba, con un total de 97,742 toneladas. De éstos, 144 eran vapores, con 37,091 toneladas y 980 buques de vela con 60,651 toneladas.

En el mismo espacio de tiempo se despacharon 1,147 buques para puertos de la Isla, con 97,836 toneladas, siendo 146 vapores con un total de 37,231 toneladas y 1,001 buques veleros con 60,605 toneladas.

BARCOS CONSTRUIDOS.

Durante el año se han construído 23 botes con 30.74 toneladas y una lancha con un total de 38.99 toneladas.

TRASPASOS Y REGISTRO.

Durante el año nueve barcos con más de 5 toneladas y 30 con ménos de 5 cambiaron de dueño. De los de más de 5, dos quedan en Cárdenas y el resto cambiaron de registro para otros puertos.

Durante el mismo período dos buques de más de 5 toneladas y cuatro de ménos han cambiado de registro para este puerto.

JUNTA DE PRÁCTICOS.

La Junta de Prácticos, que al principio constaba de ocho, se redujo á siete en el presente año por fallecimiento de un práctico. Tres están de servicio en la casilla de los prácticos y tres en la Capitanía, llevando turno semanal.

BOYAS.

Las trece boyas de este puerto fueron raspadas y pintadas en el mes de Octubre, 1900, mediante contrata celebrada con esta Oficina. En la actualidad están faltas de pintura. Las aves marinas que tanto abundan en bahía y se posan constantemente en aquellas, son causa de que á distancia no se distingan los colores.

REPARACIÓN DE EDIFICIOS.

El edificio que ocupa esta oficina, fué objeto de reparaciones en el mes de Junio último. La renovación de los pisos, la reparación de los balcones, de las puertas y ventanas; la pintura dada al interior de la casa y lechada al exterior y al muelle, hasta 25 piés por donde desembarcan los botes, son las reparaciones llevadas á cabo.

MULTAS.

Durante el año se impusieron por valor de $86.50 por infracción de las Ordenanzas del Puerto.

MEJORAS PROPUESTAS.

Ha emprendido obras preliminares en el Puerto la Compañía del Dragado. El canal interior entre Cayo Diana y Cayo Buba, será profundizado hasta 22 pies y medio á marea baja. Actualmente pueden entrar barcos de 15 pies y medio de calado, por lo cual es de esperarse que Cárdenas, con esta mejora, llegará á ser una ciudad de mucha importancia. La obra en firme en el canal principal es de esperar que comience á fines de este mes.

Atentamente de Vd.

El Cap. del 10º de Infantería,

Capitán del Puerto,

M. B. STOKES.

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Tunas de Zaza, Cuba, Julio 2, 1901.

Al Capitán del Puerto,

Habana.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de emitir el siguiente informe, relativo á las operaciones llevadas á cabo en el puerto de Zaza durante el año económico vencido en 30 de Junio de 1901.

NAVEGACIÓN DE TRAVESIA

Durante el ejercicio vencido en 30 de Junio de 1901, 37 barcos de travesía, con un total de 31,283 toneladas entraron en el puerto, y 35 barcos con 30,783 toneladas salieron de este puerto.

De los barcos entrados, 22 eran de vela, con 8,121 toneladas, y 15 de vapor con un total de 23,162 toneladas.

De los buques despachados 20 eran de vela, con un total de 7,621 toneladas, y 15 de vapor con un total de 23,162.

De los barcos de vela entrados, 3 eran americanos, con un total de 1,355 toneladas; 8 noruegos, con 3,914 toneladas; 1 francés, con 418; 2 daneses, con 671 toneladas; 1 sueco, con 372 toneladas; 6 ingleses, con 901 toneladas, y 1 ruso con 490 toneladas.

De los vapores entrados, 2 eran americanos con 5,874 toneladas, 2 alemanes con 4,290 toneladas, 1 inglés con 2,081 toneladas y 10 noruegos con 10,917 toneladas.

De los barcos de vela despachados por el puerto, 3 eran americanos con 1,355 toneladas, 8 eran noruegos con 3,889, 1 francés con 418, 1 danés con 307, 1 sueco con 372, 5 ingleses con 790 y 1 ruso con 490 toneladas.

Las entradas y salidas de vapores son las mismas respecto de toneladas.

BUQUES DE CABOTAJE.

Durante el ejercicio entraron en el puerto 337 buques de cabotaje con un total de 174,406, de los cuales 150 eran de vela con 5,916 toneladas, y 227 eran de vapor con 168,490 toneladas.

Fueron despachados por el puerto 375 buques con 174,389 toneladas; de éstos 148 eran de vela con 5,899 toneladas y 227 eran de vapor con 168,499 toneladas.

DERECHOS DE PILOTAJE.

Los derechos de pilotaje recaudados durante el ejercicio montaron á $2,286.09 que fueron distribuidos entre los dos prácticos del puerto.

MULTAS.

No se impusieron multas durante el año.

MATRÍCULAS.

Durante el ejercicio se expidieron 7 matrículas á oficiales de buques de vela costeros.

SALVAMENTOS.

No hubo.

ESTADO DE LA BAHÍA.

El puerto de Tunas de Zaza está situado entre Punta de Caney y Punta Ladrillo, que forman una espaciosa bahía cubierta en parte por Cayo Blanco con dos canales de entrada, uno á barlovento y el otro á sotavento del Cayo. El canal principal, esto es, el de barlovento, tiene fondo suficiente para barcos de 20 á 24 piés de calado, y el otro canal tiene de 16 á 18 piés.

Hay un muelle en buen estado, y los barcos que calan de 10 á 11 piés pueden atracar al costado del mismo. Aunque la bahía es descubierta, hay una caleta en donde los barcos de 7 á 8 piés de calado pueden refugiarse en caso de mal tiempo.

Están registrados en el puerto 21 barcos de cabotaje, de los cuales 8 pasan de 9 toneladas.

Atentamente de Vd.,

El Capitán del Puerto interino,

ANDRÉS ORSINI.

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Batabanó, Julio 3, 1091.

Al Capitán del Puerto,

Habana.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de remitirle el siguiente informe, correspondiente al ejercicio vencido en 30 de Junio de 1901:

MULTAS IMPUESTAS.

Por construir embarcaciones sin permiso, 1	$ 5.00
,, no encender farol, 6	12.00
,, salir del puerto sin póliza, 3	25.00
,, escándalo, 1	10.00
,, no llevar el número de reglamento, 1.....	2.00
,, venta desautorizada, 2	4.00
,, zarpar de la Habana sin despacho de la Sanidad, 1.....	10.00
,, amarrar á boya.....	10.00

LICENCIAS CONCEDIDAS.

Para limpiar fondos	151
,, carenar	57
,, utilizar vía férrea de la marina	61
,, construir barcos	17
,, trabajar en los vapores	2

MATRÍCULAS.

Para partrones de goletas de 50 toneladas.....	89

VARIOS CONCEPTOS.

Barcos inspeccionados....	3
Licencias para excursiones.....	2
Detenciones.....	3
Ahogados en la zona	3
Embarcaciones robadas.....	6

Redes de pescar ocupadas por sospechas	2
Barcos varados	1
Entradas de barcos pescadores	2,901
Salidas ,, ,, ,,	1,905
Entradas de cabotaje	1,362
Despachos de cabotaje	6
Despachos de travesía	6

INSCRIPCIONES.

De 2ª	2
De 3ª	8
De 5ª	113

Mucho ha convenido á esta oficina el nombramiento de un guardia durante el ejercicio pasado; se ha llevado á cabo la inspección de las esponjas con la mayor exactitud, así como la de las redes de pescar, etc.; pudiendo de esta manera asegurar que se ha cumplido el reglamento sobre la materia; además se encargó este empleado de llevar una estadística completa de las industrias que explotan las esponjas y la pesca en general, habiendo llenado sus deberes concienzudamente. La siguiente relación dará idea de este trabajo:

RELACIÓN DE LA PESCA EFECTUADA EN ESTE PUERTO.

Meses.	*Libras.*	*Valor.*
Julio	168,022	$ 7,066.22
Agosto	122,952	7,196.73
Septiembre	70,702	4,600.71
Octubre	123,586	6,943.57
Noviembre	135,082	7,112.29
Diciembre	115,131	5,948.83
Enero	106,187	5,318.56
Febrero	93,348	4,549.29
Marzo	89,716	5,561.35
Abril	125,691	5,292.57
Mayo	214,010	11,855.22
Junio	115,221	6,095.25
Total	1,479,648	$ 76,540.69

RELACIÓN DE LAS ESPONJAS EXTRAIDAS EN ESTA ZONA.

HEMBRAS.

	Aforados.	*Valor.*	*Ojo.*	*Valor.*
Julio				
Agosto				
Septiembre				
Octubre				

	Aforados.	*Valor.*	*Ojo.*	*Valor.*
Noviembre....	3,113	$ 1,174.00	9,923	$ 23,273.85
Diciembre.....	2,027	292.00	6,537	20,574.97
Enero	525	122.00	5,739	16,281.10
Febrero	1,653	.....	8,281	26,746.71
Marzo..... .	1,391	....	5,576	18,096.41
Abril	863	....	7,946	30,074.42
Mayo.....	2,307	....	11,347	32,194.21
Junio..... ...	1,511	....	4,950	12,723.12
Total.....	13,390	$ 1,588.00	60,299	$ 179,954.79

MACHOS.

	Machos de cuera.	*Valor.*	*Peludos*	*Valor.*	*Finos.*	*Valor.*
Julio						
Agosto.....						
Septiembre.						
Octubre						
Noviembre.	15,098	$ 7,353.02				
Diciembre..	14,283	4,087.87	780	$ 88.00		
Enero.....	5,900	2,170.86				
Febrero	17,450	4,979.78	. .....	.....	1,170	$182.71
Marzo.....	10,461	2,018.40				
Abril.....	10,007	3,122.65				
Mayo.....	6,593	1,474.50	.....	.....	97	53.00
Junio.....	1,163	261.56				
Total.....	80,955	$ 25,468.64	780	$ 88.00	1,267	$235.71

RESUMEN.

MESES.	*Docenas.*	*Valor.*
Julio.....	17,846	$ 25,019.00
Agosto.....	18,993	30,649.00
Septiembre.	21,435	21,280.00
Octubre	23,433	25,969.00
Noviembre	28,134	31,790.87
Diciembre.....	23,627	25,042.84
Enero	12,164	18,573.96
Febrero.....	28,554	31,909.20
Marzo	17,428	20,114.81
Abril	18,816	33,197.07
Mayo.....	20,344	33,721.71
Junio.....	7,624	12,984.68
Total..... .	238,398	$ 305,252.14

Atentamente de Vd.,

El Capitán del Puerto interino,

AGUSTIN AGÜERO.

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Matanzas, Julio 4 de 1901.

Al Capitán del Puerto,

Habana.

SEÑOR:

Cumpliendo sus instrucciones telegráficas, fecha Junio 26, 1901, tengo el honor de acompañar el informe relativo á los asuntos de esta Oficina, que comprende desde 1º de Julio de 1900 hasta 30 de Junio de 1901:

ENTRADAS DE TRAVESIA.

MESES.	*Vapores.*	*Buques de Vela.*	*TOTAL.*
Julio	24	3	27
Agosto	19	3	22
Septiembre	15	1	16
Octubre	16	2	18
Noviembre	15	2	17
Diciembre	16	1	17
Enero	25	1	26
Febrero	22	4	26
Marzo	27	6	33
Abril	26	4	30
Mayo	26	2	28
Junio	22	3	25
Total	253	32	285

DESPACHOS DE TRAVESIA.

MESES.	*Vapores.*	*Buques de Vela.*	*TOTAL.*
Julio	22	3	25
Agosto	18	3	21
Septiembre	17	3	20
Octubre	17	2	19
Noviembre	14	1	15
Diciembre	17	2	19
Enero	23	1	24
Febrero	23	3	26
Marzo	27	3	30
Abril	25	7	32
Mayo	27	3	30
Junio	21	.....	21
Total	251	31	282

ENTRADAS DE CABOTAJE.	*Vapores.*	*Buques de Vela.*	*Total.*
Julio	6	56	62
Agosto	7	57	64
Septiembre	6	49	55
Octubre	8	46	54
Noviembre	3	40	43
Diciembre	6	35	41
Enero	1	37	38
Febrero	.....	42	42
Marzo	1	36	37
Abril	1	48	49
Mayo	4	52	56
Junio	4	31	35
Total	47	529	576

DESPACHOS DE CABOTAJE.

Julio	8	54	62
Agosto	8	54	62
Septiembre	8	52	60
Octubre	8	47	55
Noviembre	2	41	43
Diciembre	5	33	38
Enero	3	37	40
Febrero	.....	44	44
Marzo	1	39	40
Abril	1	46	47
Mayo	4	51	55
Junio	4	34	38
Total	52	532	584

MES.	Buques registrados.	Buques vendidos.	Cambio de registro.	Cambio de nombre.	Buques derechos.	Buques reparados.
Julio	4	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agosto	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Septiembre	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Octubre	11	5	.....	1	.....	1
Noviembre	7	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Diciembre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enero	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Febrero	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Marzo	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Abril	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayo	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Junio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	49	49	6	2	1	1

BUQUES PERDIDOS.

En Enero, 1901, la lancha "Joven Teresita" registrada en Matanzas, fué pérdida total, siendo 3 sus tripulantes. No se sa-

be hasta ahora su paradero. El barco fué despachado en Camarioca para Matanzas.

En Mayo, 1901, la goleta "María" registrada en Sagua, se perdió, en la Costa de Cárdenas y entró remolcada en Matanzas por el vapor noruego "Tjomo."

Están en trámite en esta oficina los documentos relativos al naufragio y salvamento.

Matrículas expedidas á capitanes, patrones, maquinitas, etc.	Ninguna.
Prórrogas de matrículas á patrones	11
Barcos inspectionados	Ninguno.
Licencias concedidas para excursiones	1

MESES.	*Entradas de pasajeros.*	*Salidas de pasajeros*
Julio	20	120
Agosto.	98	140
Septiembre	22	46
Octubre	51	34
Noviembre	42	19
Diciembre	25	12
Enero	27	16
Febrero	18	26
Marzo.	15	29
Abril	11	55
Mayo	7	78
Junio.	25	28
Total	361	603

DERECHOS DE PILOTAGE.

Total de derechos recaudado	$ 15,239.50
Total de gastos..	2,259.16
Total líquido distribuido entre los prácticos.	$ 12,980.34

RECAUDACION DE MULTAS.

Julio	1900, total de lo recaudado. .	$ 11.00
Agosto	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	5.00
Enero	1901, ,, ,, ,, ...	10.00
	Total	$ 26.00

GASTOS.

Empleados:

Un Secretario con $75 mensuales	$ 900.00
Un inspector con $60 mensuales.	720.00
Total de empleados	$ 1,620.00

Material:

Gastos de Oficina	$	2.40
Una máquina de escribir.....		112.95
Una mesa para idem.....		7.00
Un reloj de pared.....		7.50
Reparación y pintura de las boyas.....		99.92
Total de gastos.....	$	1,849.77

Atentamente de Ud.,

El Capitán del 10º de Caballería,

Capitán del Puerto,

W. H. Hay.

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Cienfuegos, Julio 24 de 1901.

Al Capitán del Puerto,

Habana.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de acompañar en pliegos separados un informe correspondiente al ejercicio que acaba de terminar, en el cual constan los buques inspeccionados en la zona de Cienfuegos, con expresión de la fecha de su construcción, de su desplazamiento, etc., del número de capitanes, pilotos, prácticos, maquinistas y ayudantes de máquina matriculados; de los casos en que se recogieron, suspendieron ó se negaron las matrículas á capitanes, prácticos, pilotos, maquinistas y ayudantes de máquinas, consignando los motivos, todas las diligencias practicadas á causa de la infracción de los reglamentos porque se rigen los capitanes de puerto de la Isla de Cuba; las ventas y traspasos de barcos y propiedades á flote, con los pormenores de las ventas y traspasos; todo lo relativo dentro del año en particular á los barcos y propiedades, nombres de sus anteriores dueños y de los compradores, con el número y asiento del Registro.

Poco resta que añadir á las noticias estadísticas antes referidas.

Todo ha marchado sin rozamientos durante el pasado año, y en efecto, no hay que dar cuenta de discordia alguna.

La dotación de nuestra oficina es corta, y la fuerza que presta servicio fuera no es excesiva para una bahía de estas dimensiones y que alardea de tanto tráfico como Cienfuegos.

El servicio á nuestro cargo en su reducida esfera, se ha administrado con economía, y parece haber razón para creer cuanto al servicio, que al público no se le ha dejado de prestar por manera eficaz en la medida de lo racional.

MATRÍCULAS EXPEDIDAS.

Primeros maquinistas.....	17
Ayudantes de idem.....	8
Capitanes de vapores.....	10
Capitanes de veleros	54
Prácticos de Costa.....	3
Total.....	92

Dejaron de matricularse, previo examen..... 2

MULTAS.

Buques sin faroles	$ 15.00
Buques sin los oficiales correspondientes	10.00
Barcos con pasaje excesivo	10.00
Infracción de la cuarentena	5.00
Total	$ 40.00

BUQUES INSPECCIONADOS.

MESES.		Buques de vapor.	Buques de vela.	Total.
Julio,	1900	4	1	5
Agosto,	,,	5	9	14
Septiembre,	,,	1	18	19
Octubre,	,,	3	2	5
Junio,	1901	..	3	3
Total		13	33	46

PAILAS RECONOCIDAS.

Julio,	1900	4
Agosto,	,,	5
Septiembre,	,,	1
Octubre,	,,	3
Total		13

Atentamente de Vd.,

El Capitán del 10º de Infantería,

Capitán del Puerto,

JAMES BAYLIES.

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Nuevitas, Julio 6, 1901.

Sr. Lucien Young, Comandante de la Armada,

Capitán del Puerto,

Habana.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de acompañar para su conocimiento, mi informe anual como Capitán interino del Puerto de Nuevitas, correspondiente al ejercicio vencido en 30 de Junio de 1901.

En la construcción de pepueñas embarcaciones de una á tres toneladas, se ha trabajado mucho durante el pasado año, como lo demuestra el libro Registro núm. 1 de esta oficina, la constancia de lo cual se ha transmitido en el modelo "Registro de Buques" que se envió el 12 de Diciembre de 1900. Este modelo comprende todos los pormenores desde el principio de la ocupación americana hasta la fecha antes referida, y de presente tengo el honor de remitir la continuación del mismo modelo, que completa el período del ejercicio vencido en 30 de Junio de 1901.

También ha habido mucho movimiento en cuanto á la venta y traspaso de propiedades durante dicho ejercicio.

Actualmente se ha concedido permiso por la Capitanía del Puerto para la construcción de siete balandros y botes de una á cuatro toneladas de desplazamiento.

Ha sido muy importante la cantidad de esponjas traídas de los criaderos que corresponden á la jurisdicción de la Aduana durante el ejercicio vencido en 30 de Junio, 1901, llegando el montante á 213,634 docenas y media de esponjas de distintas clases, tamaños y precios, y que se vendieron á precios corrientes por la suma de $9,540.37 para su exportación á la Habana.

Oportunamente expidió órdenes esta oficina recordatorias á los pescadores, de la veda de esta pesca desde el 1º de Marzo al 31 de Mayo, 1901, en cumplimiento de las Ordenes núms. 102 y 95 del Cuartel General de la División de Cuba.

Ha habido en el año poca importación de tortugas, resultando de la documentación que sólo se vendieron cuarenta de las conocidas por tales, por $87.36 y cuarenta y seis de las conocidas por "carey," cuya carne sola produjo $115.92. La concha se vende

á razón de $4 á $5 oro español la libra, teniendo un buen mercado, para el cual se exporta, en Nueva York, en el Havre, en Bremen y en Hamburgo.

La pesca ha seguido como de costumbre en la bahía y los canales con arpon y red, sólo para el consumo de Nuevitas y la ciudad de Puerto Príncipe, para donde se mandan diariamente de 250 á 300 libras.

Los precios del llamado pescado blanco son 5 centavos la libra y del llamado de "color" 10 centavos la libra.

No ha occurrido novedad de ninguna clase en pérdida de vidas ni de embarcaciones, dentro de esta zona marítima.

Atentamente de Vd.,

El Capitán del Puerto interino,

HENRY PAGE.

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Gibara, Junio 30, 1901.

Al Capitán de Puerto,

Habana.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de poner en su conocimiento que nada digno de nota ha ocurrido en este puerto durante el ejercicio vencido en 30 de Junio de 1901.

He aquí la exposición de los asuntos atendidos durante el año: Se han pagado $400 en concepto de haberes del guardia de servicio. Los gastos de la oficina ascienden á $50.00 invertidos en un escritorio, $2 en una placa para el guardia, $50 en un bote á remo para uso de dicho guardia.

El costo hecho en la reparación y pintura de las boyas y recuperar una que se había llevado la amarra y embarrancó, asciende á $33.00 montando el gasto total del año á $535.

Los ingresos del año montaron á $20.00 procedentes de multas, de donde resultan gastos que exceden á los ingresos en $515.

El Administrador de la Aduana ha permitido al Capitán del Puerto que tenga su despacho en la Aduana y que utilice á un empleado de la misma, sin gratificación extraordinaria, para que despache el trabajo oficinesco del Capitán del Puerto.

La policía del Puerto ha dado resultado, y no ha habido infracción de los reglamentos.

Los prácticos han cumplido con su obligación satisfactoriamente, y en su contra no han expuesto queja los capitanes de barco.

Es de creer que los asuntos relacionados con el puerto para el próximo ejercicio pueden marchar regularmente sobre la misma base de economía. No se prevé por ahora que ocurran gastos extraordinarios.

El trabajo escrito que va en aumento pudiera desequilibrar la oficina, y se hace necesario un empleado que se haga cargo del mismo. Propongo que se destine uno con un sueldo que no pase de $50 mensuales.

Se llama la atención al hecho de que pronto el puerto se quedará sin muelle, porque la construcción existente va arruinándose y cayendo. Se ha gestionado debidamente autorización para levantar un nuevo muelle, pero hasta ahora nada se ha conseguido.

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Isabela de Sagua, Junio 30 de 1901.

Al Capitán de Puerto,

Habana.

SEÑOR:

En cumplimiento de lo que previene el Artículo 138 del Reglamento de los Capitanes de Puerto, tengo el honor de acompañar los siguientes informes referentes á la marcha de esta oficina, durante el semestre que acaba de finalizar.

BARCOS INSPECCIONADOS.

Vapores	5
Goletas	4
Lanchas	3
Lanchones	2
Total	14

MATRÍCULAS EXPEDIDAS.

Primeros maquinistas	2
Capitanes de vapores	1
Capitanes de barcos de vela	11
Total	14

Matrículas en suspenso. 1

DERECHOS DE PILOTAJE.

Total de lo recaudado	$	4,106.00
Total de gastos		925.00
Líquido repartido entre los prácticos	$	3,180.85

Cuanto á este punto, deseo llamar su atención hacia la necesidad de un balizado más completo á la entrada de la bahía. En época de marejadas ó de vientos contrarios es imposible distinguir entre las boyas que señalan los bajos y los arrecifes, lo cual hace

á veces sumamente difícil la navegación en el canal. No hay farola que avise la entrada de la Bahía por el canal principal, y el error ha consistido en colocar la farola de esta zona en la Boca de Sagua que sólo utilizan ahora las goletas costeras. Por esta razón se cree inoportuno quitarla; pero la colocación de una farola en la Casa de los Prácticos en Cayo Cristo está recomendada con empeño.

Respecto del número de boyas adicionales que se necesitan, créese que alguien más conocedor de las necesidades que existen á este respecto, debería entender en este particular.

Atentamente de Vd.,

El Capitán y Comisario de Guerra del E.,

Administrador de Aduanas,

J. J. CRABBS.

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Caibarién, Junio 29, 1901.

MATRÍCULAS EXPEDIDAS.

Capitanes de vapor	4
Capitanes de veleros de cabotaje	68
Patrones de barcos pescadores	49
Total	121

Matrículas denegadas, retiradas ó suspendidas ..... Ninguna.

INFRACCIONES DEL REGLAMENTO DEL PUERTO.

Barcos salidos sin despachar	16
Barcos sin faroles	20
Pesca de esponjas sin autorización	16

EMBARCACIONES CONSTRUIDAS.

Balandros	12
Cachuchas	119
Canoas	3
Cayucos	1
Total	135

El Capitán del Puerto Interino,

P. B. ANDERSON.

REPORT

OF

CAPTAIN F. S. FOLTZ,

CAPTAIN OF THE PORT OF HAVANA,

FOR THE PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS ENDING

DECEMBER 31, 1901.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,

Havana, Cuba, January 31, 1902.

To the Adjutant General,

Department of Cuba,

Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report covering the operations of the office of the Captain of the Port for the six months from July 1st to December 31st, 1901:

On December 13, 1901, I relieved Lieutenant Commander Lucien Young, U. S. N., as Captain of the Port, and, in view of the short time that I have held the office, and of the probably short time now intervening before turning the office over to the Cuban Government, I do not feel like adding anything to the recommendations made by my predecessor in his two previous annual reports.

However, I would repeat his recommendation that as soon as practicable the offices of the Boarding Inspectors of the Custom House be removed from the building of the Capitanía, in order to afford the necessary space for the Harbor Patrol, Pilots and other employees of the office of the Captain of the Port.

The United States Marine Hospital Service also occupies two rooms on the third floor of the building and has asked, on several occasions, to be allowed more office room. This it will be impossible to furnish in the building and I would recommend that some provision be also made for a suitable lookout station for them elsewhere.

The work of removing the wreck of the *Maine* has not yet been begun, although the extreme limit of extensions allowed on the contract will expire on March 1st, 1902. The contractor has prepared some stone and brush mattresses, but is unable to say when the first steps will be taken in the actual work upon the wreck. If any further negotiations are had with him it will be in the nature of an absolutely new contract and the whole question of the advisability of doing the work through him should be reopened.

During the last six months the work of the office has gone on smoothly and I submit herewith the following statistical tables compiled from the records of the office:

Statement showing number of ocean going vessels entered port;

Statement showing number of ocean going vessels cleared from port;

Statements showing number of coastwise vessels entered and cleared;

Statement showing number of passengers arrived at port;

Statement showing number of passengers departed from port;

Statement showing number of reports and arrests made by Harbor Patrol;

Statement of expenditures.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK S. FOLTZ,

Captain 2d Cavalry,

Captain of the Port.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF OCEAN-GOING VESSELS ENTERED PORT DURING SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1901.

STEAM VESSELS.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*Total.*
American	45	41	45	47	43	48	269
Norwegian	18	18	23	26	21	23	129
Spanish	16	11	12	18	11	11	79
British	10	6	5	12	7	7	47
Cuban	4	2	2	3	2	2	15
French	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
German	1	1	2	1	2	3	10
Italian	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	5
Danish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mexican	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
SAILING VESSELS.							
American	17	15	12	16	17	1	78
British	1	1	1	2	3	6	14
Cuban	4	6	1	2	1	.....	14
Spanish	3	2	1	3	.....	2	11
Italian	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Uruguayan	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
French	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Norwegian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
TOTAL STEAM	97	81	92	110	90	98	568
TOTAL SAILING	28	25	15	23	22	11	124
GRAND TOTAL	125	106	107	133	112	109	692

STATEMENT SHOWING OCEAN-GOING VESSELS ENTERED PORT DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1901.

Arrived from:	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*Total.*
STEAM VESSELS.							
United States	52	40	44	47	47	52	282
Mexico	14	17	19	24	17	16	107
Venezuela	5	6	6	9	7	8	41
England	6	7	3	7	4	6	33
Cuban Ports	7	2	6	5	5	4	29
Spain	4	4	5	6	3	6	28
Puerto Rico	4	3	2	4	2	2	17
Germany	1	1	1	3	.....	1	7
Italy	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	6
France	1	.....	1	1	1	1	5
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	5
Honduras	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	5
Colombia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Belgium	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
SAILING VESSELS							
United States	21	21	13	20	19	11	105
Nova Scotia	.....	1	1	.....	3	4	9
Argentine	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	5
Spain	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	3
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Cuban Ports	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Canary Islands	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Uruguay	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
England	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
TOTAL	124	106	107	133	113	116	699

STATEMENT SHOWING OCEAN-GOING VESSELS CLEARED PORT DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1901.

CLEARED FOR:	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*	*October.*	*November.*	*December.*	*Total.*
STEAM VESSELS.							
United States	54	51	41	52	50	55.	303
Mexico	14	14	12	15	16	13	84
Cuban Ports	12	1	14	16	13	14	70
Venezuela	7	9	8	9	6	3	42
Porto Rico	2	8	2	2	2	2	18
Spain	3	2	3	2	1	2	13
Honduras	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	8
Colombia	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	7
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Germany	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Canary Islands	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Guatemala	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Jamaica	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cape Breton	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1

COASTWISE VESSELS ENTERED PORT, CONTINUED.

Entered from:		*Entered from:*	
Cayo Hutías	2	Santa Cruz del Sur	1
Los Colorados	1	La Gobernadora	1
Camarioca	1	Nueva Gerona	1
Río Blanco	1	Santa Lucía	1
Batabanó	1	Machado	1
Marianao	1	Jaimanita	1
		Total	1,200

COASTWISE VESSELS CLEARED PORT DURING SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1901.

Cleared for:		*Cleared for:*	
The sea	190	Carahatas	11
Cárdenas	189	Canasí	10
Sagua	106	Gibara	7
Cayo Barlovento	100	Puerto Padre	6
Nuevitas	54	Cienfuegos	5
Jaruco	52	Dominica	5
Santa Cruz	44	La Teja	5
Matanzas	35	Río de las Palmas	4
Cabañas	33	Baracoa	5
Cayos Sotavento	30	Playuela	3
La Fe	27	Cojimar	3
Caibarién	25	Guajaibón	2
Mariel	23	Cayo Hutías	2
Sierra Morena	23	Batabanó	2
Bacuranao	22	La Esperanza	2
Cape San Antonio	22	Río del Medio	2
San Cayetano	21	Los Colorados	1
Arroyos	19	Rincón	1
La Coloma	18	Manzanillo	1
Margajitas	14	La Mulata	1
Bahía Honda	12	Marianao	1
Banes	12	Nueva Gerona	1
Dimas	11	Machado	1
		Total	1,163

PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE PORT OF HAVANA, CUBA,

DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1901.

	United States.	*Spain.*	*Mexico.*	*Porto Rico.*	*Venezuela.*	*Columbia.*	*Santo Domingo.*	*France.*	*Honduras.*	*Italy.*	*TOTAL.*
July	869	1,161	343	28	25	4	12	27	.....	1	2,470
August	756	526	278	15	13	13	7	7	.....	2	1,617
September	842	534	310	13	14	4	8	1	11	.....	1,737
October	527	421	225	18	7	23	9	4	11	.....	1,245
November	1,465	285	227	18	11	10	5	1	.....	1	2,023
December	1,669	200	301	21	14	8	13	2	.....	.....	2,228
TOTALS	6,128	3,127	1,684	113	84	62	54	42	22	4	11,320

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTS AND ARRESTS BY THE HARBOR PATROL AT HAVANA, CUBA, DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1901.

Drunkenness, fighting and disorderly conduct	70
Blockading landings and steps	30
Violation of Customs regulations	18
Desertions	17
Stealing	16
Vessels without lights	13
At request of Municipal police	9
Disobeying and resisting patrolmen	5
Carrying excessive number of passengers	5
Masters of vessels not properly inscribed	5
Vessels without tariffs, folios, etc	4
Violation of quarantine regulations	3
Throwing trash or rubbish overboard	3
Violation of immigration regulations	3
At request of Consuls	2
Running at excessive rate of speed	2
Surreptitious selling of whiskey to vessels	2
Refusing to pay boat hire	1
Crime against nature	1
Vessels tying to buoys	1
On order from Courts	1
Stowaways	1
Attempt at suicide	1
Damage to property	1
Total	214

Of the above the following dispositions were made:

Fined and imprisoned	66
Warned and dismissed	40
To Correctional Court for trial	29
Confined until sailing of vessels	19
To Court of First Instance for trial	18
Delivered to Consuls	14
Returned to vessels	11
Delivered to Naval authorities	8
Delivered to Municipal police	5
Delivered to Military authorities	2
Vessels sailed before trial	2
Total	214

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED OR REPORTED.

Spanish	93
Cuban	37
American	28
English	9
Canary Islands	8
German	6
Norwegian	6
Greek	5
Mexican	4
Italian	4
French	3
Swede	3
Portuguese	2

Swiss	2
Danish	2
Russian	1
Finn	1
Total	214

There were 90 sick and injured persons received during the six months, of whom the following dispositions were made:

To Hospital Las Animas	36
To Hospital Mercedes	13
To Hospital Number One	7
To Hospital San Lázaro	1
To Casas de Socorro	8
To private sanitariums or home	25

Total number of trips made by patrol launches	2,362
Total number of vessels boarded	430
Number of trips to sea with dead animals	5
Number of weapons seized	19
Number of boats found adrift and restored to owners	9
Number of persons drowned in harbor	6
Number of cases of damages and collision decided	11

There was collected during the six months from fines and penalties imposed, the sum of $556.50.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1901.

Employees.

Office force	$ 5,967.15	
Harbor Patrol	4,707.83	
Signal Station	1,800.00	
Inspectors of Vessels	1,800.00	
Crews of Launches	2,899.92	
Janitor and General Expense	630.00	$17,804.90

Materials, supplies, repairs, etc.

Office Expense	$ 97.40	
Harbor Patrol	24.80	
Signal Station	274.68	
Inspection of Vessels	8.00	
Traveling Expenses of Inspectors	9.97	
Buoys	11.00	
Maintenance and Repair of Launches	1,773.30	
General Expense, Lights, etc	467.42	
Repairs to Building	97.80	
Contingent Fund	88.54	$ 2,852.91
Total Expenditures for Six Months ended December 31, 1901.		$20,657.81
Total Expenditures for preceding Six Months		23,264.71
Decrease		$ 2,606.90

INFORME

DEL

CAPITAN F. S. FOLTZ,

CAPITAN DEL PUERTO DE LA HABANA

CORRESPONDIENTE AL ULTIMO SEMESTRE TERMINADO EN DICIEMBRE 31

1901.

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Habana, Enero 31, 1902.

Al Ayudante General,

Departamento de Cuba,

Habana.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de presentarle el siguiente informe que comprende el movimiento de la Oficina de la Capitanía del Puerto en el semestre de 1º de Julio á 31 de Diciembre de 1901.

En 31 de Diciembre de 1901 relevé al Teniente Comandante de la Marina de los Estados Uunidos, Lucien Young, del cargo de Capitán del Puerto, y en vista del corto tiempo que cuento desempeñándolo y del corto plazo que probablemente transcurrirá antes de entregar la Oficina al Gobierno Cubano, no soy de parecer de que debo ampliar las indicaciones hechas por mi predecesor en sus dos últimos informes de fin de año.

Sin embargo, he de repetir su parecer en el sentido de que tan pronto como sea hacedero, la oficina del Esquife se mude de la Capitanía con el objeto de facilitar espacio en que instalar el servicio de la Policía del Puerto, los prácticos y otros empleados del despacho del Capitán del Puerto.

El servicio del Hospital de Marina de los Estados Unidos también ocupa dos cuartos en el tercer piso del edificio y varias veces ha pedido que se le proporcione más espacio. En el edificio no puede dársele y yo propondría que se les facilitara un lugar que dominara los alrededores en alguna otra parte.

Los trabajos para la extracción de los restos del *Maine* no han empezado todavía, aunque el último plazo improrrogable consignado en el contrato vence el 1º de Marzo de 1902. El contratista ha expeditado algunos empalletados y jergones de piedra y paja, pero no puede decir cuándo empezará efectivamente á poner manos sobre el naufragio. Si sobreviniesen nuevas negociaciones con él, serán sobre la base de un nuevo contrato en absoluto, y la oportunidad de que la obra se realice por su conducto debe nuevamente de tomarse en cuenta.

Durante los últimos seis meses la Oficina ha marchado fácil y regularmente, y acompaño los cuadros adjuntos formulados con los resultados de los datos obrantes en la Oficina, á saber:

Estado de los buques de travesía entrados en el puerto;
Estado de los buques de travesía salidos del puerto;
Estado de los buques de cabotaje entrados y salidos;
Estado demostrativo del número de pasajeros llegados;
Estado demostrativo del número de pasajeros salidos;
Estado demostrativo del número de partes recibidos y aprehensiones hechas por la Policía del Puerto;
Estado demostrativo de los gastos.

Atentamente,

FRED. FOLTZ,

Capitán del 2 de Caballería,

Capitán del Puerto.

ESTADO DE LOS BUQUES DE TRAVESIA ENTRADOS EN EL PUERTO BURANTE EL SEMESTRE VENCIDO EN DICIEMBRE 31, 1901

BUQUES DE VAPOR	*Julio.*	*Agosto.*	*Septiembre.*	*Octubre.*	*Noviembre.*	*Diciembre.*	*Total.*
Americanos	45	41	45	47	43	48	269
Noruegos	18	18	23	26	21	23	129
Españoles	16	11	12	18	11	11	29
Británicos	10	6	5	12	7	7	47
Cubanos	4	2	2	3	2	2	15
Franceses	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Alemanes	1	1	2	1	2	3	10
Italianos	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	5
Daneses	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mexicanos	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
BUQUES DE VELA.							
Americanos	17	15	12	16	17	1	78
Británicos	1	1	1	2	3	6	14
Cubanos	4	6	1	2	1		14
Españoles	3	2	1	3	.....	2	11
Italianos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Uruguayos	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Franceses	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Noruegos	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
TOTAL DE VAPOR	97	81	92	110	90	98	568
TOTAL DE VELA	28	25	15	23	22	11	124
TOTAL GENERAL	125	106	107	133	112	109	692

ESTADO DE LOS BUQUES DE TRAVESIA ENTRADOS EN EL PUERTO DURANTE EL SEMESTRE VENCIDO EN DICIEMBRE 31, 1901.

Procedencia.	*Julio.*	*Agosto.*	*Septiembre.*	*Octubre.*	*Noviembre.*	*Diciembre.*	*Total.*
BUQUES DE VAPOR.							
Estados Unidos	52	40	44	47	47	52	282
México	14	17	19	24	17	16	107
Venezuela	5	6	6	9	7	8	41
Inglaterra	6	7	3	7	4	6	33
Puertos de Cuba	7	2	6	5	5	4	29
España	4	4	5	6	3	6	28
Puerto Rico	4	3	2	4	2	2	17
Alemania	1	1	1	3	.....	1	7
Italia	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	6
Francia	1	.....	1	1	1	1	5
Nueva Escocia	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	5
Honduras	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	5
Colombia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bélgica	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
BUQUES DE YELA.							
Estados Unidos	21	21	13	20	19	11	105
Nueva Escocia	.....	1	1	.....	3	4	9
Argentina	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	5
España	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	3
Francia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Puertos de Cuba	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Islas Canarias	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Uruguay	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Inglaterra	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
TOTAL	124	106	107	133	113	116	699

ESTADO DE LOS BUQUES DE TRAVESIA SALIDOS DURANTE EL SEMESTRE VENCIDO EN 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1901.

Destino.	*Julio.*	*Agosto.*	*Septiembre.*	*Octubre.*	*Noviembre.*	*Diciembre.*	*Total.*
BUQUES DE VAPOR.							
Estados Unidos	54	51	41	52	50	55	303
México	14	14	12	15	16	13	84
Puertos de Cuba	12	1	14	16	13	14	70
Venezuela	7	9	8	9	6	8	42
Puerto Rico	2	8	2	2	2	2	18
España	3	2	3	2	1	2	13
Honduras	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	8
Colombia	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	7

Destino.	*Julio.*	*Agosto.*	*Septiembre.*	*Octubre.*	*Noviembre.*	*Diciembre.*	*Total.*
BUQUES DE VAPOR.							
Francia	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Alemania	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Islas Canarias	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Nueva Escocia	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Guatemala	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Jamaica	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cabo Bretón	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
BUQUES DE VELA.							
Estados Unidos	22	30	12	16	21	18	119
Uruguay	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
España	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Puertos de Cuba	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Argentina	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Nueva Escocia	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Islas Canarias	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Honduras	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
TOTAL	142	119	100	126	114	113	694

ESTADO DE LOS BUQUES DE CABOTAJE ENTRADOS EN EL PUERTE DURANTE EL SEMESTRE VENCIDO EN DICIEMBRE 31 DE 1901.

CLASE DE BUQUES:	*Julio.*	*Agosto.*	*Septiembre.*	*Octubre.*	*Noviembre.*	*Diciembre.*	*Total.*
Vapores	31	24	29	27	30	27	168
Goletas	74	89	80	59	75	88	465
Bergantines	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Viveros	76	56	34	33	56	62	317
Embarcaciones pequeñas	31	29	18	13	15	20	126
Lanchas y lanchones	25	23	19	9	19	28	123
TOTAL	237	221	180	141	196	225	1200

BUQUES DE CABOTAJE ENTRADOS EN PUERTO DURANTE EL SEMESTRE VENCIDO EN DICIEMBRE 31 DE 1901.

PROCEDENCIA:		PROCEDENCIA:	
La mar	196	Banes	15
Cárdenas	153	Bahía Honda	13
Sagua	151	Puerto Padre	10
Cayos Barlovento	100	Margajitas	9
Jaruco	60	Canasí	9
Nuevitas	57	Carahatas	9
Matanzas	41	Gibara	7
Santa Cruz	36	Dimas	7

PROCEDENCIA:		PROCEDENCIA:	
Caibarién	32	La Mulata	7
Cabañas	31	Río de las Palmas	6
Cayos Sotavento	29	Cienfuegos	5
San Cayetano	28	Bajas	5
La Fé	26	Baracoa	4
Bacuranao	23	Río del Medio	4
Cabo San Antonio	23	La Teja	3
Sierra Morena	21	Dominica	3
Mariel	21	Guajaibón	2
Arroyos.	19	Rincón	2
La Coloma	18	Manzanillo	2

BUQUES DE CABOTAJE ENTRADOS EN EL PUERTO, CONTINUACION.

Procedencia.		*Procedencia.*	
Cayo Hutías	2	Santa Cruz del Sur	1
Los Colorados	1	La Gobernadora	1
Camarioca	1	Nueva Gerona	1
Lío Blanco	1	Santa Lucía	1
Batabanó	1	Machado	1
Marianao	1	Jaimanita	1
		Total	1,200

BUQUES DE CABOTAJE DESPACHADOS DURANTE EL SEMESTRE VENCIDO EN DICIEMBRE 31, 1901.

Destino.		*Destino.*	
La mar	190	Canasí	10
Cárdenas	189	Gibara	7
Sagua	106	Puerto Padre	6
Cayo Barlovento	100	Cienfuegos	5
Nuevitas	54	Dominica	5
Jaruco	52	La Teja	5
Santa Cruz	44	Río de las Palmas	4
Matanzas	35	Baracoa	3
Cabañas	33	Playuela	3
Cayos Sotavento	30	Cojímar	3
La Fe	27	Guajaibón	2
Caibarien	25	Cayo Hutías	2
Mariel	23	Batabanó	2
Sierra Morena	23	La Esperanza	2
Bacuranao	22	Baracoa	2
Cabo San Antonio	22	Río del Medio	2
San Cayetano	21	Los Colorados	1
Arroyos.	19	Rincón	1
La Coloma	18	Manzanillo	1
Margajitas	14	La Mulata	1
Bahía Honda	12	Marianao	1
Baines	12	Nueva Gerona	1
Carahatas	11	Machado	1
		Total	1,057

PASAJEROS LLEGADOS AL PUERTO DE LA HABANA,

DURANTE EL SEMESTRE VENCIDO EN DICIEMBRE 31, 1901.

	España.	Estados Unidos	México.	Puerto Rico.	Francia.	Santo Domingo	Italia.	Venezuela.	Honduras.	Inglaterra.	Colombia.	Nueva Escocia.	Alemania.	TOTAL.
Julio	622	873	250	54	10	8	2	2	.....	3	4	.....	.....	1,828
Agosto	368	1,003	197	12	4	20	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1,614
Septiembre	761	1,327	288	82	10	22	30	5	3	.....	3	.....	.....	2,531
Octubre	4,318	1,821	175	53	26	5	.....	10	3	5	.....	7	.....	6,428
Noviembre	1,621	1,134	201	13	42	7	10	3	6	2	.....	.....	.....	3,079
Diciembre	3,342	1,508	212	46	65	9	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4	5,190
TOTAL	11,032	7,706	1,323	260	157	71	50	23	12	11	9	7	4	20,665

PASAJEROS SALIDOS POR EL PUERTO DE LA HABANA,

DURANTE EL SEMESTRE VENCIDO EN DICIEMBRE 31 DE 1901.

	Estados Unidos	*España.*	*México.*	*Puerto Rico.*	*Venezuela.*	*Colombia.*	*Santo Domingo*	*Francia.*	*Honduras.*	*Italia.*	*TOTAL.*
Julio	869	1,161	343	28	25	4	12	27	.....	1	2,470
Agosto	756	526	278	15	13	13	7	7	.....	2	1,617
Septiembre	842	534	310	13	14	4	8	1	11	.....	1,787
Octubre	527	421	225	18	7	23	9	4	11	.....	1,245
Noviembre	1,465	285	227	18	11	10	5	1	....	1	2,023
Diciembre	1,669	200	301	21	14	8	13	2	.....	.....	2,228
TOTALES	6,128	3,127	1,684	113	84	62	54	42	22	4	11,320

ESTADO DEMOSTRATIVO DEL NUMERO DE PARTES RECIBIDOS Y APREHENSIONES HECHAS POR LA POLICIA DEL PUERTO DURANTE EL SEMESTRE VENCIDO EN DICIEMBRE 31, 1901.

Embriaguez, riña y desorden	70
Estorbo al desembarcadero y escalinata	30
Infracción del Reglamento de Aduanas	18
Deserciones	17
Hurto	16
Buques sin farol	13
A petición de la Policía Municipal	9
Desobediencia y resistencia á los guardias	5
Por llevar recargo de pasajeros	5
Capitanes de barco no inscritos	5
Barcas sin la tarifa, números, etc	4
Infracción de cuarentena	3
Arrojar basuras y residuos al agua	3
Violación del reglamento de inmigración	3
A petición de los Cónsules	2
Por llevar excesiva velocidad	2
Venta fraudulenta de wisky	2
Por negarse á pagar el viaje á un bote	1
Sodomia	1
Barcos amarrados á las boyas	1
Por orden de los Tribunales	1
Polizones	1
Conato de suicidio	1
Daño á la propiedad	1
TOTAL	214

EL RESULTADO DE LO QUE ANTECEDE FUÉ EL SIGUIENTE:

Multados y encarcelados	66
Amonestados y en libertrd	40
Al Juzgado Correccional para encausarlos	29
Detenidos hasta la salida de su barco	19
Al Juzgado de primera instancia	18
Entregados á sus Cónsules	14
Devueltos á sus barcos	11
Entregados á las autoridades marítimas	8
Entregados á la Policía Municipal	5
Entregados á la Autoridad militar	2
Buques salidos antes del juicio	2
TOTAL	214

NACIONALIDAD DE LOS DETENIDOS.

Españoles	93
Cubanos	37
Americanos	28
Ingleses	9
Canarios	8
Alemanes	6
Noruegos	6
Griegos	5
Mexicanos	4
Italianos	4
Franceses	3
Suecos	3
Portugeses	2

Suizos	2
Daneses	2
Rusos	1
De Filandia	1
Total	214

Se recogieron 90 enfermos y lesionados durante el semestre, de los que se dispuso del modo siguiente:

Al Hospital "Las Animas"	36
Al Hospital "Mercedes"	13
Al Hospital "Número 1"	7
Al Hospital "San Lázaro"	1
A las Casas de Socorro	8
A las casas de Salud ó á sus casas	25

Número total de viajes de lanchas de servicio	2,362
Número total de barcos abordados	430
Número de viajes á la mar con animales muertos	5
Número de armas ocupadas	19
Número de botes al garete y devueltos á sus dueños	9
Número de ahogados en la bahía	6
Número de casos de averías y choques resueltos	11

Se cobraron durante el semestre en concepto de multas y penas impuestas, $556.50.

ESTADO DEMOSTRATIVO DE LOS GASTOS VERIFICADOS EN EL SEMESTRE VENCIDO EN 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1901.

Empleados.

Personal de Oficina	$ 5,967.15	
Policía del Puerto	4,707 83	
Semáforo	1,800.00	
Inspectores de buques	1,800 00	
Tripulación de las lanchas	2,899.92	
Conserje y Gastos Generales	630.00	$17,804.90

Material, efectos, reparaciones, etc.

Gastos de la Oficina	$ 97 40	
Policía del Puerto	24 84	
Semáforo	274.68	
Inspección de buques	8.00	
Gastos de locomoción de los inspectores	9 97	
Boyas	11.00	
Sostenimiento y reparación de lanchas	1,773 30	
Gastos Generales. Luces, etc	467.42	
Reparación de edificios	97.80	
Gastos extraordinarios	88.54	$ 2.852.91

Total de Gastos en el semestre vencido en el semestre vencido en 31 de Diciembre de 1901	$20,657.81
Total de Gastos en el semestre anterior	23,264.71
De menos	$2,606.90

REPORT

OF

MAJOR LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

SUPERVISOR OF POLICE AND PROVOST MARSHAL

CITY OF HAVANA.

1901.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF POLICE AND PROVOST MARSHAL,
CITY OF HAVANA.

Havana, June 30, 1901.

The Adjutant General,
Department of Cuba,
Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the offices of Supervisor of Police and Provost Marshal, from July 1st, 1900, to June 30th, 1901.

These offices were filled by Major W. L. Pitcher, 8th United States Infantry, from July 1st to the 13th, when I relieved him in pursuance to Special Order No. 109, Headquarters Division of Cuba.

CORRECTIONAL COURT.

From July 13th I held as Provost Marshal the correctional court which had been established with the American Occupation. Provision having been made for the appointment of two judges, and these having been chosen at the Municipal Elections, they were duly installed early in August. These judges took up the trial of all cases that originated after midnight of July 31st, while I continued to try all cases originating prior to that time.

The First Correctional Court succeeded to the court-room in the Vivac; the second was installed in the upper part of Dragones Barracks. Since that date a court-room with proper offices and jail-room has been completed in the lower story of Dragones Barracks, into which the First Correctional Court has been moved from the Vivac, pending the construction of a suitable court-room in that building.

THE VIVAC.

The court-room has now been practically finished in the Vivac with accommodations for the judge and clerks and will be ready for occupancy about July 31st. In connection with this construction it was found necessary and desirable, from a sanitary

point of view, to overhaul the entire building, increasing somewhat the prison-room capacity and providing rooms for the detention of prisoners of the better class separately from those of the lowest criminal antecedents.

The pavement of the "patio" has been entirely replaced in concrete with a driveway in pavement brick laid on a concrete base. The galleries have been rebuilt in concrete on steel beams. A new entrance has been provided for persons having business with the court and the entire building is, at this date, nearly finished.

The lighting of this place is by gas in the rooms, with one arc light in the center of the "patio." It is highly desirable that these lights should be replaced by incandescent lamps so situated that theywill be entirely outside of the prison rooms in such a number as to give a diffused light sufficient to illuminate the entire place during the night-time. By this system of lighting the gas in the prison rooms can be dispensed with to the improvement of their atmosphere. No Electric Light Company now furnishes incandescent lights later than one o'clock in the morning, but whenever a current can be supplied it is recommended that the incandescent lights be placed as above suggested.

CASTILLO DE ATARÈS.

Correctional-Court prisoners are confined under sentence at the Castle Atarés. This old fort has been highly unsanitary. The prison-rooms consisted of stone casemates lighted only by a door and by a small embrasure in the exterior wall. To secure proper ventilation for these, large openings have been made in the crown of the arches. These are covered by skylights, with louvre sides, by which means the air is so changed as to be kept pure and wholesome. In addition to these changes for ventilation, others have been made to secure sanitation by placing bath-rooms and water-closets in proper situations accessible to the different prison rooms. New barracks for the guard have been built near the entrance of the grounds and a Ryder-Ericsson pump has been placed there to supply a 5000 gallon tank which has been built of concrete on top of the castle. The barracks and pump-house and the changes in the masonry work are now nearly completed. The contractors have been derelict in delivering the iron gratings. As soon as this iron is placed the work will be complete, probably by July 31st.

A part of the grounds about Atarés was leased by the Hacienda, but on request these leases were terminated. The Chief Engineer has been requested to lay out plans for the permanent improvement of the grounds and the work hereafter done by the prisoners will be in execution of these plans.

For the improvements of the sanitary conditions and to check the transmission of yellow fever by mosquitoes, the flow of running water has been increased about the slopes by freeing the channels of weeds, partly by the labor of prisoners.

NON-IMMUNE PRISONERS.

Both at the Vivac and Atarés, as well as at the precincts, persons arrested who are non-immunes have been kept apart from other prisoners so far as the accommodations permitted. I am happy to say that no cases of yellow fever have developed in either of these places during the past year.

POLICE OF HAVANA.

The Police of Havana, although it has been in existence a little more than two years, has now become a well-organized body. Among its officers are a considerable number of men of good origin and education, and the same may be said of the Sergeants. I have generally found both officers and men obedient to orders and responsive to suggestions of improvement. Most of them exhibit individual pride in the performance of their duties and endeavor to avoid reports which reflect upon their conduct. As in other cities, public comment upon police performance is freely made. When adverse it has sometimes been justified and often mistaken. Complaints made against individual members of the force are earnestly and patiently investigated and when sustained proper disciplinary measures have been taken.

The past year has in some ways been a severe strain upon the morale of the force. Following the installation of the first elected city government attempts were made, on a partisan basis, to disorganize the force. Many individuals were threatened with dismissal and rumors were persistently circulated by politicians that it was the intention to appoint to the places vacated, men whose antecedents made them unfit for any place of public honor or trust. Some of the most meritorious officers and men were selected for removal by political agitators. The rumors following the call for the second Municipal Election in June of this year were even more objectionable and demoralizing than the first. Had it not been for the support given by the Military Governor, great mischief would have followed these agitations.

CIVIL SERVICE.

In the early part of my administration I became convinced that the police should be put upon a Civil Service basis. Late in September I submitted to the Military Governor a first project for this purpose and a complete project in May. See appendices "A" and "B."

With some modifications these rules have been put in force by Civil Order No. 156, of date June 11th, 1901. They cover the entire subject of appointments, promotions and discharges.

In order to carry these rules into effect, regulations governing the Boards of Examiners and of those who act upon their recommendations, have been formed and are now in the hands of the Military Governor. Appendix "C".

THE POLICE FORCE.

The pay of the force has been found inadequate for the service rendered. In consequence of this, and of the demoralizing rumors above referred to, discharges on account of resignations have been excessive, as will be seen by a comparison of the reports contained in Appendix "I".

As an inducement for keeping desirable and experienced men in the force a new schedule of pay has been formed, advancing the pay of Patrolman from $50 to $55; Sergeant from $60 to $70; Lieutenant from $82 to $90, and Captain from $105 to $115. In addition to this compensation an increase of 5% of the pay proper has been recommended for men who have completed two years' honorable service.

A full consideration of the number of men required, has led to the formation of a new estimate for the coming fiscal year, in which the principal changes are the reduction of the force of Vigilantes from 991 to 650 and of the mounted Urban Police from 260 to 220. Notwithstanding the difference above referred to in the preceding paragraph this reduction has the effect of an annual saving over the previous cost of the police of $177,721. The subject will be fully understood by consulting the table set forth in Appendix "D."

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FORCE.

Investigations which have been undertaken on complaints made against officers and members of the force, for immoral conduct during the past year, have been too often sustained, not that the degree of morality is less than that of men of their own class but that it is not such as befits officers and men of the police. It is hoped that in the execution of the Civil-Service Rules governing promotion and discharge, these conditions will be greatly improved. If they are carried out in their integrity, members of the force who keep improper company or who frequent places which are haunts of immoral persons, will gradually disappear by discharge.

POLICE PRECINCTS.

The buildings occupied as police precincts are in only a fair condition. Not one of them can be considered a modern precinct. The sleeping space allotted to the men is in most of them inadequate and badly ventilated, and in more than half of them the arrangements of closets and bath-rooms are highly unsanitary. Only one precinct is equipped with any gymnastic apparatus. These buildings should, as soon as possible, be put in proper condition. About half of them are public property.

PAYMENTS OF THE FORCE.

The condition of the City Treasury has been such that during several months past the payment of the police force has been unduly delayed. These delays produce great hardships and in some cases that have come to my knowledge, actual suffering.

Provision should be made to pay the force promptly at the end of every month or within the first three days of the succeeding month.

ELECTRIC ALARM AND SIGNAL BOXES.

At the commencement of the year but one precinct in the city had been supplied with the Electric Police Alarm and Signal Boxes, and this experimentally. Since that date five other precincts have been so supplied. It is partly because of the introduction of this system that the reductions in the force above referred to have been possible.

FIRE REGULATIONS.

There are no sufficient regulations governing the conduct of the police at fires; either for the police command, or in definition of its duties. I submitted on May 14th a project for these regulations which, so far as I am advised, has not yet been acted on. Appendix "E".

Steps have been taken towards providing a few portable telephones for police communication during fires through the general telephone system with the various precincts and police reserves. This recommendation also includes notice to the general telephone company that police messages at such times shall have precedence over commercial matters.

Two disastrous fires occurred in the last year at lumber yards adjacent to other buildings. An inspection of the fire apparatus showed that the hose in possession of the Fire Department was utterly worthless and recommendation was submitted for the purpose of supplying new materials. This hose has been provided.

Recommendation was also made that where these lumber yards are permitted to remain in the neighborhood of other properties they should be required to provide sufficient fire apparatus to check any fire that may occur in them before it may gain too great headway and until the arrival of the fire department.

As there are two comparatively independent fire organizations, recommendation was made on the 14th of May to re-district the city so that on a first alarm one or the other company would respond. The action taken has not been communicated to me. Appendix "E."

DYING AND INJURED PERSONS.

Some confusion has been found in respect to the right of the police to lend succor to persons found dying or injured or apparently dead. On December 15th the subject was brought to the attention of the Military Governor and since then, on January 17th, instructions amply covering this subject were formulated by the Secretary of Justice as a circular to the judges. Copies of this correspondence and the circular of the Secretary of Justice are appended. Appendix "F."

PAWNBROKERS.

The business of pawnbrokers is not now sufficiently regulated by law. In accordance with a general law of the Island, any rate of interest may be charged which the lender and borrower agree upon, and in one case that came under notice during the last year, a court confirmed by its judgment a debt bearing interest at the rate of two hundred and eighty per cent per annum. If no rate is agreed upon between the parties the court can give a judgment for but six per cent. In the business of pawnbrokers the rate of interest is always high. It seems that it should, however, be fixed by a statute and to that end a project was submitted for a new law on the subject. The rate of interest there prescribed seems sufficient and is set forth clearly. Appendix "G."

There are a large number of houses in Havana conducting business under the denomination of "compras y ventas." These houses are practically pawnbrokers. The project, referred to above, brings all these dealers within the restrictions of the proposed law.

The reports now made by pawnbrokers to the police are so defective that they give no aid in the identification of articles of stolen property sold or pawned. A new form sufficient, if honestly made, to secure such identification was submitted in connection with this project. Appendix "H."

POLICE UNIFORMS.

The police are now provided with two uniforms, one of dark blue for Winter wear and one light colored linen suit with white trimmings for Summer. It seems to be the general desire of the force to have one uniform for the entire year. Of all the materials submitted for examination none have been found better than the "Mezclilla" and a model of a dress of this material trimmed with dark blue and white has lately been submitted for approval and is now under consideration. This uniform will be much more economical than the other two because it will save in the cost of laundry work which is now a heavy tax upon the men of the force.

The present Summer uniform is undoubtedly a handsomer one than that now proposed. The new one, however, is perhaps the best that can be devised for joint Summer and Winter wear, and is based upon its utility, with such trimmings as make a distinct and presentable dress.

The dark blue mackintosh now used as a rain coat is expensive and it is not, in the quality generally bought, either of uniform color or of a sufficient water-proof character to shed the heavy tropical rains to which the men are exposed.

A rubber poncho with metallic snap buttons like that lately adopted for the army has been recommended in place of it, in the belief that it will be a more efficient and inexpensive part of the uniform. For the mounted police a black pommel-slicker, army pattern, has been recommended in place of the mackintosh.

THE COURTS AND THE POLICE.

The most serious defects observed in the administration of the criminal law are those due to the failure of the courts to appreciate the fundamental principle that laws are made for the protection of the innocent as well as the punishment of the guilty. The courts are too ready to assume that the police have absolutely no business to judge whether a complaint emanates from a responsible or irresponsible source and that whenever a complaint is lodged against any person by any other it must be brought to the courts to be determined. Such a course of judicial proceedings compels the police to make arrests on the complaint of irresponsible persons or those who are evidently moved only by malice or other unworthy motives. While the police should not be endowed with judicial functions it is believed that they should be allowed more latitude in making arrests. Respectable, innocent persons are not protected by the law when they are carried to police precincts and subjected to the initiation of criminal proceedings against them on frivolous and malicious complaints made by persons well-known to the police to be irresponsible persons acting in passion or malice. In some of these cases persons of the highest respectability who are involved in an accident due to the carelessness of others, find themselves in the hands of the police on complaint made by the person who is the cause of the accident, who endeavors to screen himself from prosecution by lodging the complaint against the other.

This state of things does not call for an amendment of the law but for discretion in the application of it. It is difficult to set it forth except in such general terms as the statement herein made contains. It will be corrected only by a better understanding between the judges and the police.

My observation of the course of criminal proceedings in Havana has shown a lamentable want of combination between the Fiscales and the police. The law seems to require that Fiscales shall, as in other countries, follow the case from its inception to its finish, but except in a few cases that have fallen under my notice the police and the Secret Service are deprived of this very important aid in the preparation of cases. The indictments are left to be formed by the arresting police after being sent to the judges. Requests are made upon the Secret Service and the police force in writing for the arrest of some particular person or the recovery of some property. These requests are in such general terms and are frequently at such a remote date from the occurrence that the inevitable result in a large percentage of cases is a failure to accomplish what the courts desire. On the 22d of June I invited the attention of the Military Governor to this subject but I have not yet been able to observe any improvement in the conditions. It is manifest that cases of importance or obscurity can only be brought to a successful trial when the posecuting officers work in harmony with the police, informing them of the points that are still lacking to complete the case. I respectfully recommend

that in order to promote a better knowledge of the law in the police, one lecture every week for ten weeks be given every Winter by well-qualified members of the bar, carefully selected by the Secretary of Justice or the Mayor of Havana, to officers of the police force, regarding the duties and obligations of the police in the execution of the criminal and civil laws.

The officers should be required to make notes of these lectures, should be examined on them, and should be required to transmit the information to the men of their precincts during the next week after each lecture.

POLICE REPORTS.

The monthly police reports have been entirely revised. In Appendix "I," will be found a complete statement of the police work of the year.

NECESSARY SUPPLIES FOR THE POLICE FORCE.

During the last year the Ayuntamiento has not promptly supplied many articles of necessity to the police force. In a period of transition, where improvements are being made, as at the Vivac, at Atarés, at Dragones, and in the several precincts, a few small articles of supplies needed for the maintenance of the improved properties should be pronptly furnished by the Ayuntamiento, but I am sorry to say that the delays have been so extraordinary that they have frequently occasioned considerable embarrassment.

The Ayuntamiento received from the United States the revolvers, holsters, and cartridges which were necessary for the use of the police at its organization. Though repeated efforts have been made during the last year to secure settlement, no payment has yet been made. It is now promised that it will be included in the next budget.

VAGRANCY.

The amount of vagrancy in this city is very large and the vagrants furnish a large proportion of the persons charged with all sorts of small crimes and misdemeanors. No adequate law now exists in the Island on this subject. On the 5th of November recommendation was made to the Military Governor for a law and I understand that some progress has been made in forming it although it has not yet been promulgated. A copy of the recommendation is appended. Appendix "J."

PROVOST MARSHAL.

The Provost Marshal's duties have been light during the last year. No difficulties have occurred which have required the assembling of any considerable number of police reserves, and no call has been necessary upon the troops stationed in the neigh-

borhood of Havana. An insignificant number of arrests have been made of persons connected with the army, which cases were disposed of by orders of the Military Governor. A large number of arrests of deserters and escaped military prisoners have been made as shown by appendix "K". A few animals and some public property of the United States have been recovered. These roports are more fully set forth in the reports of the Detective Bureau.

THE DETECTIVE BUREAU.

A part of the duties of the Supervisor of Police is the immediate charge of the secret service. The amount of service rendered by that Bureau is set forth in the accompanying appendix. Appendix "L".

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Major Artillery Corps,

and Asst. Adjutant General, U. S. A.

Supr. of Police and Pro. Marshal.

APPENDIX "A"

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF POLICE.

Havana, Cuba, September 22, 1900.

The Adjutant General,

Department of Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to report that I find a general feeling of insecurity of tenure of office among the members of the Police Force, officers and men alike. This induces me to make the following recommendations:

That the police force be put under Civil Service Rules by which appointments and promotions shall be regulated; that the vigilantes of the force be divided into two classes, one fourth of their number to be put in a higher class known as the first class, and the others to be retained as second-class members; those of the first class to receive a higher pay than the second, whose pay should continue as at present; that to the first class shall only be admitted, men who pass a prescribed examination, fortified by a satisfactory record of efficiency and good conduct; that all promotions to Sergeants be made from this class, based upon the competitive examination of the twenty senior members of the first-class Vigilantes; that as vacancies occur in this class, men shall be advanced to it from the second class by competitive examinations considered in connection with the record of their efficiency; that all other promotions be made from the next lower grade on the recommendation of a Board, based upon a competitive examination connected with their record, and where competitors are equally well qualified the senior should have preference to the junior; that removals from the force shall be made on account of crimes involving moral obliquity after judgment has been given by the courts and the recommendation received from the Board of Examiners; that removals for inefficiency, for abuse of authority, and for physical disability, shall be made to rest upon similar recommendations of a Board of Examiners; that the system of fines, suspensions, etc., be continued as at present, these fines and suspensions to be administered for neglect, misconduct or violation of the Police Regulations.

As to the composition of a Board of Examiners, I would suggest that in examining Lieutenants for promotion the Board to consist of three Captains; for the examination of Sergeants for

promotion, of one Captain and two Lieutenants; for the advancement of men from the second class to first-class Vigilantes, of two Captains and one Lieutenant. The recommendations of these Boards should not be acted upon without the approval of the Chief of Police.

I have only blocked out in the above recommendations, the governing principles without carrying out with undue length the details necessary to the formation of Boards, etc., leaving these to be worked out practically and to be improved from time to time as experience may dictate.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Captain 2d U. S. Artillery,

Supervisor of Police.

APPENDIX "B."

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF POLICE.

Havana, Cuba, May 19, 1901.

The Adjutant General,
Department of Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith a project for civil service rules regulating appointments, promotions and discharges from the police force of the city of Havana. I had thought at first that this may be applied to other cities in the Island by a general law. I have no reports, however, showing the strength of the police of other cities. The Boards constituted for Havana could not be filled in other cities wherein there are not the number of Captains and Lieutenants required.

It will be observed that I have covered all points in promotion in the police force except that I have not provided for a Board for the examination of candidates for appointment as Deputy Chief or as Chief of the force. The reason for this is obvious. There are no superior officers who can constitute a Board and I think that for the present it will be best to announce only that appointments to those vacancies will be made from the force and by the Military Governor, whenever vacancies occur in those grades and in conformity with the spirit of these regulations.

Nor has any provision been made in Article III for the regulation of the discharge of the Chief of Police, or the Deputy Chief; the powers of removal, like the powers of appointment, being entirely in the hands of the Military Governor, where I think it is best they should remain.

The police force has been so disturbed for the last year by threatened interference of politicians and others, that I hope I may be excused for urging an early consideration of this question. The police is now a very good organization and in these times of transition it has drawn to itself a body of officers and men of a class rather superior to that of which the police force of cities is generally composed. I think it highly desirable that good-conduct men should be encouraged to remain in the force by the security these regulations will provide and by the assurance that whenever vacancies occur in superior grades they will be filled from the efficient officers and men of the force itself.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Major Artillery Corps, and
Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A.
Supervisor of Police.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF POLICE, HAVANA, CUBA.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Appointments, promotions and discharges from the police force of the (cities) (city) of Havana, ... shall be subject to the following rules:

I. All appointments shall be made to vacancies in the lowest grade.

II. Vacancies in each grade above the lowest shall be filled by promotion of the incumbent who has the longest service in the next lower grade, provided he first passes a satisfactory examination.

III. Discharges, except on resignation, shall be given only for misconduct or inefficiency. The charges shall be duly formulated and strictly inquired into by the Chief of Police, whose judgment in each case shall be reduced to writing; when approved by the Supervisor of Police, judgments of dismissal shall be final.

IV. EXAMINATIONS.

1. For original appointment on the Force.

The Board shall consist of two Captains and one Lieutenant.

The candidate must be able to read and write the Spanish or English language understandingly, and in arithmetic to add, subtract, multiply, and divide; he must never have been convicted of any infamous crime; he must be at least five feet seven inches in height measured in his bare feet, weigh not less than 135 pounds avoirdupois, without clothing, and have a chest measurement of at least 34 inches; he must be at least twenty and not more than thirty years of age, of good health and sound in body and mind; and he must show by the written recommendations of at least three well-known reputable citizens that he is of good moral character and habits.

The Board will take every precaution necessary to secure full and correct information as to the character, habits, fitness, and associates of applicants for appointment on the police force, before recommending their appointment; unfavorable reports against applicants shall not be necessarily divulged to the detriment of the reputation of the applicant.

2. For promotion from second to first-class patrolmen.

The Board shall consist of two Captains and one Lieutenant.

The patrolman must, in addition to the entrance examination,

thoroughly understand the Rules and Regulations of the Department, and general orders in force, the municipal ordinances, and have a satisfactory record of good conduct and police efficiency during his service.

3. For promotion from a first-class patrolman to a Sergeant.

The Board shall consist of one Captain and two Lieutenants.

The aspirant must show a competent knowledge of the book known as "Policía Judicial," by Dr. Segura Cabrera; must have a legible and correct handwriting; show that he can draw an "Acta," and properly make all entries in a Station Blotter: pass a sufficient physical examination to show that he is of good health and sound in body and mind, and by his previous record on the force show a good moral character, correct habits, proper associates, and appear well qualified for the duties of the grade of Sergeant.

4. For promotion from Sergeant to Lieutenant.

The Board shall consist of one Captain and two Lieutenants.

The aspirant must show all that is required for advancement from the grade of first-class patrolman to Sergeant, and in addition, a satisfactory knowledge of the fire laws, of the Penal Code, of the organization and jurisdiction of the Correctional Courts, of the orders of the Military Governor relating to habeas corpus, perjury, incommunications and bonds, and a sufficient knowledge and facility in arithmetic to effect the work necessary to a police precinct in the adjustment of accounts, time lost, and discounts ordered.

5. For promotion from Lieutenant to Captain.

The Board shall consist of three Captains.

The aspirant must show a competent knowledge of the Penal Code, the law of Criminal Procedure, in so far as it refers to the police; the Postal Code; that of associations and meetings: of vehicles and cabs; of tenement houses; of street building restrictions; the regulations governing the Department of Charities, and of the Section of Hygiene. He must also show that he is of good health, sound in body and mind, and in his previous record on the force exhibit a good moral character, correct habits, proper associates, and othewise appear to be well qualified for the duties of a Captain.

V. All examinations will be in writing and will be submitted with a report of the Board in each case. The Board will specifically recommend whether the candidate is or is not duly qualified for appointment or promotion. The junior member of the Board will act as Recorder. Proceedings will be complete on approval by the Chief of Police and the Supervisor of Police.

APPENDIX "C"

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR CONDUCTING CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS, UNDER CIVIL ORDER No. 156. DEPARTMENT OF CUBA.

I. EXAMINERS.

1. The Boards of Examiners shall be constituted as prescribed in the civil order.
2. The Boards of Examiners shall conduct the examinations and estimate and mark the standing of the persons examined.
3. Each examiner will exercise diligence in securing fairness and preventing collusion and fraud in the examinations.
4. No examiner shall disclose, unless by consent of those examined, the results of the examination.
5. Complaints of any injustice or unfairness on the part of any examiner or examining board, may be made in writing to the Chief of Police, who will act as substantial justice in the premises may require.

II. EXAMINATIONS.

6. Aspirants must present themselves punctually at the time and places specified in their official notices to attend.
7. Each aspirant shall first be presented with a declaration paper on which he will write his name, age, residence, examination number, etc., after which he will place it in an envelope, seal the envelope, and thereafter he shall mark each paper with his examination number only. The envelope shall not be opened until after all his examination papers are marked.
8. The sheets of questions will be numbered and will be given out in the order of their numbers, each after the first being given only when the competitor has returned to the examiners the last sheet given to him. In general, no examination shall extend beyond five hours.
9. The physical examination shall be made by one of the police Surgeons on a form provided for that purpose, and shall precede the written examination. Should the report be unfavorable to the aspirant the Board will be assembled with the examining physician present and will immediately pass upon the ques-

tion of disqualification. Should the report be adverse to the aspirant the written examinations will be suspended and the case reported to the Chief of Police. If favorable, the Board will proceed with the mental examination.

10. The Chief of Police will furnish the Board the medical history of the aspirant in the force, showing the number of days lost through illness and the nature of the illness when known. The surgeon and the board will consider this record at the time of making the physical examination.

11. The Chief of Police will furnish the board also with a statement from the official records showing the character, habits, fitness, and associates of aspirants and certificates on the same lines will be required from the superiors under whom the aspirant has rendered his prior service.

12. The moral fitness of aspirant will be judged from these certificates and if unfavorable to the aspirant, will be disposed of as in the preceding case of physical disqualification. The board may, however, call upon them to procure additional certificates of character and service on direction from the Chief of Police or at its option, for its better information, or at the call of the applicant.

III. MARKING.

13. Each examination paper shall be reviewed by each of the examiners; and in any case of disagreement the average of the markings made on any question or paper by all shall be the final marking on such question or paper.

14. The papers in each subject shall, whenever practicable, be examined, compared and marked before the papers in another subject are examined.

15. The marking of each question of subject shall be made on a scale of 100, which will represent entire accuracy. Handwriting will be judged by its legibility, uniform and correct formation of letters and ease of execution. In writing from dictation or copying from manuscript, the omission, repetition, or substitution of words, the erasures, blots and other evidences of carelessness, will reduce the marking below 100; errors in orthography shall be taken into account in marking the exercises in copying and letter-writing. The sum of such marks divided by the number of questions in each subject shall determine the standard in such subject.

16. The following examples show the method by which the standard of each competitor is obtained:

Examination of.....

(*For promotion from Vigilante to first-class Vigilante*).

SUBJECTS.	Standing on subjects	Weight given to subjects.	Product of weight and standing.
Good conduct and police efficiency	.70	4	2.80
Rules and Regulations of the Department and Genl. Orders	.80	2	1.60
Municipal Ordinances applicable to the police	.55	2	1.10
Reading	.85	1	.85
Writing	.60	2	1.20
Spelling	.90	1	.90
Arithmetic	.70	4	2.80
		16	11.25 | 70 11.2 5

17. No one who may be examined for appointment or promotion shall be entitled to be certified for appointment or promotion if his standing shall be less than sixty-five per centum of complete proficiency.

IV. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

18. Applicants for appointment and aspirants for promotion who fail to pass the required examinations shall not be re-examined until after the expiration of one year.

19. Aspirants for promotion who fail to pass the board shall be suspended from promotion and the next senior who passes shall be promoted instead.

20. Those who fail to pass the second time at the expiration of one year from the first examination, shall be likewise suspended in promotion or appointment for three years, at the end of which time they may be again examined.

21. In case any applicant or aspirant makes any false statement for the purpose of securing an examination or preference, or has been guilty of bad faith or fraud, and in case of *prima facie* evidence shall be presented to the board of examiners, that such person by reason of bad character or dissolute habits, or of any criminal or disgraceful act committed by him, or of his dismissal for good cause from the public service, is not a fit person to be examined, marked or certified, it will be the duty of the board to report upon the matter, fully and promptly, to the Chief of Police; and the marking, grading or certification of such person shall be suspended, pending the action of the Chief of Police on the subject. Upon such report to the Chief of Police, after consultation with the Supervisor and the Mayor, the proper investigation and appropriate directions will be given to the board of examiners.

Every application paper and accompanying certificate will remain on file in the office of the Chief of Police and under no circumstances or conditions will the originals be returned to the applicant.

V. MEMORANDA CONNECTED WITH THE SUBJECT OF MARKING.

Suggestions for arrangement of examinations for original appointment on the police.

FIRST SUBJECT. READING.

1. Read aloud from a printed page of type, 200 words.
2. Read aloud from a clearly written page, 200 words.

SECOND SUBJECT. WRITING.

1. Copy a printed statement of 200 words. (Paragraph. spell, capitalize and punctuate precisely as in the original. All omissions and mistakes will be counted in marking this subject.)
2. Copy from a plainly written statement, 100 words. (Following the same directions as in copying from a printed statement).

THIRD SUBJECT. SPELLING.

1. Write and spell 20 words to be dictated by the examiner; each word by itself; each word to begin with a capital letter.

FOURTH SUBJECT. ARITHMETIC.

1. In addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, solve the five problems in each part to be copied from the blackboard. *Note:* These problems ought not to extend beyond the column of thousands.

VI. THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS TO BE GIVEN TO THE SUBJECTS WILL BE AS FOLLOWS.

For original appointment to the force.

Reading	1
Writing	2
Spelling	1
Arithmetic, addition	2
,, subtraction	1
,, multiplication	1
,, division	1

For promotion from vigilante to first-class vigilante.

Good conduct and police efficiency	4
Rules and Regulations of the Department and General Orders.	2
Municipal Ordinances applicable to the police	2
Reading	1
Writing	2
Spelling	1
Arithmetic; addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, in problems carried as far as one hundred thousands and involving decimals to two places	4

For promotion from first-class vigilante to Sergeant.

Police record	8
"Policía Judicial,"—Cabrera	6
Writing and formation of an "acta"	4
Keeping of station blotter	2

For promotion from Sergeant to Lieutenant.

Police record	10
"Policía Judicial,"—Cabrera	4
Writing and formation of an "acta"	2
Keeping of station blotter	2
Penal Code	4
Regulations governing jurisdiction of Correctional Courts, bail bonds, and incommunications	4
Fire laws	1
Law of Habeas Corpus and law for the punishment of perjury.	2
Arithmetic and accounts	4

For promotion from Lieutenant to Captain.

Police record	10
Penal Code	4
Criminal Procedure	4
Postal Code	2
Law of associations and meetings	2
Vehicles and cabs	2
Tenement houses	2
Street-building restrictions	2
Department of Charities	1
Section of Hygiene	1

VII. ADDENDUM IN THE PREPARATION OF QUESTIONS.

1. The questions in each subject must be prepared by the boards of examiners. Generally twenty questions are sufficient to test the aspirant's knowledge of the subject. To each of these questions should be affixed a figure dessignating the maximum value of the answer. These figures should be greater or less

according to the relative importance or simplicity of the question. They will be so adjusted, having due regard to their relative value, that the sum of their maximum values in each subject shall be 100.

2. Where two or more subjects have been grouped together, as, 1, "Regulations governing jurisdiction of Correctional Courts, 2, bail bonds, and 3, incommunications,"—each of these will receive its proportional number of questions; as six questions to the first, three to the second, and one to the third; and the sum of the values given to each question in its attainable maximum will be 100.

3. Each member of the Board will separately mark each answer according to his judgment of its sufficiency, intelligence and comprehensiveness, and the Board will adopt for the final value to the answer the average value of the sum of the three markings.

VIII. FORMS.

I. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

The applicant must fill out this portion of the blank.

Name.....
Date of birth.....
Occupation.....
Have you any disease now?.....
What diseases have you had in the last seven years?.....
Have you varicose veins or hernia?.....
Have you ever had fits?.....
Have you ever had any fracture or dislocation?.....
Are you subject to piles?.....
Have you been vaccinated lately?.....
Have you had yellow fever?.....
Have you ever had rheumatism?.....

State the exact weight (a) Height (b) Circumference of chest (c)	A Weight Lbs.....	B Height Ft..... Ins.....	C ‡At forced expiration...ins. On full inspiration.....ins.
*A. Is the respiring murmur clear and distinct over both lungs?	A.		
B. Is the character of the respiration full, easy, and regular?	B.		
C. Are there any indications of disease of the organs of respiration or their appendages?	C.		
A. Is the character of the heart's action uniform, free, and steady?	A.		
B. Are the sounds and rhythm regular and normal?	B.		
C. Are there any indications of disease of this organ or of the blood vessels?	C.		

A. Is the sight good? B. Is the hearing good?	A. B.
Is the applicant subject to cough, expectorating, difficulty of breathing or palpitation?	
A. Are the functions of the brain and nervous system in a healthy state? B. Has the brain or spinal cord ever been diseased?	A. B.
If the applicant has had any serious illness or injury, state expressly what effect, if any, is perceptible in the heart, lungs, kidneys or other abdominal organs, or the skin, eyes, ears, limbs, etc., etc.	
Has the applicant any predisposition, either hereditary or acquired, to any constitutional disease, as phthisis, scrofula, rheumatism?	
† Does the applicant display any evidence of having or having had syphilis?	
Habits: use of stimulants and tobacco.	
Has the aspirant any peculiarities in his walk or general carriage or of facial expression, or marks which would make him an object of remark?	

* The surgeon will pay particular attention to the annexed schedule as determining the fitness of the applicant.

† There should be a difference at least of two inches at forced expiration and full inspiration. All examinations of the chest should be made on the bare body, not through the clothing.

‡ Syphilitic taint in the applicant must always be regarded as good cause for rejection.

Obesity is good cause for rejection.

Minimum circumference of the chest and weights tolerable.

APPLICANTS.

Height. Ft.	in.	*Circumference of chest.* Inches.	*Weights.* Lbs.
5	7	34	135
5	8	34	140
5	9	34.5	145
5	10	35	150
5	11	35.5	155
6	0	36	160
6	1	36½	165
6	2	37	170

(*a*) In examining the sense of sight, not only shall the general condition of the organs be considered, but weight will be given to quickness and accuracy in discriminating colors and distances. The hearing shall be tested also as to the keenness and correctness in distinguishing degrees and kinds of sounds, and the direction from which they come.

REMARKS.

I,..... ...., hereby declare that I have returned true answers to the inquiries of..... .... touching my personal and family health, history, habits, and antecedents; and that I am the person described in the foregoing record of examination.

....

CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINING SURGEON.

I hereby certify that I have this day carefully and thoroughly examined, in accordance with the foregoing instructions,..... ...., and find that he is..... sound in limb and body, and is..... able-bodied,..... of a robust constitution, has..... good eyesight and..... good hearing, and in my opinion is ..... physically qualified to sustain the labors and exposures, and perform the duties of a policeman, and that the above is a truthful record of the examination.

.....

Medical Examiner.

EXAMINATION NUMBER: ..... .

2 DECLARATION SHEET.

Directions: Write the examination number, which is given above, on the accompanying envelope and also on your blotter and on each sheet of the examination. Make no error in transcribing this number because it is the Examiner's only means of identifying the examination sheets.

Fill all the blanks on this sheet.

Write all answers and exercises in ink.

Write your name on no other sheet than this.

Place this sheet in the envelope and seal the envelope.

DECLARATION.

I declare upon my honor that the answers to the following questions are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief:

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. What is your name in full (your first name in full, your middle initial or initials, if you have any, and your surname in full)?	
2. What was the exact date of your birth? Give the year, the month and the day of the month.	
3. Where were you born?	
4. What is the number of your application as shown by your admission card? If your card does not show the number, or if you have no card, say so.	
5. Where is your legal residence and how long have you been a legal resident there?	
6. What are the names of the persons who signed the vouchers to your application? (Aspirants for promotion need not answer this question.)	

7. State the kinds of schools you have attended (common school, high school, academy, business college, scientific or professional school, college, etc). State how long you were a student in each, whether you were graduated, and, if so, with what degrees.

Kind of school.	Lengt of attendance.	Were you graduated?	Degrees, if any obtained.
	years years		

8. What has been your place of abode and occupation during each of the past four years?

	This year.	Last year.	Year before last.	Second year before last year.
Place of abode.				
Occupation.				

9. Are you or have you been married?	
10. Are you living with a woman to whom you are not married? If so, how long?	
11. Are any members of your family or any of your relatives in the service of the Government? If so, state who they are, in what position, in what branch of the service, and the relationship.	
12. Are you now in physical condition to justify you in taking this examination at this time? (If the applicant is ill he must give information of the fact to the supervising examiner before commencing the examination and state in his answer to this question that he has done so.)	

(*Signature*) .....

(*Post Office address*) *Street*, ...

City, ...

Province, ...

State, ...

N. B. Make signature identical with that used in application. If the P. O. address here given differs from that in the application, indicate such fact by note on the margin of this sheet.

Examined at ..... State of....., this day of....., 19.....

3. APPLICATION PAPER.

CIVIL SERVICE OF HAVANA.

DIRECTIONS.

1. All the statements in this application shall be made under oath or affirmation, and in the applicant's own handwriting.
2. A false statement knowingly made in this paper, or connived at in any certificate which may accompany the same, is good cause for the exclusion from the elegible list or discharge during or after probation.
3. Send application after being filled out, to the Chief of Police, Havana, Cuba.
4. No recommendations or certificates other than those provided for at the end of this blank will be received.
5. Applicants will be notified of the time and place of examination. They must give notice of any change of post-office address, or unwillingness or inability to attend the examination.
6. A failure to fill properly the blanks, or to send satisfactory certificates, will cause the application paper to be returned for correction. Applications which show that the applicants lack the qualifications as to age, health, etc., required by the rules, willl be rejected, and the applicants notified.
7. Every applicant for a position in the police where physical capacity is of prime importance, will be required, before being placed on the eligible list, to undergo a physical examination.

APPLICATION.

Each question must be answered or the blank will be returned.

I hereby make application to be examined for the position of "Vigilante" in the Police Force of Havana, and I will take the required examination.

As a part of my application I declare the answers to the following questions to be true and in my own handwriting:

(Sign your name in full)..... ....

1. Are you married or single? ..... .
2. Where do you reside? (Give city or town, including street and number)..... ....
3. How long have you been a resident of said city or town?..
4. How long have you been a resident of Cuba?.....
5. What is the date of your birth? (Give day of month and year).....

6. Where were you born? (Give city, town, and country).....
7. Of what country are you?.....
8. What is your father's full name? (Give name whether living or dead).....
9. What is your mother's full name? (Give name whether living or dead).....
10. Are you a person of good moral character?.....
11. Do you habitually use intoxicating beverages to excess?.....
12. Have you ever been convicted of any offence against the laws of this city or country or any other city or nation?..... (If so, give the date and state fully the nature of the offense) .....
13. Are you in good health?.....
14. Have you any mental or physical incapacity or infirmity, of which you are aware, which would in any way disqualify you for a full discharge of official duty in the service you seek to enter? (If you have any defect of sight, hearing, speech, or otherwise, so state).. .....
15. What is your present occupation?.....
16. What is the name and address of your employer? .....
17. Where have you lived, what has been your principal occupation and for whom have you worked during each of the last five calendar years? (Fill the blanks against each year.)

Residence, city or town and state.	Occupation.	Name of employer.
1897.....	.....	.....
1898.....	.....	.....
1899.....	.....	.....
1900.	.....	.....
1901.	.....	.....

18. Have you ever filed an application for a position in the service of this Province, or any other city in the Island? If so, state when and where.....
19. Have you ever been examined for the public service of any state or city? If so (give month and year,) where, and with what result?.....
20. Have you ever been employed in the service of any state, city or town? If so, state what service, when, where, and, if you left it, the date and whether you resigned or were dismissed. If you resigned, state whether charges were pending against you. If you were dismissed, state the reason for such dismisal.....
21. Is your name on any eligible list of applications for appointment? If so, on what list?.....
22. Were your ever in the military or naval service of any country. If so, state (1) in what regiment and company, or on what vessel you served, and the date and period of your service: .....

and (2) whether you were honorably discharged: .... and (3) whether such discharge was by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty..... ....

23. In what schools, academies or colleges were you educated? (Give the name and length of course in each)..... ...

24. Have you had any experience, or do you possess any special qualifications, such as a knowledge of book-keeping, expert penmanship, stenography, type-writing, foreign languages or other subjects, which, in your opinion, would be useful in the public service?.....

On this..... day of ... . 190..., personally appeared the above-named applicant and made oath that the handwriting in the above application paper is his own, and that the statements and answers thereon contained, whether in writing or in print, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Before me,

....

Notary.

SEAL.

CERTIFICATES.

Directions.

(1) Not less than three nor more than five persons must certify to the character of the applicant, and certificate No. 1 must be filled, as the other certificates refer to it. It is desirable that one of the certificates should be signed by a physician.

(2) They should be citizens of good character and standing in the community where they reside. If related to the applicant the relationship should be stated.

(3) Each blank below must be filled as accurately as practicable.

NOTE: The persons who sign the following vouchers are notified that they may be called upon to furnish further information concerning their knowledge of the applicant or to have the certificates published for public information.

1. I (being more than twenty-five years of age) have been a resident of..... for..... years last past. I am personally acquainted with....., the applicant aforesaid; and I do state upon honor as follows:

(1) That I have known said applicant well since .....

(2) That I have read the application of said applicant, and believe each of the statements made therein to be true.

(3) That said applicant has not, to my knowledge or belief, any physical or mental weakness or infirmity, unless that mentioned in his application, which would disqualify him for the service he seeks.

(4) That said applicant is to my knowledge of good character and capacity, and is of good repute in the community where he lives.

(5) That discreet men would have no good cause to refuse, and I would not refuse, to employ the applicant in private business by reason of his lack of any of the qualifications aforesaid.

(Signature)... ....

(Post-office address).....

(Occupation) .....

2. I (being more than twenty-five years of age) have been a resident of... .... for..... years last past and have personally known..... ....., the applicant aforesaid, for..... years. I have read the foregoing application, and believe the statements made therein to be true. I also concur in the statements numbered 3, 4 and 5 in the first foregoing certificate.

(Signature) ....

(Post-office address)..... ....

(Occupation) .. ..

3. I (being more than twenty-five years of age) have been a resident of..... for..... ..... years last past and have personally known..... ...., the applicant aforesaid, for..... years. I have read the foregoing application, and believe the statements made therein to be true. I also concur in the statements numbered 3, 4 and 5 in the first foregoing certificate.

(Signature)..... ....

(Post-office address) ....

(Occupation) ....

4. I (being more than twenty-five years of age) have been a resident of..... for..... years last past, and have personally known..... .... , the applicant aforesaid, for..... ..... years. I have read the foregoing application, and believe the statements made therein to be true. I also concur in the statements numbered 3, 4 and 5 in the first foregoing certificate.

(Signature)..... ....

(Post-office address).....

(Occupation) ....

5. I (being more than twenty-five years of age) have been a resident of ..... for ..... years last past, and have personally known ....., the applicant aforesaid, for..... years. I have read the foregoing application, and believe the statements made therein to be true. I also concur in the statements numbered 3, 4 and 5 in first foregoing certificate.

(Signature).....

(Post-office address).....

(Occupation) .....

4. FORM FOR AN EXAMINATION PAPER.

Series No.. .. CIVIL SERVICE. Sheet No.....

1901. *Havana Police Examination.*

	MARKS.
Ques. 1.....	.. ..
Ques. 2.....	....
Ques. 3.....	....
Ques. 4..	.....
Ques. 5.....	

Competitor must fill these blanks..... { Time commenced..... Date..... Examination No..... Time finished.... Place of examination.....

SECOND SUBJECT.—ARITHMETIC.

N. B. In solving problems the process should not be merely indicated, but all the figures necessary in solving each problem should be given in full on this sheet. The answer to each problem should be indicated by writing "*Ans*" after it.

If more space is required use back of this sheet, numbering work to correspond with number of question.

Question 1. Add the following:

(a)	(b)	(c)
9,120	90	120
7,765	4,931	12
9,156	769	765
64	569	156
835	835	736
691	75	69
475	9,647	879

Add together 17, 9, 49, 94, 76, 89.

,, 12, 17, 317, 9,713, 6,915, 947, 458.

Question 2. Subtract the following:

(a)	(b)	(c)	
765	9,156	9,835	From 840 take 96.
120	7,364	961	From 7,096 take 5,480

Question 3. Multiply the following:

(a) 9,635 by 4,027. (b) 29 by 4. (c) 583 by 782.
(d) 4,584 by 6,994. (e) 90 by 120.

Question 4. Divide the following:

(a) 9,012 by 4. (b) 4,900 by 49. (c) 9,999 by 333.
(d) 2,000 by 40. (e) 1,722 by 246.

APPENDIX "E"

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF POLICE.

HAVANA.

Havana, May 14, 1901.

The Adjutant General,

Department of Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith, a project for regulations to govern the police department of Havana in the case of fires, to take the place of the present police regulations (Rule 143, Police Regulations). I also enclose copy of correspondence on the subject with the Chief of Police. It will be observed that I have added a paragraph governing the identification of firemen who are not in uniform. I recommend that these regulations be referred to the Mayor with my recommendation that they may be adopted.

I also invite attention to my letter of April 20th, to the Chief of Police (copy enclosed), with recommendation that the same be submitted in like manner for the adoption of suitable regulations districting the city in such a manner that either the "Municipales" or "Comerciales" companies shall respond at the first alarm of fire and not both. This is to prevent, so far as possible, the betting which now takes place on "which company will first arrive at the fire or be put in action." There is a commonly received opinion of the community that idle and malicious persons are sometimes connected with cases of incendiarism in consequence of moneys bet on "who will first go to the fire" and it is this which I desire to suppress by striking at the root of the matter.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Major Artillery Corps, and

Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A.,

Supervisor of Police.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF POLICE.

HAVANA.

PROJECT.

REGULATIONS FOR HAVANA POLICE AT FIRES IN EXTENSION OF PRESENT REGULATIONS IN FORCE.

1. In case of fire or disturbance in any precinct, the Captain or Lieutenant, if there be no officer of higher rank present, shall have command of the force detailed thereto. If a fire or disturbance extends to more than one precinct, the ranking officer present shall have command.

2. When a police officer discovers a fire, he shall first ascertain if it can be extinguished without alarm; if not, he shall proceed at once to the nearest fire-alarm station or signal box, where the telephone system is in operation, and give the alarm, When he gives the alarm he shall remain a while near the box to direct firemen when they arrive. He shall note in his memorandum book the time and his position when he gives the alarm, or hears one. He shall also note the situation and place of particular kinds of goods and everything that he may observe that could be of service, in case the origin of the fire should become a matter of legal investigation.

3. The officer having charge of the Precinct Reserve, on duty at the time, will immediately proceed to the fire with such of the police force off duty as he may procure and will endeavor to extinguish or subdue the flames, until the arrival of the firemen. On the arrival of the firemen he will clear the streets from crowds and obstructions so that there shall be sufficient spare room for the firemen to perform their duties, and a place for the deposit of property saved. If the fire is of such magnitude as to require it, the street will be at once roped off and kept free from teams and people.

4. The police must be diligent in preserving order. They must protect the property saved from being stolen or wantonly destroyed or injured, and they shall not permit any "volunteer" or idle or suspicious persons to remain within the space designated for firemen and for the deposit of property; nor shall they permit persons who are not firemen to handle any apparatus belonging to the fire department.

5. If reinforcements are needed, notice shall be sent to police headquarters. The officer who arrives first at the scene of the fire shall have precedence and control of the other officers who may be present, until a superior officer arrives. At large fires

an officer of rank will be designated for the police command and he shall have general supervision of the whole police force at the fire, with his headquarters at some conveniently accessible point, in order that he may give general directions and make suitable disposition of reinforcements arriving from the different precincts. When possible he will locate himself at a telephone station connected with the police headquarters, where he can receive information of the movement and departure of reinforce ments from each precinct. Whenever he is called away from that point, he will leave there some member of the force to represent him.

6. The police shall arrest any suspected person or persons who, during the time of a fire or within twenty-four hours after its extinction, shall create a disturbance of the public peace in the neighborhood of the fire, or hinder the work of the firemen or of the police while they are acting in the discharge of their duties; or who willfully offers any resistance to the Mayor or to any police officer or to any officer or fireman of the fire companies in the performance of their duties at a fire, or who shall willfully, in any manner, injure, deface, or destroy any part of the engines or any part of the fire apparatus belonging to the fire companies.

7. Firemen not in uniform may be admitted inside the police cordon on identification by an authorized agent of the fire company, which agent will be posted at a place fixed for the entrance of such persons. This agent will be furnished with a sufficient number of *brassards* to issue to the ununiformed men of his organization. Every fireman so admitted will be furnished with a brassard of white cloth, three inches wide, on which shall be printed in plain letters the name of his organization to which the fireman belongs. The brassards will be worn upon the upper part of the left arm. They will be taken up and turned in to the chief of the organization on the withdrawal of the company from the fire.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF POLICE,

HAVANA.

Havana, April 19, 1901.

The Chief of Police,

City of Havana, Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

Referring to my experience at several recent fires where I have found considerable confusion in the police action, growing out of a tendency of the idle and curious to crowd about the premises, I think it wise to submit the following:

That on the sounding of an alarm of fire the police who first arrive should endeavor to close the avenues of approach to the scene of the fire; that as the detachments of police are increased a complete cordon should be thrown about the place, if the approaches cannot be guarded by a few men; that no one but employees of the place and officials of the Military, Provincial and City Governments, and recognized agents of the press and of the underwriters, should be allowed access to the scene of the fire; that if the number of police is not sufficient, of course, they should be reinforced by additional drafts from neighboring precincts.

The command of the police at a fire should devolve upon the senior officer of police who is present on the ground, and every detachment, whether of Rural Guard or of the City Police, should report to him on arrival and be subject to his orders.

The police should be cautioned to refrain from acting as firemen in any capacity whatever. This does not forbid their aid before the arrival of the fire department in trying to extinguish the fire in the earlier stages. An intelligent discretion in this matter is absolutely necessary, for even in the earlier stages of a fire there is abundant work to be done by the police in preventing the indiscriminate destruction of private property and the action of thieves who generally precede the arrival of the engines; so that, after all, the first duty of the police is to preserve order and to protect property in the interest of the rightful owners. If they can do this in the case of a small fire by putting it out, there is no objection; but on the arrival of the fire department that function should cease and they should devote themselves entirely to the other. Please do not understand me as making any severe criticism on the action of the police on these occasions.

At the fire in the lumber-yard near Cristina Station, the action of the police was very intelligent, and though it required a large number to guard the long line, the work was very well and harmoniously done.

This was also true, not quite to so satisfactory a degree, at the fire at Vila's lumber-yard.

At the fire in the Quinta at Madame Abreu's, on my arrival I was not so well pleased. Although the place is approachable ordinarily by only one gate, hundreds of persons had been allowed in the grounds, persons who could render no assistance and whose presence was a hindrance to the work of the firemen. I think there is a good deal to criticise in the early management of this matter at the Quinta.

The public on these occasions lose sight of the fact that the property is private property; that no one has a right to enter it except to assist in putting out the fire, and that on such occasions there are more than a sufficient number of vagabonds and thieves ready to carry off anything that falls their way.

I enclose a project for regulations in extension of the present regulations on this subject. Will you please consider these, and let me know what, if any, suggestions or changes you would like in them, or whether you would advise that they be adopted in whole or in part.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Major Artillery Corps, and

Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A.,

Supervisor of Police.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF HAVANA.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

"JEFATURA."

Havana, April 20, 1901.

Major Louis V. Caziarc,
Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A.,
Supervisor of Police, Havana.

SIR:

I am in receipt of your communication dated the 19th instant, enclosing "Project of Regulations for the Havana Police at Fires," and your request of my views on the same.

I can but express mysef highly satisfied with your views and ideas on the subject, which are very wise and adequate, and I am confident will give the best of results; nevertheless, I deem it a necessity in said "project" that the question which relates to quarrels and disputes between firemen should be settled by the officers of their departments.

I herein enclose copy of communication addressed by me to the Mayor treating on this subject.

There is a point which no doubt is not known to you, and which plays a very important part in this question of law and order at fires, and it is the constant animosity between the two fire companies, and in many cases is the principal motive of disturbances at the fires. In years past it has happened that such troubles were very common; there were instances in which the hose of one company was cut and the other company accused of it. There were cases of fights between members of one company and the other and this led the sympathizers of one company and the other to troubles and fights.

It occurs to me that the best method which could be adopted, if it were possible to do it, would be that at a fire one of the Chiefs would take the sole command of the fire, said command to alternate as fires occur; this I believe would tend to unify the two fire companies and would be the cause of more harmony.

At the fires a policeman is assigned to a place and orders are given to him not to allow any one who is not a fireman to pass. A fireman in citizen's clothes and with nothing to prove him to be such a firemen, demands to be allowed to pass; if refused by the police it is a motive of trouble; if allowed, others who are not firemn and witness the means by which the other party passed, makes a similar demand and likely are allowed; thereby many who have not the right to be within the limits of a fire are found to be.

I take the liberty to request that you take in consideration the contents of my letter to the Mayor and also my ideas contained in this communication, and if found for any utility for your project that you use same. I am,

Very respectfully,

R. DE CÁRDENAS,
Chief of Police.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF HAVANA.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

JEFATURA.

Havana, April 2, 1901.

To the

Mayor of Havana,

Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

On the occasion of the fire that took place on the 29th ultimo, at the lumber-yards belonging to D. Antonio Vila, situated on Calzada de Belascoain, there occurred a disagreement between firemen and the police on account of violation of certain measures adopted at the time of the fire.

In compliance with orders from the Deputy Chief, all stores in the immediate neighborhood of the burning building will be closed by the police in order to prevent disorders, agglomeration of people, thefts and excesses perpetrated on occasions of fires.

A fireman, in disregard of these orders, attempted to enter a liquor establishment and on being checked by the Rural Guard on duty at the place assumed a threatening attitude towards the former. This assembled a crowd of firemen, compelling the guards to draw their "machetes" in self-defense; one of the guards striking with the flat of his "machete" a fireman.

As similar and even greater violence might occur, permit me to suggest that Article 23 of Fire Regulations be enforced for the purpose of preventing that the police have any intervention in questions pertaining to the Fire Department or in any dispute that might arise between the companies or among them, the police to intervene only at the request for help by the Fire Department or personate themselves at the scene of the fire or when humanity demands their intervention.

Permit me also to suggest that you deign to order that all stores or shops in the immediate neighborhood of any fire be closed to avoid any troubles, and above all, the excesses that might take place which would be sure to cause disagreements.

I beg your indulgence in that you deign to order that sixteen copies of the regulations be sent to these headquarters in order to send one to each precinct.

Very respectfully,

R. DE CÁRDENAS,

Chief of Police.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF POLICE,

HAVANA.

Havana, April 20, 1901.

The Chief of Police,
Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 20th, on the subject of "project for regulations of the Havana Police at fires." The suggestions you make are of value and I will consider them and form some regulation on the subject, though it cannot be a police regulation. I will not be able, of course, to present the matter to the Military Governor until he returns from his visit to Washington.

I have thought that it might be wise that the city be divided into two districts conveniently to the stations of the two Fire Companies. That the first alarm of fire should be responded to by engines belonging to the company assigned to the district; and only on the second alarm should the other company go to the fire. This alone will put a stop to betting on the arrival of the engines.

With reference to the subject of firemen not in uniform, I made it the rule at the Quinta fire not to allow any firemen to remain on the grounds who were not in uniform, except in two cases,—in one of which the man presented to me a certificate of membership which was recognized; in the other I sent the man to an officer of the company for his identification—on his identification I permitted him to remain.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Major Artillery Corps, and

Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A.,

Supervisor of Police.

APPENDIX "D."

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

EMPLOYEES.	BUDGET FOR 1900–1901.			BUDGET FOR 1901–1902.				
	Personnel.	Salary per annum.	TOTAL.	Personnel.	Salary per annum	Sum	5 p.% Increase	TOTAL.
Chief of Police	1	$4,000.00	$ 4,000.00	1	$4,000.00	$ 4,000.00		$ 4,000.00
Deputy Chief of Police	1	2,400.00	2,400.00	1	2,400.00	2,400.00		2,400.00
Captain Secretary	1	1,500.00	1,500 00	1	1,620.00	1,620.00	$ 81.00	1,701.00
,, Paymaster	1	1,260.00	1,260.00	1	1,380.00	1,380 00	69.00	1,449.00
,, Aid to Supervisor	1	1,260.00	1,260.00	1	1,380.00	1,380.00	69.00	1,449.00
,, Chief of Vivac	1	1,260 00	1,260.00	1	1,620.00	1,620.00	81.00	1,701.00
Captains of Precincts	11	1,260.00	13,860.00	11	1,380.00	15,180.00	759.00	15,939.00
Lieutenants	53	984.00	52,152.00	53	1,080.00	57,240.00	2,862.00	60,102.00
Sergeants	47	780.00	36,660.00	47	840.00	39,480.00	1,974.00	41,454.00
Policemen 1st class	.....	.....	.....	216	660.00	142,560.00	7,128 00	149,688.00
,, 2nd ,,	200	600.00	120,000.00	200	600.00	120,000.00	6,000.00	126,000.00
,, 3rd ,,	791	600.00	474,600.00	234	600.00	140,400.00	.....	140,400.00
Physicians	2	1,200.00	2,400.00	2	1,200.00	2,400.00	.....	2,400.00
Stenographer, Vivac	1	1,400.04	1,400.04	1	1,400.04	1,400.04	.....	1,400.04
,, Headquarters	1	1,200.00	1,200.00	1	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Chief Clerk ,,	1	960.00	960.00	1	1,020.00	1,020.00	.....	1,020.00
Property Clerk ,,	1	984.00	984.00	1	984.00	984.00	.....	984.00
Clerks at ,,	6	720.00	4,320.00	6	720.00	4,320.00	.....	4,320.00
Carried forward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EMPLOYEES.	BUDGET FOR 1900–1901.			BUDGET FOR 1901–1902.				
	Personnel.	Salary per annum.	TOTAL.	Personnel.	Salary per annum.	Sum.	5 p.8 Increase.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks at Headquarters	2	$ 600.00	$ 1,200.00	2	$ 600.00	$ 1,200.00	.....	$ 1,200.00
,, ,,	2	540.00	1,080.00	2	600.00	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
,, ,,	.....	.....	.....	4	600.00	2,400.00	.....	2,400.00
Chief Clerk Vivac	1	720.00	720.00	1	984.00	984.00	.....	984.00
Record ,, ,,	1	720.00	720.00	1	840.00	840.00	.....	840.00
Clerks at ,,	5	720.00	3,600.00	5	720.00	3,600.00	.....	3,600.00
,, ,,	3	720.00	2,160.00	3	660.00	1,980.00	.....	1,980.00
,, ,,	.....	.....	.....	1	400.00	400.00	.....	400.00
,, at Precincts	14	432.00	6,048.00	14	432.00	6,048.00	.....	6,048.00
Mechanics	1	1,200.00	1,200 00	1	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Carpenters	2	600.00	1,200.00	2	600.00	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Matron of Jail	1	600.00	600.00	1	600.00	600.00	.....	600.00
Drivers	11	480.00	5,280 00	11	480.00	5,280.00	.....	5,280.00
Hostlers	5	384.00	1,920.00	5	384.00	1,920.00	.....	1,920.00
Telephone Operators	.....	.....	.....	2	600.00	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Porters	28	384 60	10,752.00	28	384.00	10,752.00	.....	10,752.00
Apothecarian	1	540 00	540.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School of Instruction	30	300.00	9,000.00	15	300.00	4,500.00	.....	4,500.00
TOTAL	1,227	.....	$766,236.04	887	....	$583,888 04	$ 19,023.00	$602.911.04

URBAN GUARD.

BUDGET FOR 1900—1901.

EMPLOYEES.	Personnel.	Salary per annum.	TOTAL.	Personnel.	Salary per annum.	Sum.	5 p.% Increase.	TOTAL.
Captains	2	$1,500.00	$ 3,000.00	2	$1,500.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 150.00	$ 3,150.00
Lieutenants	2	1,020.00	2,040.00	2	1,020.00	2,040.00	102 00	2,142.00
Sub–Lieutenants	4	900.00	3,600.00	4	900.00	3,600.00	180.00	3,780.00
First–Sergeants	2	804.00	1,608.00	2	804.00	1,608.00	80.40	1,688.40
Second–Sergeants	14	744.00	10,416.00	14	744.00	10,416.00	520.80	10,936.80
Corporals, Cavalry	13	684.00	8,892.00	13	684.00	8,892.00	444.60	9,336.60
Corporals, Infantry	5	516.00	2,580.00	5	516 00	2,580.00	129.00	2,709.00
Guards, Cavalry	139	624.00	86,736.00	99	624.00	61,776.00	3,088.80	64,864.80
Guards, Infantry	119	456.00	54,264.00	119	456.00	54,264.00	2,713.20	56,977.20
Guard, Special	1	600.00	600.00	1	600.00	600.00	30.00	630.00
Guard, Special	1	540.00	540.00	1	540.00	540.00	27.00	567 00
Physician	1	1,080.00	1,080.00					
TOTAL	303		$175,356.00	262		$149,316.00	$ 7,405 80	$156,781.80

GENERAL SUMMARY.

BUDGETS.	POLICE. MUNICIPAL. Men.	Amount.	POLICE. URBAN. Men.	Amount.	Men.	Total.	Material.	Men.	Grand total.	REMARKS.
Budget for 1900-1901	1,227	$766,236 04	303	$175,356 00	1,530	$941,592 04	$42,090 80	1,530	$983,682 84	
Budget for 1901-1902	887	602,911 04	262	156,781 80	1,149	759,692 84	46,269 00	1,149	805,961 84	
Decrease	340	$163,325 00	41	$18,574 20	381	$181,899 20				
					Increase		$4,178 20			
						Real economy		381	$177,721 00	

APPENDIX "H."

PAWNBROKERS' RETURN TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, HAVANA, CUBA. ...., 190...

Establishment of..... Located at.....

No.	Article Received.	Full Description of Article.	TIME OF PURCHASE. A.M.	P.M.	DAY.	Marks.	Numbers	Interest.	VALUE. $	C.	Name.	Residence.	Age.	Sex.	Race.	Appearance Genteel or Otherwise.

NOTE:

Column 5, (Marks) Give initials, Monograms and Makers.
" 6, (Numbers) of guns, bicycles, Watches, etc., Give case and movement number of watches.

I CERTIFY that the within return exhibits a true and correct statement of all articles purchased or pawned in this establishment during the twenty-four hours ending ten o'clock, a. m.,....., 190.....

(*Signature*)

.....

PROPRIETOR.

APPENDIX "F"

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF POLICE.

HAVANA, CUBA.

Havana, Cuba, December 15, 1900.

The Adjutant General,

Department of Cuba,

Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to invite attention to the following:

Two cases of death have recently occurred in this city. In the first instance a young lad was drowned. His body was recovered and there is reason to believe that he could have been resuscitated by first-aid methods, had not the police authorities prevented the handling or touching of the body because the boy was dead to all appearances to a layman's judgment, and because the laws of this Island forbid anybody to touch or remove a dead body until it has been reviewed by legal authority.

The second case is that of a man who fell from the top of a building on Egido street, and who was still alive when his body was found, lying in a most distressing position, and no one was allowed to either give him a glass of water or to touch his body, for the reasons given in the first case.

I have the honor therefore to recommend that this subject be submitted to the Secretary of Justice, with a view to either modification of the laws as they now stand, or to a circular of interpretation which should put a stop to such inhumane interpositions of the police authorities.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Captain 2d U. S. Artillery,

Supervisor of Police.

CIRCULAR OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE ISSUED TO THE JUDGES AND COURTS OF THE ISLAND.

Havana, Cuba, January 17, 1901.

This department has been informed that, in three cases of violent death which took place in this city, the police functionaries and citizens who witnessed same, considered themselves, through a misunderstanding of existing regulations, prevented from lending the wounded persons certain indispensable help which, according to information received, could have saved the life of the victim.

The rulings contained in the Law of Criminal Procedure in force, which compel the Judges of Instruction to state with the greatest possible accuracy, the place, situation and circumstances, in cases of violent death, and the forencis physicians to attend upon the wounded, do not prevent that said wounded persons, even in the agony of death, receive the necessary aid.

In view of the above, I request the authorities and functionaries of all kinds and all persons, witnessing or hearing of the inflicting of wounds, no matter how severe they be, to lend the wounded or dying person whatever aid they may deem necessary, and that they may find at reach after making due inquiry and, eventually, taking the necessary notes of the circumstances and particulars that may reasonably contribute to clear the facts in order that they be communicated to the Judge; and, at the same time, any physician can make the first cure.

Respectfully,

MIGUEL GENER,

Secretary of Justice.

APPENDIX "G"

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF POLICE.

HAVANA.

Havana, May 24, 1901.

The Adjutant General,

Department of Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the enclosed project for the regulation of the business of pawnbrokers and dealers in second-hand articles, etc., which I recommend should be published either as a general law for the Island or as a municipal law of the city of Havana. I believe, however, it will be most effective as a general law of the Island.

With the experience of nearly a year in my present office I have never yet found an article of stolen property reported on the lists handed in daily to the Chief of Police of Havana. The amount of thieving in Havana is considerable as to the number of articles, but these are generally of comparatively small value.

There are three or four times as many pawnbrokers in every city of this Island as there should be and at a proper time I think the number should be reduced and that this can best be done by increasing the license fee. Besides pawnbrokers, there are a large number of establishments so-called "compras y ventas" whose managers deal in this kind of property and who are not now required to make the reports which will be required of them if these regulations are carried out.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Major Artillery Corps, and

Asst. Adjutant General, U. S. A.,

Supervisor of Police.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF POLICE, HAVANA.

PROJECT.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PAWNBROKERS, DEALERS IN JUNK, OLD METALS, AND SECOND-HAND ARTICLES.

1. Licenses of pawnbrokers, dealers in junk, old metals, and second-hand articles shall not be valid to protect the holders thereof in any building or place other than that designated in the license, unless consent to removal is granted by the authority authorized by law to grant the original license.

Applications for pawnbrokers' and second-hand dealers' licenses shall, before being granted or renewed, be referred to the Chief of Police for examination and report in every place wherein the license is sought for.

All pawnbrokers' licenses shall expire at the end of one year from the date thereof and may be renewed on application and on payment of the license fee.

The licenses of dealers in junk, old metals, and second-hand articles shall expire on the first day of (May) next succeeding the date of such licenses.

Applications for all such licenses, or for the renewal thereof, shall be made at least one month before the same are to be issued. All such licenses may be granted during the month of (April) to take effect on the first day of (May) then next ensuing.

Persons who engage in or carry on the business of loaning money upon deposits or pledges of wearing apparel, jewelry, ornaments, household goods, or other personal property, or of purchasing such property on condition of selling same back again at a stipulated price, or when the property so purchased or pledged is deposited with the party making the loan, must be licensed as pawnbrokers. This provision, however, does not apply to loans made upon stocks, bonds, notes, or other written or printed evidences of ownership of property, or of indebtedness to the holder or owner of any such securities.

2. Licensed pawnbrokers may charge the following rates of interest: On a loan of one dollar or less, five cents for the first week and two cents for each week after the first; on a loan of over one dollar, to and including three dollars, four per cent for the first week and two and one-half per cent for each week after the first; on a loan of over three dollars, to and including ten dollars, three per cent for the first week and two per cent for each week after the first; on a loan of over ten dollars, to and including twenty-five dollars, two and one-half per cent for the first week and two per cent for each week after the first; on a loan of over twenty-five dollars, to and including fifty dollars,

two per cent for the first week and one per cent for each week after the first; on a loan of over fifty dollars, to and including one hundred dollars, one and one-half per cent for the first week and one per cent for each week after the first; on a loan of over one hundred dollars, one per cent per week; and no such pawnbroker shall charge or receive any greater rate of interest.

No such pawnbroker shall make or receive any extra charge or fee for storage, care, or safe-keeping of any goods, article, or thing pawned with him; nor shall any such pawnbroker purchase any goods, article, or thing upon condition of selling the same back again at a stipulated price.

3. No pawnbroker, dealer in junk, old metals, or second-hand articles, shall place or maintain any signs or devices upon or in connection with his licensed premises indicating or tending to indicate that any form of business is conducted therein which he is not legally authorized to pursue.

4. Any police officer or detective may, when duly provided with a search-warrant, enter the shop of any pawnbroker or dealer in junk, old metals, or second-hand articles, and examine their books and the property in said shop; and all articles taken or held by pawnbrokers or dealers in junk or second-hand articles shall be exibited to any such police officer or detective whenever a demand shall be made for such exhibition.

5. Every licensed pawnbroker and dealer in second-han articles shall, at the time of making any purchase or loan, attach a number to the article so taken in pawn or bought, and shall make entry of such number in the book provided for by section 6.

6. Every licensed pawnbroker and dealer in junk, old metals, and second-hand articles shall keep a book of a style and size to be approved by the Chief of Police, in which shall be legibly written, at the time of making such purchase or loan, an account and description of the goods, articles, or things purchased, pledged, or pawned, the amount of money paid therefor, or loaned thereon, the day and hour when it was purchased or pawned, the rate of interest to be paid on such loan, the number of such article as provided for by Section 5, and the name, age, and residence of the person selling or pawning the same. No entry made in said book shall be erased, obliterated or defaced.

7. Every such pawnbroker shall, at the time of making such loan, deliver to the person pawning or pledging such goods, articles, or thing, a memorandum or note signed by him, containing the substance of the entry required to be made in his book by the preceding section; and no charge shall be made or required by any pawnbroker for any such entry, memorandum, or note. (Penal Code, Art. 571.)

8. Every licensed pawnbroker and dealer in second-hand articles shall make out and deliver to the captain of the precinct in which his place of business is situated, every day before the hour of ten o'clock a. m., a legible and correct list containing an accurate description of all articles purchased or taken in pawn during the preceding twenty-four hours, the respective

numbers of such articles as provided by section 5, the price paid therefor, the time when such articles were purchased or pawned. Said report shall be forwarded to Police Headquarters daily.

9. Every licensed pawnbroker and dealer in second-hand articles shall post in a conspicuous place in his shop or office a copy of these regulations relating to pawnbrokers and dealers in second-hand articles, to be furnished by the police department.

Every pawnbroker, dealer in second-hand articles, junk, or old metals, shall put in some suitable and conspicuous place on his shop a sign having his name and occupation legibly inscribed thereon in large letters.

10. No dealer in junk, old metals, or second-hand articles, shall permit to be sold any articles purchased or received by him until at least a period of one week from the date of its purchase or receipt has elapsed.

11. No pawnbroker, dealer in junk, old metals, or secondhand articles shall have his shop open for the transaction of business, nor shall he purchase any of the aforesaid articles, except between sunrise and eight o'clock in the evening of any week day except Saturday, on which day such shops may be kept open and such articles purchased from sunrise until midnight; and, also, except on Sunday, on which day such shops may be kept open and such articles purchased from sunrise until ten o'clock in the morning.

12. No dealer in junk, old metals, or second-hand articles shall directly or indirectly purchase or receive by way of barter or exchange, any junk, old metal, or second-hand articles from a minor (or apprentice "?"), knowing or having reason to believe him to be such.

13. The having by any junk dealer, or dealer in second-hand articles, possession of certain registered cans, bottles, siphons, fountains, or Boxes, without written consent of purchase from the owner thereof, shall be presumptive evidence of unlawful use, possession of, or traffic in the same.

14. Articles deposited in pawn with a licensed pawnbroker shall, unless redeemed, be retained by him in the premises occupied by him for his business for at least four months from the date of deposit, if not of a perishable nature, and if perishable, for at least one month from said date. (Articles of personal apparel shall not be deemed to be of a perishable nature.) After which he may sell the same at public auction and apply the proceeds thereof in satisfaction of the debt or demand and the expenses of the notice and sale, and any surplus shall be paid to the party entitled thereto on demand, and no article taken in pawn by such pawnbroker, exceeding in value the sum of twenty-five dollars, shall be disposed of otherwise than as above provided, any agreement or contract between the parties thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

15. All licenses provided for by this rule may be revoked by the authority granting them. Such licenses will be revoked for violation of any statute, ordinance, or police rule relating to the business of the licensees, or for any other cause deemed sufficient by the authority granting them.

16. Whoever shall be convicted of the violation of any of the preceding fifteen sections shall be punished with a fine ranging from 1,250 to 12,500 pesetas, according to the nature and degree of the offense, in addition to suffering the penalty of revocation of license.

APPENDIX "I."

	1900.						1901.						TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	July.	August.	September	October.	Novenber.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.		
ARRESTS:														
Delitos, (Crimes)	389	326	160	188	171	178	133	173	188	156	167	166	2,395	
Faltas, (Misdemeanors)	1,350	1,461	1,635	1,651	1,514	1,815	1,546	1,334	1,572	1,707	1,629	1,529	18,743	
Total	1,739	1,787	1,795	1,839	1,685	1,993	1,679	1,507	1,760	1,863	1,796	1,695	21,138	
DISPOSITION:														
To Correctional Courts	1,236	1,348	1,517	1,446	1,370	1,640	1,449	1,244	1,479	1,643	1,514	1,434	17,320	
Higher Courts	389	326	160	188	171	178	133	173	188	156	167	166	2,395	
Other authorities	114	113	118	205	144	175	97	90	93	64	115	95	1,423	
Total	1,739	1,787	1,795	1,839	1,685	1,993	1,679	1,507	1,760	1,863	1,796	1,695	21,138	
NATIONALITY:														
Cuba	1,025	1,086	1,094	1,150	984	1,144	924	844	1,030	1,143	1,078	1,008	12,510	
United States	98	137	126	119	139	165	114	121	137	88	100	85	1,429	
Spain	493	464	468	486	442	553	480	435	475	514	512	497	5,819	
England	27	22	16	22	31	31	29	37	32	31	27	30	335	
France	15	10	7	10	12	6	6	4	8	9	13	8	108	
Germany	9	3	11	11	9	11	6	2	2	5	6	6	81	
Italy	4	10	4	3	9	8	20	10	4	5	2	5	84	
Mexico	16	11	12	13	12	16	14	10	14	17	16	12	163	
China	11	24	31	12	31	26	70	25	29	23	8	13	303	
South American Rep.	17	15	13	8	5	13	3	25	4	6	10	10	129	
Other countries	14	5	13	5	11	20	13	4	25	22	24	21	177	
Total	1,739	1,787	1,795	1,839	1,685	1,993	1,679	1,507	1,760	1,863	1,796	1,695	21,138	

APPENDIX "I."—(CONTINUED.)

		1900.						1901.							
		July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Sex	Males	1,436	1,473	1,515	1,455	1,422	1,740	1,464	1,305	1,486	1,561	1,588	1,498	17,943	
	Females	303	314	280	384	263	253	215	202	274	302	208	197	3,195	
Condition	Single	1,535	1,561	1,562	1,607	1,484	1,746	1,457	1,287	1,512	1,649	1,551	1,423	18,374	
	Married	173	191	191	201	163	210	183	176	209	191	204	225	2,317	
	Widowers	31	35	42	31	38	37	39	44	39	23	41	47	447	
Over 16 years	Males	1,397	1,405	1,442	1,393	1,378	1,671	1,418	1,278	1,424	1,493	1,497	1,445	17,240	
	Females	295	308	272	380	252	248	210	200	274	297	204	193	3,133	
Under 16 years	Males	39	68	73	62	44	69	46	27	62	68	92	53	703	
	Females	8	6	8	4	11	5	5	2	.....	5	4	4	62	
Degrees of education	Can read & write	1,008	1,010	1,024	1,039	976	1,144	1,017	928	1,099	1,049	1,110	1,071	12,475	
	No education	731	777	771	800	709	849	662	579	661	814	686	624	8,663	
Races	White	1,082	1,133	1,122	1,095	1,054	1,240	1,053	970	1,114	1,153	1,137	1,106	13,259	
	Black	646	630	642	732	600	727	556	512	617	687	651	576	7,576	
	Asiatic	11	24	31	12	31	26	70	25	29	23	8	13	303	

APPENDIX "I."—(CONTINUED.)

	1900.						1901.						TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.		
ASSISTANCE RENDERED:														
To Invalids	3	2	2	3	10	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	27	
Abandoned children	8	3	3	13	7	8	11	13	11	19	7	13	116	
Injured persons	258	291	226	272	218	260	242	217	220	234	306	354	3,098	
Sick and insane	4	7	5	3	.....	5	3	2	6	2	3	4	44	
Suicide	11	12	11	8	10	14	16	4	10	10	10	7	123	
Dead bodies found	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	7	
Money recovered	5	4	3	2	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	
Effects recovered	27	15	15	10	20	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	
Total	316	335	265	311	270	309	273	240	248	267	329	378	3,541	
Applications presented	51	168	114	82	81	93	18	93	53	4	15	1	773	
INGRESS:														
Admitted to School of Ins	.....	72	66	.....	54	69	9	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	School of Instruction.
Appointments	33	31	16	25	30	18	8	9	15	5	24	5	219	
Promotions	.....	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
EGRESS:														
Resigned	13	28	15	28	22	20	6	16	23	25	10	8	214	
Discharged	36	37	29	42	20	44	17	23	23	22	29	7	329	
" a–c Disability	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	8	

APPENDIX "I."

	Chief.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Policemen	Employes.
Actual strength of Force	1	15	46	46	812	76
Total			996	men.		
LENGTH OF SERVICE:						
18 months and more	1	15	46	44	446	33
12 to 18 months				2	91	16
6 to 12 months					195	14
Less than 6 months					80	13
AGES:						
Less than 20 years						2
20 to 25 years		1	8	12	192	15
25 to 30 years		8	26	20	309	20
30 to 35 years	1	6	10	9	182	12
35 to 40 years			2	4	81	10
40 to 45 years				1	32	11
45 to 50 years					13	4
50 to 60 years					3	1
More than 60 years						1
NATIONALITY:						
Cuba	1	14	44	46	804	75
United States			1		2	1
England		1				
France			1		1	
Other countries					5	
CIRCUMSTANCES:						
Served in Spanish Army					28	
Served in Spanish Police					44	4
Served in Fire Department			1	3	31	
Served in Cuban Army	1	13	43	28	162	33
Other vocations		2	2	15	547	39

APPENDIX "K."

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF POLICE.

HAVANA, CUBA.

Havana, November 5, 1900.

The Adjutant General,

Department of Cuba,

Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Military Governor, the enclosed letter from Dr. Antonio González Pérez, Judge of the First Correctional Court of Havana, in which he states that as the Correctional Courts are now constituted he has no power to punish vagrancy, and in connection with that letter I enclose a brief project for a law covering this subject.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Captain 2nd U. S. Artillery,

Supervisor of Police.

CORRECTIONAL COURT, FIRST DISTRICT.

Havana, October 16, 1901.

Major Louis V. Caziarc,

Supervisor of Police,

Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

It is with great frequency that offenders on the charge of vagrancy are brought before this court, and in consideration that there is no provision in the law for the punishment of this offense, I respectfully call your attention to the matter, with the view of avoiding useless work, as this court will necessarily have to acquit the accused parties as long as some modification should not be introduced into the laws in force.

Very respectfully,

DR. ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ PÈREZ.

Judge.

APPENDIX "K."—(CONTINUED).

PROJECT FOR A LAW OF VAGRANCY.

The Correctional Courts are hereby given jurisdiction with power to try and punish as "faltas," the following cases of vagrancy:

1. A person may be condemned for *vagrancy* who, having arrived at years of discretion and being able of body to work, and not having an estate or other visible means by which to maintain himself, neglects or refuses so to do, but lives idly, or roams from place to place begging, or leads a dissolute, disorderly or vagrant life.

2. A person may be condemned for *vagrancy* who is found living without lawful employment and without visible means of support; a person trespassing upon private premises; a person found begging; a person gambling or keeping gambling devices; a person traveling from place to place for the purpose of gaming; a person carrying burglars' tools; a person who makes use of any subtle craft, means or device, by palmistry, fortune-telling, or otherwise, to deceive or impose upon another person; a person familiarly and intimately associating with thieves and burglars; a person soliciting to or practicing unnatural intercourse between men or between a man and a beast; a male person who lives as a "pimp" with a prostitute, and shares her earnings; a person who is a professional gambler living in idleness; a person who loiters and idles in or about drinking places and houses of prostitution without being engaged in any lawful employment; a person who, in rounds or other revelries by night, shall, without committing a crime, disturb public order (Article 587, Penal Code); a person who shall lightly disturb public order by using means that would naturally produce alarm or disturbance; a person who, being an habitual drunkard, abandons, neglects, or refuses to aid in the support of his family; a person who has contracted an infectious or other disease, in the practice of drunkenness or debauchery, requiring charitable aid to restore him to health; a person wandering abroad and lodging in taverns, groceries, bar-rooms, sheds, stables, barns, docks, and uninhabited buildings, in the parks, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of himself; a person who, having his face painted, discolored, covered, or concealed, or being otherwise disguised, in a manner calculated to prevent his being identified, appears in a road or public highway, or in a park, field, lot, wood or enclosure.

After two or more convictions for vagrancy within one year,

the offenses above named and made punishable as "faltas," shall be classed, and the Correctional Courts are empowered to punish them as "delitos."

The Correctional Courts are empowered to suspend sentence in the above described cases of vagrancy and to set the prisoner at large, on condition that he shall pledge himself, in a manner satisfactory to the court, to go into the country to work.

In the event that such convicted person shall return to the city wherein he was convicted, within two years of the date of his conviction, and without the formal consent of the police authorities, he shall be liable to arrest and double the amount of punishment adjudged by the court and suspended at the time of his conviction.

After a third conviction for vagrancy within two years, the Judges of the Correctional Courts may certify the cases to the Judges of Instruction of the District within which the offense has been committed, for prosecution under the penal code, and if convicted, the accused may be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred ($500) dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor not to exceed two years.

APPENDIX "K."—(CONTINUED.)

DESERTERS.

NAME.	REG'T AND CO.	DATE OF ARREST.	PLACE OF ARREST.
F. D. Adams	17th Co. C. A.	May 10, 1901	Matanzas.
O. C. Eastman	7th Cav	May 19, 1991	Sta. Clara.
P. C. Stearns	17th Co. C. A	May 23, 1901	Havana.
Z. H. Danforth	10th Inf.	Sept. 26, 1901	Regla.
F. W. Church	2d Art'y	Jany. 18, 1901	Havana.
Jas. Wiltshire	7th Cav	Jany. 14, 1901	Bejucal.
Gustavo Pravo	7th Cav	Jany. 2, 1901	Havana.
Howard Baughers	10th Inf.	Jany. 14, 1901	Havana.
Patrick W. Desmond	8th Inf.	Jany. 28, 1901	Havana.
Edward Sullivan	2d Cav.	Sept. 14, 1900	Regla.
John C. McKenna	2d Cav.	Sept. 20, 1900	Havana.
Chas. Murphy	2d Cav. Band	Sept. 14, 1900	Regla.
G. J. Bearfoot	2d Cav	Sept. 14, 1900	Havana.
James McKinnon	7th Cav	Jany. 18, 1901	Havana.
Robert Hartsell	7th Cav	May 15, 1901	Matanzas.
Arthur L. Jones	22d Co. C. A	April 29, 1901	Havana.
Clarence New	2d Art.	Jany. 14, 1901	Bejucal.
Frank L. Tucker	2d Art.	Jany. 14, 1901	Bejucal.
E. D. Bray	24th Co., C. A	May 8, 1901	Matanzas.
Frank Headel	2d Cav.	Oct. 24, 1900	Havana.
Geo. Hawlett	2d Cav.	Oct. 10, 1900	Havana.
Frank W. Sweeney	2d Inf.	Sept. 3, 1900	Havana.
James Stapleton	2d Art.	Oct. 5, 1900	Havana.
James T. Roberts	7th Cav.	Sept. 18, 1900	Havana.
Shepherd Harris	7th Cav.	July 26, 1900	Havana.
John L. Waldron	2d Cav.	Sep. 14, 1900	Regla.
Fred'k Raiche	Trp. G. 7th Cav.	Feb. 11, 1901	Havana.
Eug. F. Grogan	Trp. K. 7th Cav.	Feb. 5, 1901	Havana.
Isr. J. Mazerall	Trp. I. 7th Cav.	Feb. 4, 1901	Havana.
Edward W. Bentley	Trp. A. 7th Cav.	Feb. 21, 1901	Havana.

ESCAPED PRISONERS ARRESTED.

NAME.	POST.	ARREST.		
		DATE.	PLACE.	BY WHOM.
E. R. Cummins	San Severino Bks.	Oct. 16, 1900.	Havana	Det. Bu.
M. Breaman	Columbia Bks.	Nov. 13, 1900.	Cerro	Rur. Grd.
Chas. Riley	2d Cavalry	Nov. 22, 1900.	Havana	Hav. Pol.
Ed. Shaughnessey.	Columbia Bks.	Nov. 22, 1900.	Vedado	Hav. Pol.
Jno. P. Fogerty	Cabaña Bks.	Feb. 6, 1901	Vedado	Det. Bu.

APPENDIX "L."

SECRET SERVICE, POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF HAVANA.

Havana, Cuba, June 30, 1901.

Major Louis V. Caziarc,

Artillery Corps and Asst.

Adjutant General, U. S. A.,

Supervisor of Police, Havana.

MAJOR:

I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the work accomplished by the Havana Detective Bureau from January 1st to June 30th, 1901, inclusive.

On October 17th, 1900, I was placed in immediate charge of the personnel of the Bureau as its Deputy Chief.

The Detective Bureau has been an efficient agency in the realization of a better administration of Justice and holding down of crime in the community, having in a large number of cases of note successfully investigated crimes committed and apprehended their perpetrators, and recovered property of considerable value, which should have remained unaccomplished had it not been for the activity and zeal of its agents. It has also been a most potent factor in the apprehension and delivery to the Military Authorities of large numbers of deserters from the service of the United States Army in Cuba.

While it is true that the Detective Bureau has been unsuccessful in the investigation of some few cases of passing interest, as is quite natural in all work of a similar nature, the number of cases of considerable importance in which it has attained unquestionable success, leaves a flattering balance in its favor, and in recognition of the valuable services which it has rendered, principally in the detection of capital crime, the Bureau has received on several occasions letters of unstinted praise from some of the highest judicial authorities of this Province.

Although quite a number of such cases are deserving of special mention, only a few will be cited, viz.:

Solely through the efforts of the Bureau, Lack or Loys Darrell, a deserting sergeant from the United States Army, accused of the cold-blooded murder of a fellow soldier at Pinar del Rio, was located and apprehended at Byrl, Portuguese South Africa, after his track had been twice lost. After the usual process of

extradition had been gone through, one man was sent by the Bureau to South Africa for the purpose of receiving the prisoner from the Portuguese authorities and bringing him back to Cuba for trial. Despite the long and tedious voyage of more than 20,000 miles, which would almost invariably be undertaken by two or more men under similar circumstances, at a much increased expense, the mission was accomplished without a hitch.

Then again, two fugitives from justice who had stolen some $13,000 from a Spanish merchant of this city, were located in Mexico by the Detective Bureau of this city, upon whose request the Mexican authorities arrested and imprisoned them and recovered $11,000 of the stolen money. Papers of extradition signed by the President of the United States were given to two agents of this Bureau for fulfillment, for which purpose they have gone to the Mexican capital on two occasions, returning both times with their mission unaccomplished, because of the unusual length of the process of extradition in the Mexican courts and lately because of the recent appeal of the prisoners to what is known in Mexican law as the "Ley de Amparo." The two agents detailed on this mission will be shortly sent back to Mexico to make a third attempt to secure the delivery of the prisoners.

In the month of April of this year one of the handsomest residences in Cuba, the property of a lady of Cuban birth and American citizenship, was completely gutted by fire. Had it not been for the most valuable services rendered by the Bureau many thousands of dollars worth of jewels recovered by its agents should have been lost. This lady has expressed her unreserved appreciation of the services thus rendered her in a letter addressed to me.

A statement showing the value of property recovered by the Bureau during the time reviewed by this report, and the number of services rendered, is given below:

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1.—	$ 1,283.50	$ 1,771.00	$ 568.00	$ 21,668.45	$ 848.10	$519
2.—	136	115	179	195	196	137

Note: 1.—Value of property recovered.

2.—Number of services rendered.

From the above statement it will be seen that the total value of the property recovered during these six months amounts to $26,658.35, and the total amount of the number of services rendered 958.

Very respectfully submitted, sir,

J. Jerez Varona,

Deputy Chief,

Havana Detective Bureau.

INFORME

DEL

COMANDANTE LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

SUPERVISOR DE POLICIA

Y

PREBOSTE DE LA CIUDAD DE LA HABANA.

1901.

CUARTEL GENERAL DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUBA.

OFICINA DEL SUPERVISOR DE POLICIA

Y PREBOSTE DE LA CIUDAD DE LA HABANA.

Habana, Junio 30 de 1901.

Al Ayudante General.

Departamento de Cuba.

Habana, Cuba.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de presentar el siguiente informe de las oficinas del Supervisor de Policía y Preboste desde primero de Julio de 1900 hasta el 30 de Junio de 1901.

De dichas oficinas estuvo encargado el Comandante W. L. Pitcher, del octavo Regimiento de Infantería de los Estados Unidos, desde Julio 1º hasta el 13, cuando fué sustituído por mí en cumplimiento de la Orden Especial núm. 109, expedida por el Cuartel General del Departamento de Cuba.

CORTE CORRECCIONAL.

Desde el 13 de Julio estuve encargado en mi carácter de Preboste de la corte correccional que había sido establecida al tiempo de la ocupación americana. Habiéndose dictado reglas para el nombramiento de dos Jueces, y habiéndose elegido éstos en las Elecciones Municipales, fueron debidamente puestos en posesión de sus cargos en los primeros días de Agosto. Estos Jueces conocían de todos los hechos que tenían lugar después de las doce de la noche del 31 de Julio, mientras que yo continuaba conociendo de todos los casos anteriores á dicho tiempo.

La primera Corte Correccional vino á reemplazar el Juzgado en el Vivac; el segundo fué instalado en los altos del Cuartel de Dragones. Desde dicha fecha un Juzgado con las oficinas necesarias y locales de arresto han sido concluídos en los bajos del Cuartel de Dragones á donde ha sido trasladada la primera Corte Correccional, del Vivac, hasta que se haya construído un local adecuado en ese edificio.

EL VIVAC.

El Juzgado ha sido ya prácticamente terminado en el Vivac con locales á propósito para el Juez y los empleados y estará listo para ser ocupado el día 31 de Julio. Con respecto á este local fué necesario y conveniente desde el punto de vista de la higiene, hacer reparaciones completas en el edificio, haciendo algún tanto más amplia la galera, estableciendo locales para la guarda de los presos de cierta categoría separándolos de los de peores antecedentes penales.

El piso del patio ha sido completamente renovado en sus cimientos, con paso para carruaje, de pavimento de ladrillo hecho sobre una base de cemento. Las galerías han sido renovadas con cemento sobre vigas de acero. Se ha construído una nueva entrada para los que tengan negocios con la Corte, y el edificio en esta fecha está ya casi concluído.

El alumbrado es de gas en los cuartos con un arco de luz en el centro del patio. Sería muy conveniente que estas luces fuesen reemplazadas por lámparas incandescentes situadas de manera que estén completamente fuera de las galeras, y en número tal que produzcan una luz difusa suficiente para alumbrar todo el lugar durante la noche. Adoptando ese sistema de alumbrado en las galeras, el gas podrá ser suprimido en beneficio del ambiente. No hay compañía de luz eléctrica que proporcione luz incandescente después de la una de la noche, pero siempre que pueda ponerse una corriente eléctrica, se recomienda que se coloquen luces incandescentes, según se ha sugerido.

CASTILLO DE ATARÉS.

Los prisioneros de la Corte Correccional son enviados á cumplir sus sentencias en el Castillo de Atarés. Esta antigua fortaleza carecía por completo de condiciones higiénicas. Las galeras consistían de casamatas que solo recibían luz por la puerta y por una pequeña ranura en el muro exterior. Para obtener la ventilación necesaria en estas galeras se han hecho grandes aberturas en la cúspide de los arcos. Estos están cubiertos por claraboyas y tragaluces que sirven para el cambio de aire conservándolo puro y sano. Además de estos cambios para la ventilación, otros han sido hechos para fines sanitarios como la colocación de baños é inodoros en lugares adecuados y accesibles desde las diferentes galeras. Cuarteles nuevos para los guardias han sido fabricados cerca de la entrada á los terrenos, y una bomba de Ryder-Ericsson ha sido colocada allí para abastecer un tanque de cinco mil galones que ha sido construido de cimento en lo alto del castillo. Los cuarteles y la casa de la bomba y los cambios en la obra de mampostería están ya al concluirse. Los contratistas se han descuidado en la entrega de las rejas de hierro. Tan pronto como este hierro haya sido colocado, los trabajos quedarán probablemente concluidos para el 31 de Julio.

Una parte de los terrenos cercanos á Atarés han sido arrenda-

dos por la Hacienda, pero en virtud de peticiones hechas, estos arrendamientos han terminado. El Ingeniero Jefe ha sido instado á que prepare nuevos planos para que los terrenos sean permanentemente mejorados y para los trabajos que en lo sucesivo hagan los presos sean en beneficio de la realización de esos planos.

Para el mejoramiento de las condiciones sanitarias y para impedir la propagación de la fiebre amarilla por los mosquitos, se ha aumentado el agua corriente por los declives, arrancando la yerba de los canales, trabajo hecho en parte por los presos.

PRESOS NO INMUNES.

Tanto en el Vivac como en Atarés y en los precintos aquellas personas que no son inmunes han sido encerradas aparte de los demás presos, tanto como lo han permitido las circunstancias. Y me complazco en decir que en ninguno de estos lugares se ha presentado un caso de fiebre amarilla durante el año transcurrido.

POLICÍA DE LA HABANA.

La Policía de la Habana, aunque sólo cuenta poco más de dos años de establecida, ha llegado á formar un Cuerpo bien organizado. Entre sus oficiales se cuenta un número considerable de personas bien nacidas y de educación, y lo mismo puede decirse de los sargentos. Siempre he observado la más extricta obediencia en los oficiales á las órdenes recibidas, y han correspondido siempre á cualquier indicación de mejoramiento.

Casi todos ellos se sienten orgullosos de cumplir con sus obligaciones y tratan de evitar las quejas referentes á su conducta. Lo mismo que en las otras ciudades, el público comenta libremente las atribuciones y actos de la Policía. Cuando dichos comentarios han sido desfavorables, algunas veces han sido justificados y las más de las veces injustos. Las quejas presentadas contra los individuos miembros de la fuerza, han sido cuidadosa y detenidamente investigadas, y cuando han resultado justas, el necesario correctivo disciplinario ha sido impuesto.

Durante el año transcurrido, las exigencias requeridas de la fuerza en lo moral, han sido de cierta manera de las más rigurosas. Tan pronto como se instaló el primer Gobierno de la ciudad por elección, se hicieron esfuerzos, por espíritu de partido, con el objeto de desmoralizar la fuerza. Muchos de los miembros fueron amenazados de ser declarados cesantes y rumores fueron propagados con insistencia por los políticos, de que se proponía llenar las plazas vacantes con hombres cuyos antecedentes los inhabilitaban para desempeñar cargos públicos de honor y confianza. Algunos de los Oficiales más meritorios y subalternos fueron escogidos para ser declarados cesantes por los agitadores políticos. Los rumores que sucedieron á la llamada para la segunda elección municipal en Junio de este año, fueron aun más inconvenientes y desmoralizadores que para las primeras. Si no hubiera si-

do por el apoyo que prestó el Gobierno Militar, grandes daños habrían sido el resultado de estas agitaciones.

SERVICIO CIVIL.

En los primeros tiempos de mi administración adquirí el convencimiento de que la policía debe ser colocada sobre las bases del Servicio Civil. A fines de Septiembre propuse al Gobernador Militar un proyecto con este fin, y más tarde, en Mayo, otro completo y perfeccionado. (Véanse los Apéndices A y B.)

Con algunas modificaciones estas reglas fueron puestas en vigor según la Orden Civil número 156 del 11 de Junio de 1901. Estas se refieren por completo á nombramientos, ascensos y cesantías. Para llevar éstas á efecto, reglamentos según los cuales debían regirse las Juntas de Examinadores y aquellos que obraban de acuerdo con sus recomendaciones, fueron preparados, y ahora se hallan sometidos á la consideración del Gobernador Militar. (Apéndice C.)

EL CUERPO DE POLICÍA.

Los sueldos del Cuerpo no están en relación con los servicios prestados. Debido á ésto, y á los desmoralizadores rumores á que se ha hecho referencia, las cesantías debidas á renuncias han sido excesivas, como se verá al hacer una comparación de los informes que contiene el Apéndice D.

Como aliciente para tener hombres competentes y experimentados en la fuerza, se ha formado una nueva nómina aumentando el haber de los Vigilantes de $50 á $55; el de Sargento de $60 á $70; el de Teniente de $82 á $90 y el de Capitán de $105 á $115. Además de esta compensación, un aumento de cinco por ciento de la paga usual, ha sido propuesta para aquellos hombres que hayan prestado dos años completos de buenos servicios.

Un detenido estudio del número de hombres necesarios ha motivado la preparación de un nuevo presupuesto para el entrante año económico en el que uno de los cambios principales que se hacen es la reducción del número de vigilantes de 991 á 650, y en el de policía urbana montada de 260 á 220. A pesar de la diferencia referida en el párrafo que precede, esta reducción ha producido un ahorro anual sobre la cantidad de $177,721 que importó el servicio de policía. Este particular será perfectamente comprendido al consultar el cuadro presentado en el Apéndice "E."

OFICIALES Y MIEMBROS DE LA FUERZA.

De las investigaciones hechas de las quejas formuladas contra Oficiales é individuos de la fuerza por inmoralidad durante el año pasado, muchos casos han sido ciertos, no que el grado de moralidad sea menor que el de otros hombres de su clase, pero son de los que no favorecen á los Oficiales é individuos de la policía. Se espera que al implantarse las reglas del Servicio

Civil respecto al ascenso y cesantía, mejorarán grandemente estas condiciones. Si llegan á ponerse en fuerza en su totalidad, aquellos miembros de la fuerza que frecuentan mala compañía y lugares á que asisten personas inmorales, desaparecerán gradualmente por medio de las cesantías.

PRECINTOS DE POLICIA.

Los edificios ocupados por los precintos de policía se hallan sólo en condiciones regulares. No hay uno que pueda considerarse como un precinto á la moderna. Los dormitorios destinados á la policía son en la mayor parte de los casos inadecuados y malamente ventilados, y en más de la mitad de ellos la instalación de inodoros y cuartos de baño son sumamente antihigiénicos. Sólo hay un precinto que cuenta con aparatos gimnásticos. Estos edificios deben ponerse en condiciones propias á la mayor brevedad. Como la mitad de ellos es propiedad pública.

HABERES DE LA FUERZA.

Las condiciones del Tesoro Municipal se ha encontrado en tales condiciones durante varios de estos últimos meses, que el pago de la fuerza de policía ha sido indebidamente demorado. Tales demoras ocasionan grandes privaciones en algunos casos de que he tenido conocimiento de verdadero sufrimiento. Es necesario tomar las medidas necesarias para que la fuerza sea pagada puntualmente al fin de cada mes ó durante los tres primeros días del mes siguiente.

ALARMAS ELÉCTRICAS Y CAJAS DE AVISOS.

Al principio del año sólo un precinto en esta Ciudad tenía una alarma eléctrica de policía y una caja de señales, y esto por vía de ensayo. Desde esta fecha, cinco precintos más han sido provistos de dichas mejoras. Es principalmente debido á la adopción de este sistema, que ha sido posible la reducción de la fuerza á que nos hemos referido.

REGLAMENTO DE INCENDIO.

Los reglamentos que rigen respecto al servicio de policía en los incendios son deficientes; ya sea en lo que al mando se refiere ó á la asignación de obligaciones. En Mayo 14, presenté un proyecto de Reglamento el que, según he sido informado aún no se le ha tenido en cuenta. (Apéndice "F").

Se ha tratado de proveer de teléfonos portátiles para las comunicaciones de policía durante los incendios por medio del sistema general de teléfonos con los varios precintos y los retenes de policía. Este proyecto también interesa un aviso á la Compañía general telefónica para que los partes de la policía durante los fuegos tengan la preferencia sobre aquellos referentes á asuntos comerciales.

Dos incendios desastrosos tuvieron lugar el año pasado en talleres de maderas anexos á otros edificios. Una inspección de los aparatos de incendios demostró que la manguera que tenía el departamento de incendios era completamente inútil y fué recomendado que se le proporcionara nuevo material. Esta manguera ha sido provista.

También ha sido recomendado que en aquellos lugares donde se permite que continuen los talleres de maderas anexos á otras propiedades, se provean éstos de aparatos de incendio suficientes para dominar cualquiera incendio que ocurra en ellos antes que se propague mucho hasta que lleguen los bomberos.

Como que existen dos organizaciones ó departamentos de incendio comparativamente independientes, el día 14 de Mayo se propuso la formación de nuevos distritos en la ciudad, de manera que á la primera señal de fuego respondiera una ú otra compañía. Aun no se me ha comunicado la resolución que á este asunto haya cabido. Apéndice "F."

MORIBUNDOS Y HERIDOS.

Alguna confusión existe respecto al auxilio que debe prestar la policía á los moribundos ó heridos ó personas aparentemente muertas. El día quince de Diciembre el particular fué referido al Gobernador Militar, y desde entonces, el 17 de Enero se dieron instrucciones por el Secretario de Justicia, en una Circular dirigida á los Jueces, que ampliamente resuelven dicho asunto. Se incluyen copias de la correspondencia y de la Circular del Secretario de Justicia. Apéndice "H."

CASAS DE EMPEÑO.

Las transacciones que se realizan en estas casas no están ahora suficientemente reglamentadas. De acuerdo con una ley general de la Isla, puede cobrarse cualquier interés que las partes determinen, y en un caso de que se tuvo noticia durante el año último un tribunal confirmó en su sentencia una deuda con el interés de doscientos ochenta por ciento anual. Si no se estipula ningún interés entre las partes, el tribunal tan solo puede condenar á pagar el seis por ciento. Los dueños de casas de empeño cobran siempre un interés crecido. Parece, sin embargo que debiera ser determinado por una ley y con este fin se presentó un proyecto para una nueva ley sobre la materia. El tipo del interés señalado allí parece suficiente y se especifica claramente. Apéndice "I."

Hay gran número de casas en la Habana que realizan este negocio bajo la denominación de "compras y ventas." Estas casas son en realidad casas de empeño. El proyecto de que se ha hecho referencia incluye á todos estos negociantes en las prohibiciones de la ley propuesta.

Los informes que se dan actualmente por los empeñistas, son tan defectuosos, que no suministran auxilio alguno para la identificación de los efectos robados, vendidos ó empeñados. Un nue-

vo formulario, si fuese honradamente hecho para garantir dicha identificación, fue presentada en relación con este proyecto. (Apéndice J.)

UNIFORMES DE LA POLICÍA.

Ahora se provee la policía de dos uniformes, uno azul obscuro para invierno y otro claro de hilo con galones blancos para el verano. Parece ser el deseo general de la fuerza tener sólo un uniforme para todo el año. De todos los géneros examinados, se ha visto que la "Mezclilla" es el mejor, y una muestra hecha de este material con galones azul obscuro y blanco ha sido recientemente propuesta á la aprobación, y en la actualidad se está estudiando. El uniforme resultará mucho más económico que los otros dos, porque se ahorrará el lavado, que ahora es una pesada carga para los individuos de la fuerza.

El uniforme de este verano es sin duda más bonito que el que ahora se propone. El nuevo, sin embargo, es tal vez el más adaptable para su uso en verano y en invierno y está basado en su utilidad, con adornos que lo haga visible y presentable.

El "mackintosh" azul obscuro que ahora usa como impermeable, es costoso, y la calidad generalmente adquirida, no tiene ni un color uniforme ni tampoco es suficientemente impermeable para resguardar de las lluvias tropicales á que están expuestos los miembros de la fuerza.

Una capa con botones metálicos, como la que ha sido últimamente adoptada por el ejército, ha sido recomendada en lugar de dicho "mackintosh" en la creencia de que será más eficaz y hará el uniforme más barato. Para la Policía montada, una capa, modelo del ejercito, ha sido recomendada en lugar del "mackintosh".

LAS CORTES Y LA POLICÍA.

Los defectos más graves que se han observado en la aplicación de las leyes criminales son los que se deben á la falta de las Cortes en apreciar el principio fundamental que las leyes se han hecho para proteger á los inocentes y para castigar á los delincuentes. Las cortes están demasiado inclinadas á creer que no corresponde en absoluto á la Policía el determinar si una queja emana de un orígen responsable ó irresponsable y que siempre que se presenta una queja contra cualquier persona, por otra, ha de ser presentada á las Cortes para ser resuelta. Estos procedimientos judiciales obligan á la policía á hacer arrestos en virtud de quejas de personas irresponsables ó de aquellas que proceden sólo de malicia ó por móviles indignos. Aun cuando las funciones judiciales no deben encomendarse á la Policía, debiera concedérsele más latitud en hacer arrestos. Personas inocentes y respetables no están protegidas por la Ley cuando son llevadas á los precintos de Policía y sometidas á la institución de procedimientos criminales contra ellos iniciados en virtud de quejas frívolas y maliciosas hechas por personas que la policía sabe que no merecen crédito, y que sólo obran movidos por las pasiones ó la malicia.

En algunos de estos casos, personas de la más alta respetabilidad que se encuentran implicadas en cualquier hecho debido al descuido de otros, se hallan en las manos de la Policía debido á una queja dada por la persona, causa del accidente que trata de protejerse contra un procesamiento por medio de una queja contra el otro.

Este estado de cosas no requiere modificación alguna de la ley, pero sí discreción en su aplicación. Es difícil explicarlo á no ser en términos generales, según los contiene la adjunta relación. Y esto sólo puede subsanarse por medio de mayor harmonía entre los Jueces y la Policía.

Mis observaciones respecto al curso de causas criminales en la Habana ha demostrado una falta lamentable de cooperación entre los Fiscales y la policía. La ley parece exigir que los Fiscales, como en otros países, sigan la causa desde su inicio hasta su conclusión; pero, exceptuando algunos casos de que he tenido noticia, la policia y el servicio secreto se han visto privados de esta importante ayuda en la instrucción de las causas. Las acusaciones se dejan para que sean preparadas por la policía que hizo el arresto después de haber sido referido á los Jueces. Dirígense peticiones á la Policía Secreta y á la Policía, por escrito, solicitando el arresto de cualquier persona ó para recuperar alguna propiedad. Estas peticiones se hacen en términos tan generales y á menudo en una fecha tan retardada del suceso que el resultado inevitable en gran número de casos es la falta de cumplimiento de aquello que las Cortes desean. El día 22 de Junio supliqué al Gobernador Militar que prestase atención á este punto, pero aun no he notado mejora alguna en las condiciones. Es un hecho que algunos casos de importancia ó de dudas sólo pueden someterse á un juicio satisfactorio cuando los que conocen de ellos trabajan de acuerdo con la Policía informándoles respecto á aquellos requisitos que aun falten para completar el caso. Respetuosamente recomiendo para que se conozca mejor la ley de policía que se celebre una conferencia semanal durante diez semanas en invierno, por abogados de reputación que hayan sido escrupulosamente elegidos por el Secretario de Justicia ó el Alcalde de la Habana á los oficiales del cuerpo de Policía con respecto á los deberes y obligaciones de la Policía en la aplicación de las leyes civiles y criminales. Debe exigirse á los oficiales que tomen notas de estas conferencias, deben ser examinados con respecto á ellas y exigírseles que transmitan la información los individuos del prescinto ó prescintos durante la semana siguiente después de cada conferencia.

INFORMES DE LA POLICÍA.

Los informes mensuales de la Policía han sido completamente revisados. En el Apéndice "J" se encontrará una relación completa de los trabajos de la Policía durante el año.

MATERIAL DEL CUERPO DE POLICÍA.

Durante el año último el Ayuntamiento no ha suministrado con prontitud muchos artículos de necesidad para la policía. En un período de transición donde se están realizando mejoras como

en el Vivac, en Atarés, en Dragones y en los distintos prescintos, unos cuantos efectos que se necesitan para el sostenimiento de las propiedades mejoradas debieran ser prontamente provistos por el Ayuntamiento, pero siento decir que estos han causado con frecuencia grandes obstáculos. El Ayuntamiento recibió de los Estados Unidos los revólvers, fundas y cartuchos necesarios para el uso de la Policía y su organización. Aun cuando se han hecho esfuerzos repetidos durante el año para obtener el pago, ninguno se ha hecho todavía. Se promete ahora que la cantidad necesaria se incluirá en el próximo presupuesto.

LA VAGANCIA.

El número de vagos en esta ciudad es muy grande y la vagancia suministra una gran proporción de las personas acusadas de todas clases de delitos menores y de faltas. No existe ninguna ley adecuada en la Isla sobre este punto. El cinco de Noviembre presentáronse propuestas al Gobierno Militar con respeto á esta ley y tengo entendido que se ha adelantado algo en la misma aun cuando todavia no ha sido promulgada.

Se incluye una copia de lo propuesto. (Apendice K.)

EL PREBOSTE.

Sus deberes han sido pocos durante el año. No han ocurrido dificultades que necesitáran la reunión de ningun número considerble de las reservas de policia, y no ha sido necesario recurrir á las tropas acuarteladas en los alredores de la Habana. Se ha hecho un número insignificante de arrestos de persona relacionadas con el ejército de los cuales casos ha conocido el Gobieno Militar. Un número considerable de arrestos de desertores y prisioneros militares escapados ha sido hecho como se demuestra en el Apendice «L.» Unos cuantos animales y un poco de propiedad de los Estados Unidos han sido recuperadas. Estos informes están detallados con mayor amplitud en los de la oficina de la Secreta.

OFICINAS DE LA SECRETA.

Parte de los deberes del Supervisor de Policia consiste en que quede inmediatamente á cargo del Servicio Secreto. La suma de los servicios prestados por esa oficina se relaciona en el adjunto Apéndice (Apendice M.)

Soy de Vd. respetuosamente, su humilde servidor. Finmado. (Luis V. Caziarc.) Comandante de Artillería, y Ayudante General Auxiliar del Ejercito de los Estados Unidos, Sepervisor de Policia y Preboste.

APENDICE "A."

JEFATURA DEL SUPERVISOR DE POLICIA.

HABANA, CUBA.

Septiembre, 22 de 1901.

Al Ayudante General,
Departamento de Cuba.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de informarle, que encuentro un sentimiento de incertidumbre entre los miembros del Cuerpo de Policía, tanto por parte de la Oficialidad como de los Vigilantes, en lo que se refiere á la estabilidad de sus respectivas plazas.

Esto me induce á proponerle lo siguiente:

Que los nombramientos y ascensos en el Cuerpo de Policía se rijan por los preceptos de la Ley de empleados; que los Vigilantes del Cuerpo sean divididos en dos clases, la cuarta de dicho Cuerpo ingresará en una clase de más categoría, la cual será conocida por la primera clase; quedando los restantes individuos del Cuerpo como de segunda clase; los de primera clase percibirán más sueldo que los de segunda, los cuales recibirán los mismos haberes que en la actualidad; que en la primera clase sólo podrán ingresar aquellos que pasen los exámenes dispuestos para el efecto, apoyados por documentos que acrediten su buena conducta y aptitud; que todos los ascensos á Sargentos se hagan de los individuos que componen esta clase, y por oposición, en la cual tomarán parte los veinte Vigilantes de primera clase más antiguos en el Cuerpo; que las vacantes que vayan ocurriendo en esta clase, sean ocupadas por los de segunda clase, por oposición, teniéndose en cuenta la constancia de sus aptitudes; que todos los demás ascensos se hagan del grado inferior que siga, á propuesta de una Junta, por oposición y de acuerdo con sus hojas de servicio. y en los casos en que los aspirantes reunan las mismas condiciones, se les dará la preferencia á los que lleven más tiempo de servicio; que las destituciones de Cuerpo se harán por actos que ataquen á la moral y después que hayan sido juzgados por los Tribunales, y se reciba el dictamen de la Junta de Examinadores; que las destituciones por ineptitud, por abuso de autoridad ó por impedimento físico se someterán á análogo dictamen de la Junta de Examinadores; que el sistema de multas y suspensión de empleo, etc., continue como en la actualidad: dichas penas serán impuestas por abandono, mal comportamien-

to, y por infracción del Reglamento de Policía. En cuanto á los que deben constituir la Junta de Examinadores, me atrevo á indicar que en los exámenes de Tenientes para ascenso, la Junta debe ser compuesta de tres Capitanes; para los de Sargentos, para ascenso, de un Capitán y dos Tenientes; para el ingreso de los individuos que forman parte de la segunda clase, en la primera, de dos Capitanes y un Teniente. A las propuestas de dichas Juntas no se les dará curso, sin la aprobación del Jefe de Policía.

Las indicaciones que preceden es sólo la base de los principios fundamentales, para la formación de las Juntas, etc., dejando que éstas se desenvuelvan prácticamente, y se mejoren de tiempo en tiempo según lo aconseje la experiencia.

De Vd. respetuosamente,

(Firmado) Louis V. Caziarc,

Capitán del 2º de Artillería de los E. U.

Supervisor de Policía.

APENDICE "B."

JEFATURA DEL SUPERVISOR DE POLICIA.

HABANA, CUBA.

Mayo, 19 de 1901.

Al Ayudante General,

Departamento de Cuba.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de presentarle un proyecto de ley con las reglas referentes á los nombramientos, ascensos, y destituciones del Cuerpo de Policía de la Ciudad de la Habana. Consideré al principio que esas reglas podían ser aplicadas á otras ciudades de la Isla por medio de una ley general. Sin embargo, no poseo informes que me den á conocer el vigor de la policía de otras Ciudades. Las Juntas constituídas en la Habana no podían serlo en otras Ciudades donde no existe el número de Capitanes y de Tenientes que se necesitan.

Se observará que he tratado de todos los puntos que se refieren al ascenso en el Cuerpo de Policía, excepto que no he tratado de la constitución de una Junta para el exámen de los que aspiren á hacer nombrados Jefe Auxiliar ó Jefe del Cuerpo. La razón de esta es obvia. No existen Oficiales de alta graduación con los cuales se pueda constituir dichas Juntas, y estimo que por ahora será mejor anunciar solamente que estas vacantes deberán ser llenadas con indivíduos del Cuerpo y por el Gobernador Militar, de acuerdo con el espíritu de estos Reglamentos.

Tampoco se ha dictado regla alguna en el articulo III que trate de la destitución del Jefe de Policía ó del Jefe Auxiliar, puesto que las facultades para hacer destituciones así como nombramientos residen por completo en el Gobernador Militar en quien creo es mejor permanezcan.

El Cuerpo de Policía ha sido tan atacado durante el último año por las amenazas de los políticos y otros, que espero ser perdonado al insistir en que se considere, á la mayor brevedad este punto. La Policía constituye hoy una verdadera organización y actualmente en estos tiempo de transición se compone el Cuerpo de un número de Oficiales y subalternos pertenecientes á una clase mas superior á aquella de que se compone generalmente el

Cuerpo de Policía de otras Ciudades. Creo altamente conveniente que hombres de buena conducta deberían ser alentados para que permanezcan en el Cuerpo en virtud de las garantías que por este Reglamento se les concede y por la seguridad que se les dá que siempre que ocurran vacantes de las categorías superiores serán llenadas con los Oficiales y subalternos del mismo Cuerpo que reunan las mejores aptitudes.

Respetuosamente,

(firmado) Louis V. Caziarc,

Capitán del 2º de Artillería de los E. U.

Supervisor de Policía.

JEFATURA DEL SUPERVISOR DE POLICIA.

Havana, Cuba.

REGLAMENTO DEL SERVICIO CIVIL.

Los nombramientos, ascensos y separaciones del cuerpo de Policía se harán con sujeción á las instrucciones siguientes:

I. Todo nombramiento se hará para cubrir la vacante que resulte en el grado más inferior.

II. Toda vacante en grado superior al más inferior se cubrirá ascendiendo al individuo que haya servido por más tiempo en propiedad el grado inferior inmediato, siempre que haya sido aprobado en exámen que sufrirá á ese efecto.

III. Excepto en casos de dimisión, á nadie se declarará cesante sino por mala conducta é ineptitud. En tales casos los cargos serán debidamente formulados y cuidadosamente investigados por el Jefe de Policía, cuyo dictamen en cada caso será por escrito, y la destitución será definitiva si el Supervisor de Policía lo apoya y el Alcalde lo aprueba.

IV. Exámenes.

1. *Para el ingreso en el Cuerpo.*

El Tribunal se compondrá de dos Capitanes y un Teniente.

El aspirante deberá saber leer y escribir en español, propiamente, y en aritmética deberá saber sumar, restar, multiplicar y dividir; no deberá haber sido declarado reo de delito infamante; deberá medir por lo menos, cinco pies siete pulgadas de altura, sin calzado; no pesará menos de ciento treinta y cinco libras, avoirdupois, desnudo; debiendo medir su pecho, por lo menos, treinta y cuatro pulgadas; no deberá ser menor de veinte años ni mayor de treinta; gozará de buena salud, y estará en perfectas condiciones corporales y mentales; y deberá hacer constar, por medio de recomendaciones escritas, por lo menos de tres ciudadanos de reputación y conocidos, que es hombre de moralidad y buenas costumbres.

El Tribunal se valdrá de cuantos medios estén á su alcance para obtener informes fidedignos respecto al carácter, costumbres, aptitudes y relaciones del aspirante á ingresar en el Cuerpo de Policía, antes de recomendar el nombramiento; los informes desfavorables al aspirante no serán divulgados con perjuicio de la reputación de éste.

2. *Para ascensos de segundo á primer vigilante:*

El tribunal se compondrá de dos Capitanes y un Teniente. Además de gaber sido aprobado en el exámen de admisión, el vigilante deberá conocer perfectamente los reglamentos é instrucciones del Departamento, las órdenes Generales vigentes, las Ordenanzas Municipales, y tener antecedentes satisfactorios de buena conducta y eficiencia como policía en el servicio.

3. *Para ascensos de primer vigilante á sargento:*

El tribunal se compondrá de un Capitán y dos Tenientes. El aspirante demostrará tener un conocimiento completo de la obra del Dr. Segura Cabrera, titulada "Policía Judicial," y tener una escritura clara y correcta; también demostrará que sabe redactar un acta, y hacer propiamente los asientos en el Libro Borrador de la Estación; deberá someterse á un exámen físico para demóstrar que disfruta de buena salud, y que está en buenas condiciones físicas y mentales; y según sus antecedentes en el Cuerpo de Policía, patentizará que es hombre de moralidad, de buenas costumbres, que no frecuenta malas compañías y es apto para el desempeño del cargo de sargento.

4. *Ascenso de Sargento á Teniente:*

El tribunal se compondrá de un Capitán y dos Tenientes. El aspirante demostrará reunir todas las cualidades requeridas para el ascenso de primer Vigilante á Sargento, y además un conocimiento suficiente de las leyes sobre incendios; del Código Penal; de la organización y jurisdicción de los Juzgados Correccionales; de las Ordenes del Gobernador Militar relativas al *Habeas Corpus*, perjurio, incomunicaciones y fianzas, y deberá tener un conocimiento suficiente y facilidad en aritmética, para efectuar el trabajo necesario en una estación de policía para el arreglo de cuentas, tiempo perdido y descuentos que se ordenen.

5. *Ascenso de Teniente á Capitán:*

El tribunal se compondrá de tres Capitanes. El examinando demostrará tener el debido conocimiento del Código Penal; de la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Criminal en lo que se refiere á la Policía; del Código Postal; de la Ley de Reuniones y Asociaciones; del Reglamento de Carruajes y coches; del de casas de vecindad; del referente á las restricciones en la edificación; de los Reglamentos que rigen el Departamento de Beneficencia, y de la sección de higiene. Deberá también demostrar que disfruta buena salud; que se halla en buenas condiciones físicas y mentales; y que por sus antecedentes en el Cuerpo de Policía, es hombre de moralidad, costumbres sanas, buenas compañías, y que de cualquier otro modo reune las condiciones necesarias para el desempeño del cargo de Capitán.

V. Todos los ejercicios se harán por escrito y se presentarán acompañados del informe del Tribunal en cada caso. El tribunal propondrá específicamente si el examinado reúne ó nó las condiciones necesarias para el ingreso ó promoción, según el caso. El miembro más joven del tribunal actuará como Secretario. Los expedientes de exámenes se terminarán con la aprobación del Jefe y del Supervisor de Policía.

APENDICE "C."

INSTRUCCIÓN PARA LOS EXÁMENES DEL SERVICIO CIVIL, CON ARREGLO Á LO DISPUESTO EN LA ORDEN Nº 156, SERIE CORRIENTE, DEL CUARTEL GENERAL.

I.

DE LOS EXAMINADORES.

1. Las Juntas de Examinadores serán constituídas conforme lo preceptúa la Orden Civil Nº 156, serie de 1901, del Cuartel General del Departamento de Cuba.

2. Las Juntas de Examinadores dirijirán los exámenes y apreciarán y anotarán el concepto que les merezcan los examinados.

3. Cada examinador pondrá empeño en que se haga justicia y que no haya componendas ni engaño en los exámenes.

4. Ningún examinador revelará, á no ser que lo consientan los examinados, el resultado de los exámenes.

5. Las quejas que ocurran por injusticia ó falta de equidad por parte de un examinador ó de la Junta de Examinadores, serán dirijidas por escrito al Jefe de Policía, quien obrará como en estricta justicia lo exijiere el caso.

II.

DE LOS EXÁMENES.

6. Los aspirantes deberán presentarse puntualmente en el lugar y á la hora señalados en la cita oficial que se les dé.

7. Tono aspirante se presentará primero con una hoja declaratoria en que escribirá su nombre, edad, domicilio, número para el exámen, etc., después de lo cual la colocará en un sobre que cerrará, y después marcará sus documentos uno á uno con su número de exámen nada mas. No se abrirá el sobre hasta que todos sus documentos hayan sido numerados.

8. Los pliegos de preguntas serán numerados y se distribuirán por el orden de su numeración, dándose cada uno, después del primero, únicamente así que el opositor haya devuelto á los examinadores el último que se le hubiere entregado. Por lo general ningún exámen durará más de cinco horas.

9. El reconocimiento médico se efectuará por uno de los Cirujanos de la Policía y se extenderá en la planilla dispuesta para ese objeto y precederá al reconocimiento por escrito. Si el resultado fuera desfavarable al aspirante, se reunirá la Junta con el facultativo de referencia é inmediatamente planteará la cuestión de inhabilitación. Si el informe es adverso al aspirante, se suspenderá el reconocimiento por escrito y se dará cuenta de ello al Jefe de Policía. Si es favorable, la Junta llevará adelante el examen de aptitudes.

10. El Jefe de Policía facilitará á la Junta el historial de la salud de los aspirantes en el Cuerpo, consignando el número de días descontados por efermedades y el carácter de la dolencia, si fuere conocido. El facultativo y la Junta tendrán en cuenta dicho historial al hacer el reconocimiento médico.

11. El Jefe de Policía también facilitará á la Junta una nota, de orígen oficial, demostrativa de la reputación, costumbres, aptitudes y relaciones personales de los aspirantes; y certificados de los mismos extremos se exijirán á los superiores á cuyas órdenes hayan prestado sus anteriores servicios.

12. Se juzgará la aptitud moral del aspirante por los certificados, y si resultasen desfavorables para el aspirante, se procederá de la misma manera que en el caso de inhabilitación física citada. La Junta no obstante, puede pedirle que procure certificados adicionales acerca de su reputación y de sus servicios por orden y á juicio del Jefe de Policía, para mejor informase; ya de oficio, ya á solicitud del aspirante.

III.

DE LAS NOTAS.

13. Todos los documentos de examen serán revisados por cada uno de los examinadores; y en caso de desavenencia, el promedio de las notas puestas por todos á una pregunta ó en un documento, será la nota definitiva que corresponda á tal pregunta ó documento.

14. Los documentos relativos á cada particular, siempre que sea practicable, serán examinados, confrontados y anotados, antes de examinar los documentos relativos á otro particular.

15. La nota á cada pregunta sobre un particular, se hará por una escala de 100 que representará la competencia total. De la escritura se juzgará por su claridad, uniformidad, correcta forma de letra y corrida ejecución. Al escribir al dictado ó al copiar manuscritos, la omisión, repetición ó equivocación de las palabras, las raspaduras, borrones, y otras señales de descuido, reducirán las notas á menos de 100; y las faltas de ortografía se tendrán en cuenta al poner la nota en los ejercicios de copiar y escribir cartas.

La suma de las notas dividida por el número de preguntas en cada materia, determinará la nota correspondiente al particular.

16. Los siguientes ejemplos ponen de manifiesto el método para determinar lo que corresponde á cada opositor.

EXÁMENES DE.....

(*Para ascender de Vigilante á Vigilante de primera clase.*)

MATERIAS.	Tanto de concepto.	Tanto de validez en la materia.	Producto de la validez y del concepto.
Conducta y aptitud.....	.70	4	2.80
Reglamento del Ramo y Ordenes generales.....	.80	2	1.60
Ordenazas Municipales aplicables á la Policía	.55	2	1.10
Lectura.....	.85	1	.85
Escritura	.60	2	1.20
Ortografía.....	.90	1	.90
Aritmética	.70	4	2.80
		16	11.25 (70

17. Ninguno que se examine para ingreso ó ascenso, tendrá derecho á que se le certifique para ingreso ó ascenso, si su nota de concepto fuese menos del 65 por 100 de su aptitud total.

IV.

DISPOSICIONES GENERALES.

18. Los que soliciten ingreso y los aspirantes á ascenso que dejen de obtener éxito en el examen prevenido, no serán sometidos á nuevo examen hasta que haya transcurrido un año.

19. El aspirante á ascenso que fuese desaprobado por la Junta será suspendido del ascenso, y el que le siga en antigüedad será ascendido en su lugar.

20. Los desaprobados la segunda ocasión, después de un año del primer examen, serán asimismos suspendidos de ascenso ó ingreso por término de tres años al cabo de los cuales podrá examinárseles otra vez.

21. En caso de que cualquiera solicitante ó aspirante cometa una falsedad con el objeto de obtener su examen ó una preferencia, ó incurra en mala fe ó engaño; y en caso de que indicio vehemente se ofrezca á la Junta de Examinadores, de que tal individuo por razón de mala fama ó costumbres, ó de haber cometido algún acto criminal ó vergonzoso, ó de haber sido con razón expulsado del servicio público, no es persona apta para someterla á examen para calificarla ó recomendarla; será el deber de la Junta dar amplia cuenta de ello, á la mayor brevedad posible al Jefe de Policía; y se suspenderá la calificación, concepto ó recomendación que mereciere, hasta tanto no actúe en el particular el Jefe de Policía. En virtud del traslado al Jefe de Policía, después de consultar al Supervisor y al Alcalde, se dará á la Junta de Examinadores, la conveniente aclaración y las órdenes procedentes.

22. Todo documento de solicitud y certificado que lo acompañe quedarán registrados en el despacho del Jefe de Policía; y por ningún motivo ni razón se devolverán los originales á los solicitantes.

V.

Minuta para llevar á cabo la calificación.

INDICACIONES PARA EL EXAMEN DE INGRESO EN LA POLICÍA.

Primer asignatura.

LECTURA.

1º Leer en alta voz, en página impresa, doscientas palabras.
2º Leer en alta voz, en una página claramente escrita, doscientas palabras.

Segunda asignatura.

ESCRITURA.

1º Copiar de un escrito impreso doscientas palabras.
Divídanse los párrafos, obsérvese la ortografía, pónganse las mayúsculas, la puntuación exactamente como en el original. Todas las faltas y equivocaciones se tendrán en cuenta al calificar esta asignatura.
2º Copiar de un manucristo claro cien palabras.
(Se seguirán las mismas reglas que en la copia del impreso).

Tercera asignatura.

ORTOGRAFÍA.

1º Escríbanse y deletréense veinte palabras que dictará el examinador; palabra por palabra, y cada palabra empezando con letra mayúscula.

Cuarta asignatura.

ARITMÉTICA.

1º Sumar, restar, multiplicar y dividir, resolver los cinco problemas en cada parte que se copiará del encerado.

NOTA: Estos problemas no deberán pasar de la columna de mil.

La importancia relativa que ha de darse á cada materia será como sigue:

PARA NOMBRAMIENTO DE INGRESO EN LA FUERZA.

Lectura		1
Escritura		2
Ortografía		1
Aritmética		2
,,	Restar	1
,,	Multiplicar	1
,,	Dividir	1

PARA EL ASCENSO DE VIGILANTE Á VIGILANTE DE PRIMERA.

Buena conducta y aptitud para la Policía	4
Reglamento del Departamento y Ordenes Generales	2
Ordenanzas Municipales aplicables á la Policía	2
Lectura	1
Escritura	2
Ortografía	1
Aritmética: sumar, restar, multiplicar y dividir, en problemas hasta cien mil comprendiendo decimales en dos extremos	4

PARA ASCENDER DE VIGILANTE DE PRIMERA CLASE Á SARGENTO.

Hojas de Servicios en la Policía	8
Policía Judicial, Cabrera	6
Redacción y formación de un acta	4
Llevar el libro borrador de una estación	2

PARA ASCENDER DE SARGENTO Á TENIENTE.

Hojas de Servicios en la Policía	10
Policía Judicial, Cabrera	4
Redacción y formación de un acta	2
Llevar el borrador de una Estación	2
Código Penal	4
Reglamento que señala la jurisdicción de los Tribunales correccionales, fianzas carcelarias é incomunicaciones.	4
Leyes sobre incendio	1
Ley de Habeas Corpus y Ley para el castigo del perjuor	2
Aritmética y cuentas	4

PARA EL ASCENSO DE TENIENTE Á CAPITÁN.

Hojas de Servicio en la Policia	10
Código Penal	4
Diligencias de sumarias	4
Código Postal	2
Ley de reuniones asociaciones	2
Vehículos y coches alquiler	2
Casas de vecindad	2
Construcciones en la vía pública	2
Departamento de beneficencia	1
Sección de higiene	1

VII.

Preparacion de las preguntas.

1º Las preguntas de cada materia deben prepararse por la Junta de Examinadores. Generalmente bastan veinte preguntas para probar el conocimiento del aspipante en cada materia. A cada una de esta preguntas se le pone un número que determina el máximun del valor de la respuesta. Estas cifras serán

mayores ó menores según la reltiva importancia ó sencillez de la pregunta. Debe ajustárselas atendiendo á su valor relativo y á que la suma de sus resltados máximos en cada materia será 100.

2º Cuando se haya agrupado dos ó más materias,—como, 1. —Reglmento que señala la juridicción de los Tribunales Correccionales; 2—Fianzas carcelarias; y 3 «incomunicaciones»—á cada una corresponderá un número proporcional de preguntas, co-mo 6 á la primera, 3 á la segunda y 1 á la terea; y suma de las cifras que á cada pregunta se dé en el máximum asequible será 100.

3º Cada vocal de la Junta califiicará separadamente cada respuesta según el juicio que haya formado de su suficiencia, intelegencia y alcance, y la Junta adoptará para la calificación definitiva de la pregunta el promedio de la sumu de las tres calificaciones.

VIII

MODELOS.

1. DEL RECONOCIENTO MÉDICO

Nombre .....
Fecha de nacimiento.....
Profesión .....
Padece Vd. de algo?.....
Qué enfermedad ha tenido Vd. en estos siete años?.....

El solicitante debe llenar las líneas en blanco.

Ha tenido Vd. várice ó hernia?.....
Ha padecido Vd. de convulsiones?.....
Ha sufrido Vd. alguna fractura ó luxasión? .....
Padece Vd. de hemorroides? .....
Se ha vacunado ultimamente?.. .....
Ha tenido Vd. la flebre amarilla?.....
Ha padecido Vd. de reumatismo?.....

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Exprésese el peso exacto (a). Estatura (b). Medida del pecho (c).	Peso — Libras	Estatura — Pies ..... Pulgadas.....	Respirando..... pulgadas. Aspirándo..... pulgadas.
A. Es el murmurio respiratorio claro y franco en ambos pulmones?			
B. Es la respiración llena, fácil y regular?			
C. Hay algún indicio morboso en los órganos respiratorios ó en sus apéndices?			

A. Es la acción del corazón uniforme, franca y sostenida? B. Son los sonidos y el ritmo regulares y normales? C. Hay algún indicio de lesión en este órgano ó en los vasos sanguíneos?	
A. Está bien la vista? B. Está bien el oido?	
Padece el solicitante de tos, tiene expectoración; dificultad para respirar ó palpitaciones?	
A. Las funciones del cerebro y del sistema nervioso están en condiciones fisiológicas? B. Ha tenido alguna vez afección cerebral ó de la médula?	
Si el solicitante ha sufrido enfermedad ó accidente grave, dígase en su caso terminantemente qué efecto se nota en el corazón, pulmones, riñones ó en otras vísceras abdominales, ó en la piel, los ojos, oidos y otras partes del cuerpo, etc. etc.	
Tiene el solicitante predisposición ya hereditaria, ya adquirida, á alguna enfermedad orgánica, como tísis, escrófulas, reumatismo?	
Hay indicios de tener ó haber tenido sífilis el solicitante?	
Costumbres, uso de estimulantes y tabaco.	

Tiene el aspirante alguna peculiaridad al andar, en su porte, en el semblante, ó señas particulares que lo distingan?

El facultativo se fijará atentamente en el adjunto cuadro que determina la aptitud del solicitante.

Debe de haber una diferencia á lo menos de dos pulgadas entre la respiración forzada y la aspiración llena. Todos los reconocimientos del pecho deben hacerse desnudo el cuerpo, no por encima de la ropa.

La sífilis manifiesta en el solicitante será considerada siempre como justa causa para excluirlo. La obesidad será motivo justo de exclusión.

Anchura mínima del pecho y peso que puede aguantar.

SOLICITANTES.

ESTATURA.		Anchura de pecho.	PESO.
Pies.	Pulgadas.	Pulgadas.	Libras.
5–	7	34	135
5–	8	34	140
5–	9	34.5	145
5–	10	35	150
5–	11	35.5	155
6–	0	36	160
6–	1	36½	165
6–	2	37	170

(a) Al examinar el sentido de la vista, no sólo se tendrá en cuenta el estado general de los órganos; sino que se dará importancia á la presteza y al tino para distinguir colores y distancias. Se probará el oído tambien cuanto á presteza y claridad en distinguir el alcance de los sonidos y el rumbo de donde parten.

OBSERVACIONES.

Yo..... declaro por el presente que he respondido verazmente á las preguntas de ..... que se refieren, por mi persona y mi familia, á mi salud, historia, costumbres y antecedentes; y que soy el indivíduo que corresponde á la filiación descrita en la diligencia de reconocimiento que antecede.

....

CERTIFICADO DEL FACULTATIVO QUE HIZO EL RECONOCIMIENTO.

Por el presente certifico que en el día de hoy he reconocido, minuciosa y detenidamente de acuerdo con las disposiciones que preceden ..... y resulta que está sano de cuerpo..... físicamente apto,..... ..... de constitución robusta, ... tiene buena vista .. .. tiene buen oído, y en mi opinión..... físicamente capacitado para soportar los trabajos y las intemperies y desempeñar los deberes de policía, y que lo que antecede es el resultado verídico del reconocimiento.

Facultativo actuante.

Núm.....del examen.

2. HOJA DECLARATORIA.

Instrucciones: Escríbase el número del examen, que arriba se expresa, en el sobre adjunto así como en el borrador y en cada hoja del examen. No se equivoque este número al copiarlo, porque es el único medio que tiene el que practica el examen para identificar la documentación.

Llénense las casillas en blanco de esta hoja.

Escríbase con tinta todas las respuestas y ejercicios.

No escriba usted su nombre en ninguna otra hoja que ésta.

Colóquese esta hoja en el sobre y ciérresele.

DECLARACIÓN.

Declaro por mi honor que las respuestas á las siguientes preguntas, son verídicas según mi leal saber y entender:

PREGUNTAS.	RESPUESTAS.
1. Cómo se llama Vd? (Su nombre de pila entero, la inicial de su otro nombre ó nombres, si los tiene, y su apellido completo).	
2. Cuál es la fecha exacta de su nacimiento? Exprese el año, el mes y el día.	
3. Dónde nació Vd?	
4. Cuál es el número de su solicitud según su boleta de admisión? Si su boleta no tiene número, ó si no tiene Vd. boleta exprésselo así?	
5. Cuál es su domicilio fijo y desde cuándo lo es?	

6. Cómo se llaman las personas que firmaron los comprobantes de su solicitud? (Los aspirantes á ascenso no es necesario que contesten á esta pregunta.)

7. Consigne la clase de escuela á que ha asistido. (escuela pública, escuela superior, academia, escuela comercial, escuela científica ó profesional, colegio, etc.) Exprese cuánto tiempo fué Vd. alumno de cada una; si recibió grado, y en caso afirmativo qué grados.

Clase de escuela.	Tiempo de asistencia.	¿Octuvo grado?	Grado que obtuvo.

8. Dónde ha residido Vd. y en qué se ha ocupado durante cada uno de los últimos cuatro años?

	Este año.	El año pasado.	El año antepasado.	El año anterior al antepasado.
Lugar de residencia. Ocupación.....				

9. Es ó ha sido Vd. casado?

10. Vive Vd. con una mujer no siendo casado? En la afirmativa, diga desde cuándo.

11. Alguno de su familia ó de sus parientes presta servicio en el Gobierno? En tal caso, exprese quiénes son, qué puesto desempeñan, y en qué ramo del servicio, y exprese el parentesco.

12. Reune Vd. las condiciones físicas que le abonen para sufrir este examen? (Si el solicitante está enfermo debe participarlo al Superior de los examinadores antes de empezar el examen y expresar en la contestación á esta pregunta que así lo ha hecho.)	

Firma.....

(Dirección Postal)

Calle.....

Ciudad.....

Provincia.....

NOTA.—Póngase la firma igual á la puesta en la solicitud. Si la dirección postal dada aquí es diferente á la dada en la solicitud, hágase constar el hecho en nota marginal de la hoja.

Examinado en..... Provincia de ..... hoy día..... de..... de 19.....

3. De las solicitudes escritas.

SERVICIO DE LA POLICÍA DE..... .....

1. La exposición de estas solicitudes se hará bajo juramento ó afirmación y de puño y letra del solicitante.
2. Una aseveración falsa á sabiendas hecha en la exposición. ó encubierta en cualquiera certificado que se acompañe, es causa justa para la exclusión de aptitud para el servicio, ó para que se despida al interesado durante el examen ó después del mismo.
3. Diríjase la solicitud después de redactada al Jefe de Policía de... ....
4. No se admitirán otras recomendaciones ni certificados que los que se mencionan al pié de este modelo.
5. A los solicitantes se les avisará la hora y el lugar del examen. Ellos deben de dar aviso de cualquier cambio de dirección postal, ó de su desistimiento ó imposibilidad de asistir al examen.
6. El dejar de llenar debidamente las casillas en blanco, ó de presentar certificados que sean bastantes, será causa de que se devuelvan las solicitudes para su rectificación. Las solicitudes en que se vea que los solicitantes carecen de las cualidades de edad, salud, etc., que exige la Instrección, serán desestimadas, notificándose á los interesados.
7. A todo el que solicite un puesto en la policía en el cual la aptitud física sea de primera importancia, se le exigirá, antes de ponerlo en la lista de los aptos que pase por el reconomiento facultativo.

PETICIÓN.

Toda pregunta debe ser contestada ó se devolverá el modelo.

Por la presente solicito examen para el Puesto de Vigilante en las fuerzas de Policía de..... ..... , y sufriré el examen reglamentario.

Como parte de mi petición, declaro que las respuestas á las preguntas que siguen son verídicas y de mi puño y letra.

(Firme nombre y apellido).....

1. Es Vd. casado ó soltero?..... ... .
2. Cuál es su domicilio? (Dése el nombre de la población, incluyendo calle y número)..... ....
3. Cuánto tiempo ha sido Vd. vecino de dicha ciudad ó pueblo?..... ... .
4. Cuánto tiempo ha residido Vd. en Cuba? ....
5. Cuál es la fecha de su nacimiento? (Dése el día, mes y año) .. ..
6. Dónde nació Vd. (Dése la ciudad, pueblo y país) .....
7. De qué país Vd?. ....
8. Cuál es el nombre de padre? (Exprésese el nombre esté vivo ó haya fallecido)..... ....
9. Cuál es el nombre de su madre? (Exprése el nombre esté viva ó haya fallecido)..... ....
10. Es Vd. persona de buena reputación moral?..... .....
11. Tiene Vd. la costumbre de tomar bebidas alcohólicas con exceso?.. ....
12. Ha sido Vd. alguna vez condenado por delito contra las leyes de esta ciudad, de este país, ó de otra ciudad ó de otro país? (En caso afirmativo, exprese la fecha y clase de delito)....
13. Goza Vd. de salud?.. .....
14. Tiene Vd. algún impedimento físico ó mental, ó alguna enfermedad de que tenga Vd. conocimiento, que de alguna manera lo inhabilite para el ejercicio de los deberes oficiales del servicio en que quiere Vd. ingresar? (Si tiene algún defecto en la vista, en el oído, en la emisión de la palabra ú otro, expréselo). ....
15. En qué se ocupa Vd. en la actualidad? ....
16. Cuál es el nombre y dirección de la persona con quien trabaja?..... .....
17. En dónde ha vivido Vd., cuál ha sido su ocupación principal y para quien ha trabajado durante cada uno de los últimos cuatro años naturales? (Llene el casillero frente á cada año).

	Vecindad, ciudad ó pueblo y provincia.	Ocupación.	Nombre del principal.
1897			
1898			
1899			
1900			
1901			

18. Ha solicitado alguna vez puesto en el servicio de esta Provincia, ó de alguna otra ciudad en esta Isla? (En caso afirmativo exprese cuándo y dónde)..... ....
....

19. Se le examinado á Vd. alguna vez para el servicio público de alguna provincia ó ciudad? (En caso afiamativo exprese mes y año en dónde y con qué resultado)..... ....

20. Ha estado Vd. alguna vez empleado al servicio de alguna provincia, ciudad ó pueblo? (En caso afirmativo, exprese qué servicio, cuándo, dónde, y si cesó Vd., la fecha, y, si renunció Vd. ó lo dejaron cesante. Si renunció Vd. exprese si había cargos pendientes contra Vd. Si lo dejaron cesante, exprese los motivos de su cesantía..... .....

21. Está su nombre en alguna relacion de solicitudes de aptos para un destino?... ....

22. Ha pertenecido Vd. al servicio militar ó naval de algún pais? (En caso afirmativo, exprese (1) en qué regimiento y compañía, ó en qué barco sirvió y la fecha y tiempo del servicio.
....
y (2) si se le dió de baja honrosamente.....
y (3) si la baja fué por razón de imposibilidad motivada por herida ó enfermedades adquiridas en desempeño del servicio.....

23. En qué escuelas, academias ó colegios se educó Vd? (Exprese el nombre y tiempo del estudio que cursó en cada una).....

24. Ha tenido Vd. práctica ó tiene alguna aptitud especial en teneduría de libros, caligrafía, taquigrafía, escritura de máquina idiomas extranjeros, ó en otras materias, que en su concepto serían útiles en el servicio público?..... .....

Hoy dia..... de 19. ..... compareció personalmente el solicitante que antecede, y prestó juramento de que lo escrito en la solicitud que antecede es de su puño y letra, y que las aseveraciones y respuesta en el mismo contenidas, tanto manuscritas como en letra de molde, son verídicas y conforme á su leal saber y entender.

Ante mí,

SELLO

....
Notario.

DE LOS CERTIFICADOS.

Instrucciones:

(1) No menos de tres ni mas de cinco personas han de certificar respecto de la reputación del solicitante, y el certificado Nº 1 ha de llenarse, puesto que los demás certificados son de referencia al mismo. Es conveniente que uno de los certificados esté autorizado con la firma de un médico.

(2) Deben ser ciudadanos de buena reputación y de concepto en el vecindario á que pertenecen. Si tuviere pariente deberá expresarse en qué grado.

(3) Cada casillero debe llenarse con tanta exactitud cuanta sea posible.

NOTA.—Las personas que firmen los siguientes comprobantes quedan citadas por si pudieran facilitar ulteriores informes respecto de su conocimiento con el solicitante ó para que los certificados se publiquen para conocimiento del público.

1. Yo (que tengo más de veinte y cinco años de edad) he sido vecino de..... ..... durante los.....últimos años. Conozco personalmente á ..... el solicitante antes expresado; y declaro por mi honor lo que sigue:

(1) Que he conocido bien al solicitante desde .....

(2) Que he leido la petición del solicitante y creo que todas las declaraciones que allí hace son verídicas.

(3) Que dicho solicitante por lo que creo y me consta, no padece de ninguna deficencia física ó mental, ó de enfermedad, excepto las que se mencionan en su solicitud, las cuales pudieran incapacitarle para el servicio en que pretentede entrar.

(4) Que dicho solicitante por lo que me consta es de buena reputación y de capacidad y tiene buen nombre en el vecindario en donde reside.

(5) Que las personas de buen juicio no tendrían motivo para rehusar, ni yo rehusaía, emplear al solicitante en negocios particulares por atribuírsele falta de ninguna de las cualidades mencionadas.

Firma..... ....

Dirección postal.....

Profesión..... .....

2. Yo (que tengo más de veinte y cinco años) he sido vecino de... ..... durante los..... últimos años, y he conocido personalmente á ..... el solicitante antes mencionado durante ..... años. He leído la solicitud que precede y creo que las declaraciones hechas en la misma son verídicas. También estoy de acuerdo en los particulares Nos. 3, 4 y 5 del primer certificado que antecede.

(Firma)..... ....

Dirección postal..... ....

Profesión..... ....

3. Yo (que tengo más de veinte y cinco años de edad) he sido vecino de..... durante los..... últimos años, y he conocido personalmento á..... el solicitante antes mencionado, durante..... años. He leído la solicitud que precede, y creo que las declaraciones hechas en la misma son verídicas. También estoy de acuerdo con los particulares Nos. 3, 4 y 5 del primer certificado que antecede.

(Firma) ....

Dirección..... ....

Profesión ....

4. Yo (que tengo más de veinte y cinco años de edad) he sido vecino durante los últimos..... años; y personalmente he conocido á..... el solicitante antes mencionado, durante ..... años. He leído la solicitud que antecede y creo que las declaraciones que la misma contiene son verídicas. También estoy de acuerdo con los particulares Nos. 3, 4 y 5 del primer certificado que antecede.

(Firmr)..... ....

Dirección postal.... ....

Profesión ....

5. Yo (que tengo más de veinte y cinco años de edad) he sido vecino durante los últimos..... años; y personalmente he conocido á..... ..... el solicitante antes mencionado, durante ..... años. He leído la solicitud que antecede y creo que las declaraciones que la misma contiene son verídicas. También estoy de acuerdo con los particulares Nos. 3, 4 y 5 del primer certificado que antecede.

(Firma)..... ....

Dirección postal..... ....

Profesión ....

MODELO DE LA PLANA DE EXÁMENES.

SERIE No.....
1901.

SEVICIO CIVIL.

EXÁMENES DE POLICÍA DE..... .....

CALIFICACIONES.		
Pregunta	1ª.	.....
,,	2ª.	.....
,,	3ª.	.....
,,	4ª.	.....

El opositor debe llenar las líneas en blanco.

Empezó la hora..... fecha..... Examen Nº..... Terminó la hora ..... lugar del examen ....

ASIGNATURA SEGUNDA.—ARITMÉTICA.

NOTA.—Al resolver los problemas las operaciones no deben meramente indicarse, sino que deben darse las cantidades necesarias puestas por completo en esta plana. Las solución de cada problema debe indicarse poniendo á continuación; "Contestado."

Si se necesita más espacio, se puede usar el dorso de esta plana; la numeración del ejercicio ha de ser correlativa con la de la pregunta.

Problema 2. Súmese lo siguiente:

(a)	(b)	(c)
9,120	90	120
7,765	4,931	12
9,156	769	765
0,064	569	156
0,835	835	736
0,691	75	69
0,475	9,647	879

Totalícense 17, 9, 49, 94, 76, 89.
,, 12, 17, 317, 9,713, 6,915, 947, 458.

Problema 2. Réstese lo siguiente:

(a)	(b)	(c)
765	9,156	9,835.
120	7,364	961.

De 840 reste 96.
De 7,096 reste 5,480.

Problema 3. Multiplicar lo siguiente:

(a) 9,635 por 4,027, (b) 29 por 4; (c) 593 por 782, (d) 4,584 por 6,994, (e) 90 por 120.

Problema 4. Divídase lo siguiente:

(a) 9,012 por 4, (b) 4,900 por 49; (c) 9,999 por 333, (d) 2,000 por 40, (e) 1,722 por 246.

APENDICE E

—

OFICINA DEL SUPERVISOR DE POLICIA

DE LA HABANA.

Habana, Mayo 14 de 1901.

Al Agudante General.

Departamento de Cuba.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de acompañar un proyecto del Reglamento por el cual se ha de regir la Policía de la Habana, en casos de incendios, cuyo Reglamento ha de reemplazar al presente de Policía, ó sea la Regla 143. También acompaño una copia de la correspondencia sostenida con el Jefe de Policía sobre dicho punto. Se observará que he añadido un párrafo que ha de regir en la identificación de los bomberos que no lleven uniforme. Recomiendo que este Reglamento sea trasladado al Alcalde con la propuesta mía de que se apruebe.

También llamo la atención á mi carta del 20 de Abril, dirigida al Jefe de Policía (se incluye una copia), proponiendo que la misma sea también trasladada del mismo modo, con el fin de que se adopten reglas adecuadas para dividir la ciudad en distritos, de tal modo, que cualquiera de los "Municipales" ó "Comerciales" puedan responder á la primera alarma de incendio, y no ambas compañías. Esto es con el fin de impedir, en la medida posible, que tengan lugar las apuestas que ahora se cruzan sobre "qué compañía llegará primero al incendio ó empezará á maniobrar." Es opinión generalmente admitida en esta sociedad, que personas ociosas y maliciosas están algunas relacionadas con casos de incendio, á consecuencia de apuestas de dinero sobre "quién irá primero al incendio" y es ésto lo que deseo suprimir atacando el asunto por su base.

Respetuosamente,

(Firmado) LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Comandante de Artillería y Auxiliar del

Ayudante General del Ejército de

los Estados Unidos.

Supervisor de Policía.

OFICINA DEL SUPERVISOR DE POLICIA.

PROYECTO.

Reglamentos por el cual se ha de regir la Policía de la Habana en los incendios. Ampliación del actualmente vigente.

I. En casos de incendios ó de perturbaciones en cualquier precinto, el Capitán ó Teniente, si no hubiere ningún oficial de mayor graduación presente, tendrá el mando de la fuerza designada á ese fin. Si un incendio ó perturbación se extendiere á más de un precinto, el oficial de mayor categoría que estuviere presente, tomará el mando de la fuerza.

II. Cuando un oficial de policía descubriere un incendio, averiguará en primer término, si puede ser extinguido sin alarma; en caso contrario, irá desde luego á la primera estación de alarmas de incendios ó caja de señales donde exista el sistema de teléfonos, y dará la alarma. Después de haber dado ésta, permanecerá un rato cerca de la caja para dar órdenes á los bomberos cuando lleguen. Anotará en su libreta la hora y su situación al tiempo de dar la alarma ó cuando oyere una. Anotará también la situación y el lugar de especies determinadas de géneros y todo lo que observare que pueda ser útil en caso de que el orígen del fuego llegare á ser materia de investigación legal.

III. El Oficial encargado de la Reserva del Precinto que estuviere de guardia al tiempo del incendio, irá inmediatamente al lugar del incendio con la fuerza de Policía que no estuviere de servicio que pueda conseguir y hará esfuerzos por extinguir ó aplacar el incendio hasta la llegada de los bomberos. A la llegada de éstos despejará las calles de la multitud y de los obstáculos para que pueda haber suficiente espacio para que los bomberos cumplan con sus deberes y para el depósito de los bienes salvados. Si el incendio fuere de tal magnitud, que lo requiriere, se colocarán, desde luego, sogas en las calles correspondientes, para que no transiten los carruajes ni las personas.

IV. La policía ha de ser diligente en la conservación del orden. Cuidarán de que los bienes salvados no sean robados ó negligentemente destruídos ó menoscabados, y no permitirán que ninguna persona que no sea bombero, ó que no esté trabajando, ó sea sospechosa, permanezca dentro del espacio designado para los bomberos y para el depósito de los bienes; tampoco permitirán á los que no sean bomberos que manejen ningún aparato que pertenezca á los bomberos.

V. Si se necesitaren refuerzos, se dará aviso á los departamentos de policía. El oficial que llegare primero al incendio tendrá la preferencia y el mando sobre los otros oficiales que estuvieren presentes, hasta que llegue uno de superior categoría. En los grandes incendios, se designará un oficial de categoría para el mando de la Policía y tendrá la Supervisión general de toda la fuerza de policía que estuviere presente al incendio, con sus cuarteles en algún punto accesible, para que dé órdenes generales y disponga convenientemente de los refuerzos que llegaren de los diferentes precintos. Siempre que sea posible, se situará

en una estación telefónica que comunique con los cuarteles de policía donde pueda recibir informes del movimiento y partida de los refuerzos de cada precinto. Cuando tuviese que abandonar dicho punto, dejará allí algún miembro de la fuerza que le represente.

VI. La Policía arrestará á cualquiera persona sospechosa que al tiempo de un incendio, ó dentro de las veinticuatro horas después de su extinción, perturbare el orden público en las inmediaciones del fuego, ó estorbare los trabajos de los bomberos mientras están cumpliendo sus deberes; así como á cualquier persona que resistiere al Alcalde ó á cualquier oficial de Policía ó á cualquier oficial ó bombero de los Cuerpos de Bomberos cuando estén cumpliendo sus deberes en un incendio; ó al que de cualquier manera causare daño, ó destruyere cualquier parte de las bombas ó cualquier parte de los aparatos de incendios pertenecientes á las compañías de incendios.

VII. Los bomberos que no estuvieren de uniforme podrán ser admitidos dentro del cordón de policía previa identificación por un agente autorizado del Cuerpo de Bomberos, el cual estará situado en un lugar designado para la entrada de dichas personas. Este agente tendrá un número suficiente de insignias para entregar á los bomberos de su Cuerpo sin uniforme.

A todo bombero así admitido será entregada una insignia de tela blanca, de tres pulgadas de ancho, que llevará impresa en caracteres claros el nombre del Cuerpo á que el bombero pertenezca. Estas insignias se llevarán en la parte superior del brazo izquierdo. Serán recogidas y entregadas al Jefe de los Cuerpos al retirarse el Cuerpo de Bomberos.

OFICINA DEL SUPERVISOR DE POLICIA DE LA HABANA.

Habana, Abril 19 de 1901.

Al Jefe de Policía,

Ciudad de la Habana, Cuba..

SEÑOR:

Refiriéndome á las observaciones hechas por mí en varios incendios recientes en que he notado considerable confusión en la acción pública, que nace de la tendencia de los ociosos y curiosos á aglomerarse en las inmediaciones del lugar del incendio, creo conveniente hacer las siguientes consideraciones:

Que al darse una alarma de incendio, la Policía que primero llegare deberá de tratar de cerrar las avenidas por medio de las cuales puede uno acercarse al lugar del incendio; que á medida que se aumenten los decamentos de policía se forme un cordón completo alrededor del lugar, si los lugares para acercarse no pueden ser vigilados por unos pocos hombres; que ninguna persona excepción hecha de los empleados del lugar y los del Gobierno Militar Provincial y Municipal, y agentes reconocidos de la Prensa y de los aseguradores deben ser permitidos en el lugar del incendio; que si el número de policías no fuere suficiente de-

ben ser reforzados por números adicionales de los precintos inmediatos. El mando de la Policía en un incendio debiera corresponder al Oficial más antiguo de la policía que estuviere presente, y todo destacamento, bien sea de la Guardia Rural ó de la Policía Urbana, deberá presentársele á su llegada sometiéndose á sus órdenes.

Debe advertirse á la Policía que se abstengan de trabajar como bomberos en ningún incendio. Esto no quiere decir que no se presten auxilios antes de la llegada del departamento de incendios tratando de extinguir el fuego en los primeros momentos. Inteligentes distingos en esta metria son absolutamente necesarios, porque aún en los primeros momentos de un incendio hay trabajo abundante que hacer por la policía para impedir la desconsiderada destrucción de los bienes de particulares y la ingerencia de ladrones que generalmente llegan antes que las bombas; así es que, después de todo el primer deber de la policía es proteger las propiedades y mantener el orden. Si pueden hacer esto en casos de pequeños incendios extinguiéndolos, nada hay que decir, pero á la llegada del departamento de incendios esa función debe cesar, debiendo dedicarse enteramente á las otras funciones. Téngase la bondad de no creer que censuro acerbamente los actos de la Policía en estas ocasiones.

En el incendio en el taller de maderas cerca de Cristina las disposiciones de la policía fueron muy inteligentes, y aún cuando se requería un número considerable para guardar la línea los trabajos fueron muy bien y harmónicamente hechos.

Así sucedió también, pero no en grado tan satisfactorio, en el fuego en el taller de maderas de Vila.

En el incendio de la Quinta de la Sra. Abreu, no experimenté el mismo agrado á mi llegada. Aún cuando podía llegarse generalmente al lugar por sólo una puerta habíanse permitido cientos de personas en los terrenos, de personas que no podían prestar auxilio alguno y la presencia de las cuales era un estorbo á la acción de los Bomberos. Creo que hay mucho que criticar en las disposiciones que se tomaron en los primeros momentos en la Quinta.

El público se olvida en estos momentos de que los bienes son del dominio privado; que nadie tiene el derecho de entrar allí á no ser para auxiliar en la extinción del incendio y que en tales ocasiones existe un gran número de vagamundos y de ladrones dispuestos á llevarse todo lo que caiga en sus manos.

Adjunto un proyecto de reglamento como ampliación al vigente en esta materia. Tenga la bondad de estudiarlo y decirme si existen cambios que desea Vd. sean hechos en el mismo, ó si Vd. aconsejaría que se adoptaran en su totalidad ó solo en parte.

Respetuosamente,

Firmado (Louis V. Caziarc,)

Comandante de Artillería y Ayudante General Auxiliar del Ejército de los Estados Unidos,
Supervisor de Policía.

DEPARTAMENTO DE POLICIA DE LA CIUDAD DE LA HABANA.
JEFATURA.

Habana, Abril 20 de 1901.

Comandante Louis V. Caziarc.
Ayudante General, Auxiliar
del Ejército de los Estados Unidos,
Supervisor de Policía, Habana.

SEÑOR:

He recibido su comunicación fecha 19 del corriente incluyendo un "Proyecto de Reglamento para la Policía de la Habana en los Incedios," solicitando conocer mi opinión sobre el mismo.

No puedo menos que expresarme de una manera altamente satisfactoria sobre su opinión respecto al particular, que es muy sabia y propia y que confía que producirá el mejor de los resultados; sin embargo, creo sea una necesidad de dicho proyecto, que la cuestión que se refiere á las rencillas y disputas entre los bomberos, debiera ventilarse por los Oficiales de sus Departamentos.

Adjunto una copia de la comunicación que he dirigido al Alcalde tratando de este punto.

Hay un punto, el cual, sin duda, no es conocido por V., y que desempeña papel muy importante en esta cuestión de ley y de orden en los incendios, y es la constante animosidad entre los dos cuerpos, y en muchos casos es el motivo principal de disturbios en los incendios. En años pasados, ha sucedido que dichos disturbios eran muy comunes; casos hubo en que las mangueras de un cuerpo fueron cortadas, acusando al otro cuerpo de dicho hecho. Existían casos de rencillas entre miembros de un Cuerpo y los del otro, lo cual condujo á los simpatizadores de un Cuerpo y del otro á disturbios y rencillas.

Ocúrreme que el mejor método que podría adoptarse, si fuere posible, sería que en un incendio, uno de los Jefes tomara él sólo el mando, siendo éste alternativo á medida que los incendios ocurran; esto creo tendería á unificar los dos Cuerpos de Bomberos, y daría lugar á mayor harmonía.

En los incendios, la Policía es destinada á un lugar, y se dan órdenes á la misma para que no permita que pase nadie que no sea Bombero. Un bombero vestido de paisano que no pueda probar que es tal Bombero pide ser admitido; si la policía rehusa surgen disturbios; si se le permite, otros que no son bomberos y que presencian los medios por los cuales el otro pasó, hacen una petición semejante y son asimismo admitidos, y así muchos que no tienen el derecho de estar dentro de los límites del incendio se encuentran allí.

Me tomo la libertad de solicitar que tenga en cuenta el contenido de mi carta dirigida al Alcalde, así como las ideas contenidas en esta comunicación, y si las encuentra de algún uso para su proyecto, aplicarlas.

Muy respetuosamente.

(Firmado) R. DE CÁRDENAS.
Jefe de Policía.

DEPARTAMENTO DE POLICIA DE LA CIUDAD DE LA HABANA,

OFICINA DEL JEFE DE POLICÍA.

JEFATURA.

Habana, Abril 2 de 1901.

Al Alcalde de la Habana,

Habana, Cuba.

SEÑOR:

En los incendios que tuvieron lugar el 29 de este mes en los depósitos de maderas pertenecientes á D. Antonio Vila, situados en la calzada de Belascoaín, surgió un desacuerdo entre los Bomberos y la Policía á consecuencia del quebrantamiento de ciertas medidas adoptadas al tiempo del incendio.

En cumplimiento de órdenes comunicadas por el Jefe Auxiliar, todos los establecimientos en las más próximas inmediaciones del edificio incendiado, serán cerrados por la Policía con el fin de evitar desórdenes, la aglomeración de personas, los hurtos y los abusos perpetrados con ocasión de incendios.

Un Bombero, desatendiendo estas órdenes, intentó entrar en un establecimiento de licores, y al serle impelido por la Guardia Rural que estaba de servicio en el lugar, tomó una actitud amenazadora hácia el primero. Esto dió lugar á que se reunieran allí multitud de Bomberos, obligando á los guardias á desenvainar sus machetes en defensa propia; habiendo uno de dichos guardias dado con el puño de su machete á un Bombero.

Como violencias semejantes, y aún mayores, pudieran tener lugar, permítaseme indicar que el Artículo 23 del Reglamento de incendios sea aplicado con el fin de impedir que la Policía tenga intervención alguna en cuestiones que pertenecen al Departamento de incendios ó en cualquier disputa que surja entre los cuerpos de Bomberos ó entre ellos, debiendo la Policía intervenir tan solo para prestar auxilios cuando lo solicite dicho Departamento, ó personarse en el lugar de los hechos ó cuando la humanidad haga necesaria su intervención.

Permítame también indicarle que sería conveniente ordenara Vd. que todos los establecimientos en las inmediaciones de cualquier incendio sean cerrados con el fin de evitar entorpecimientos de cualquier clase y sobre todo los abusos que pudieran cometerse y que seguramente harían surgir desacuerdos.

Perdóneme solicite que diez y seis copias del Regiamento sean remitidas á estas oficinas con el fin de remitir una á cada Precinto.

Muy respetuosamente,

(Firmado), RAFAEL DE CÁRDENAS.

Jefe de Policía.

OFICINA DEL SUPERVISOR DE POLICIA

DE LA HABANA.

Habana, Abril 20 de 1901.

Al Jefe de Policía

Habana, Cuba.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de acusar recibo de su carta fechada el 20 de Abril que trata «del proyecto del reglamento de la policia de de la Habana en los incendios». Las indicaciones que Vd. hace son de valor y las estudiaré y prepararé un proyecto sobre la materia aun cuando no podrá ser un reglamento de policia. No podré, por supuesto, presentar dicho proyecto al Gobernador Militar hasta que regrese de Washington.

He creido que sería acertado dividir la ciudad en dos distritos convenientemente teniendo en cuenta las estaciones de los dos Cuerpos de Bomberos. Que á la primera alarma de incendio debieran concurrir las bombas pertenecientes al Cuerpo á que se hubiere asignado el distrito; y solamente después de la segunda alarma debería el otro Cuerpo ir al fuego. Esto sólo pondría termino á las apuestas sobre la llegada de las bombas.

Con referencia á la materia de los bomberos sin uniforme, senté como regla, en el incendio de la Quinta, no pemitir que los bomberos que no vistieran el uniforme permanecieran en los terrenos excepción hecha de dos casos, en uno de los cuales el interesado me presentó un certificado de ser miembre del Cuerpo, el cual fué reconocido, y en el otro mandé al interesado á un oficial del Cuerpo para su identificación, y al serlo le admití.

Respetuosamente.

LUIS V. CAZIARC.

Comandante de Artillería, Ayudante General

Auxiliar, Supervisor de Policía.

APENDICE "D."

POLICIA MUNICIPAL.

EMPLEADOS.	Presupuesto de 1900–1901. Personnal.	Haber anual.	TOTAL.	Presupuesto de 1901–1902. Personnal.	Haber anual.	Importe.	Aumento del 5 p.§	TOTAL.
Jefe de Policía	1	$4,000.00	$ 4,000.00	1	$4,000.00	$ 4,000.00	.....	$ 4,000.00
Jefe de Policía Auxiliar	1	2,400.00	2,400.00	1	2,400.00	2,400.00	.....	2,400.00
Capitán Secretario	1	1,500.00	1,500.00	1	1,620.00	1,620.00	$ 81.00	1,701.00
,, Pagador	1	1,260.00	1,260.00	1	1,380.00	1,380 00	69.00	1,449.00
,, Auxiliar del Supervisor	1	1,260.00	1,260.00	1	1,380.00	1,380.00	69.00	1,449.00
,, Jefe del Vivac	1	1,260 00	1,260.00	1	1,620.00	1,620.00	81.00	1,701.00
Capitanes de Precinto	11	1,260.00	13,860.00	11	1,380.00	15,180.00	759.00	15,939.00
Tenientes	53	984.00	52,152.00	53	1,080.00	57,240.00	2,862.00	60,102.00
Sargentos	47	780.00	36,660.00	47	840.00	39,480.00	1,974.00	41,454.00
Vigilantes de 1ª clase	.....	.....	.....	216	660.00	142,560.00	7,128 00	149,688.00
,, 2ª ,,	200	600.00	120,000.00	200	600.00	120,000.00	6,000.00	126,000.00
,, 3ª ,,	791	600.00	474,600.00	234	600.00	140,400.00	.....	140,400.00
Médicos	2	1,200.00	2,400.00	2	1,200.00	2,400.00	....	2,400.00
Taquígrafo del Vivac	1	1,400.04	1,400.04	1	1,400.04	1,400.04	....	1,400.04
,, de la Jefatura	1	1,200.00	1,200.00	1	1,200.00	1,200.00	....	1,200.00
Secretario de la idem	1	960.00	960.00	1	1,020.00	1,020.00	.....	1,020.00
Oficial encargado de bienes y efectos	1	984.00	984.00	1	984.00	984.00	.....	984.00
Subalternos en la Jefatura	6	720.00	4,320.00	6	720.00	4,320.00	....	4,320.00
A la vuelta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....

POLICIA MUNICIPAL.—(CONTINUA.)

EMPLEADOS.	PRESUPUESTO DE 1900–1901. Personal.	Haber anual.	TOTAL.	PRESUPUESTO DE 1901–1902. Personal.	Haber anual.	Importe.	Aumento del 5 p.%	TOTAL.
De la vuelta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subalternos en la Jefatura	2	$ 600.00	$ 1,200.00	2	$ 600.00	$ 1,200.00	.....	$ 1,200.00
,, ,, ,,	2	540.00	1,080.00	2	600.00	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
,, ,, ,,	.....	.....	.....	4	600.00	2,400.00	.....	2,400.00
Secretario del Vivac	1	720.00	720.00	1	984.00	984.00	.....	984.00
Oficial ,, Registro del Vivac	1	720.00	720.00	1	840.00	840.00	.....	840.00
Subalternos en el Vivac	5	720.00	3,600.00	5	720.00	3,600.00	.....	3,600.00
,, ,, ,,	3	720.00	2,160.00	3	660.00	1,980.00	.....	1,980.00
,, ,, ,,	.....	.....	.....	1	400.00	400.00	.....	400.00
,, en los prescintos	14	432.00	6,048.00	14	432.00	6,048.00	.....	6,048.00
Mecánicos	1	1,200.00	1,200.00	1	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Carpinteros	2	600.00	1,200.00	2	600.00	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Llavera de las rejas	1	600.00	600.00	1	600.00	600.00	.....	600.00
Cocheros	11	480.00	5,280.00	11	480.00	5,280.00	.....	5,280.00
Caballericeros	5	384.00	1,920.00	5	384.00	1,920.00	.....	1,920.00
Telefonistas	.....	.....	.....	2	600.00	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Porteros	28	384 00	10,752.00	28	384.00	10,752.00	.....	10,752.00
Farmacéutico	1	540 00	540.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clase de Instrucción	30	300.00	9,000.00	15	300.00	4,500.00	.....	4,500.00
TOTAL	1,227	.....	$766,236.04	887	....	$583,888.04	$ 19,023.00	$602,911.04

POLICIA URBANA.

PRESUPUESTO DE 1900—1901.

EMPLEADOS.	Personal.	Haber anual.	TOTAL.	Personal.	Haber anual.	Importe.	Aumento de 5 p.§	TOTAL.
Capitanes	2	$1,500.00	$ 3,000.00	2	$1,500.00	$ 3,900.00	$ 150.00	$ 3,150.00
Tenientes	2	1,020.00	2,040.00	2	1,020.00	2,040.00	102 00	2,142.00
Sub–Tenientes	4	900.00	3,600.00	4	900.00	3,600.00	180.00	3,780.00
Sargentos 1ros.	2	804.00	1,608.00	2	804.00	1,608.00	80.40	1,688.40
Sargentos 2dos.	14	744.00	10,416.00	14	744.00	10,416.00	520.80	10,936.80
Cabos de caballería	13	684.00	8,892.00	13	684.00	8,892.00	444.60	9,336.60
Cabos de infantería	5	516.00	2,580.00	5	516.00	2,580.00	129.00	2,709.00
Guardias de caballería	139	624.00	86,736.00	99	624.00	61,776.00	3,088.80	64,864.80
Guardias de infantería	119	456.00	54,264.00	119	456.00	54,264.00	2,713.20	56,977.20
Guardia especial	1	600.00	600.00	1	600.00	600.00	30.00	630.00
Guardia especial	1	540.00	540.00	1	540.00	540.00	27.00	567.00
Médico	1	1,080.00	1,080.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	303	.....	$175,356.00	262	.....	$149,816.00	$ 7,465.80	$156,781.80

RESUMEN GENERAL.

PRESUPUESTOS.	POLICIA. MUNICIPAL. Fuerza	Importe.		URBANA. Fuerza	Importe.		Fuerza	Total		Material.		Fuerza	Total general.		Observaciones
Presupuesto de 1900-1901...	1,227	$766,236	04	303	$175,356	00	1,530	$941,592	04	$42,090	80	1,530	$983,682	84	
Presupuesto de 1901-1902...	887	602,911	04	262	156,781	80	1,149	759,692	84	46,269	00	1,149	805,961	84	
Disminución....	340	$163,325	00	41	$18,574	20	381	$181,899	20						
							Aumento.....			$4,178	20				
							Economía efectiva.....					381	$177,721	00	

APENDICE "H."

PARTES DE LOS PRESTAMISTAS AL CENTRO DE POLICIA, HABANA, CUBA. ...., 190...

Casa establecida, de..... Situada en.....

No.	Objeto recibido.	Reseña del objeto.	Fecha de la compra.			Marcas	Números	Interés.	VALOR.		Nombre.	Domicilio.	Edad	Sexo	Raza.	Aspecto del individuo.
			Mañana	Tarde.	Día.				$	Cts.						

ADVERTENCIA:

Columna 5, (Marcas) Dénse las iniciales, Monógramas y fabricantes.

Columna 6, (Números) de escopetas, bicicletas, relojes, etc Consígnese qué caja y escape de los relojes.

CERTIFICO: que el parte anterior dá una relación verídica y correcta de todos los artículos comprados ó empeñados en esta casa durante las 24 horas que vencieron á las 10 de la mañana....., 190.....

(*Firma*)

.....

PROPIETARIO.

APENDICE "F."

OFICINA DEL SUPERVISOR DE POLICIA

DE LA HABANA.

Diciembre 15 de 1901.

Al Ayudante General,

Departamento de Cuba.

Habana, Cuba.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de llamar su atención sobre lo siguiente:

Dos muertes han tenido lugar recientemente en esta ciudad. En la primera se ahogó un muchacho. Se recuperó su cuerpo y hay razones para creer que pudo haber sido resuscitado por auxilios prestados en los primeros momentos, si las autoridades de Policía no hubieran impedido el que se tocase el cuerpo, porque el muchacho estaba aparentemente muerto en la opinión de cualquier lego en medicina, y porque las leyes de esta Isla prohiben el que se toque ó se traslade un cadáver hasta que ha sido examinado por autoridad legal.

En la segunda se trataba de un hombre que se cayó desde lo alto de un edificio en la calle de Egido, y que aún estaba vivo cuando se encontró su cuerpo en la más lastimosa posición, no permitiéndosele á nadie darle un vaso de agua ó tocarlo, por las razones dadas en el primer caso.

Por consiguiente, tengo el honor de proponer que este punto sea sometido al Secretario de Justicia, con el fin, bien de modificar las leyes tal cual rigen ahora, ó de que se publique una Circular exponiendo la interpretación que deba poner fin á tan inhumanas prohibiciones de las autoridades de policía.

Respetuosamente,

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Capitán del Segundo de Artillería,

Supervisor de Policía.

CIRCULAR DEL SECRETARIO DE JUSTICIA

DIRIJIDA Á LOS JUECES Y TRIBUNALES DE LA ISLA.

Habana, Cuba, Enero 17 de 1901.

Este departamento ha sido informado en que en tres casos de muertes violentas ocurridos en esta Ciudad, los funcionarios de policía y los testigos que presenciaron los mismos, se consideraron debido á una errónea interpretación de los reglamentos vigentes, impedidos de prestar á los heridos cierto auxilio indispensable que, de acuerdo con los informes recibidos, pudieran haber salvado la vida de la víctima.

Las reglas contenidas en la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Criminal vigente, que obligan á los Jueces de Instrucción á consignar con la mayor exactitud posible, el lugar, situación y circunstancias, en casos de muertes violentas, y á los médicos forenses á prestarle asistencia al herido, no impiden el que dichos heridos aun estando en la agonía de la muerte, reciban los auxilios necesarios.

En vista de lo que precede, solicito de las autoridades y funcionarios de todas clases y todos los que presencien ó tengan conocimiento de haber sido inferida una herida, por muy grave que la misma sea, presten al herido ó moribundo cualquier auxilio que consideraren necesario, y que tengan á mano después de hacer las debidas averiguaciones, y eventualmente, tomando las constancias necesarias de las circunstancias y particulares que contribuyan racionalmente á la aclaración de los hechos con el fin de que sean comunicados al Juez; y al mismo tiempo, cualquier Médico puede hacer la primera cura.

Respetuosamente,

MIGUEL GENER,

Secretario de Justicia.

APENDICE "G"

OFICINA DEL SUPERVISOR DE POLICIA DE LA HABANA.

Habana, Mayo 25 de 1901.

Al Ayudante General,

Departamento de Cuba.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de presentarle el adjunto proyecto para la reglamentación de las casas de empeños y las de los negociantes en efectos usados, etc., que recomiendo sea publicado, bien como una ley general para toda la Isla. bien como una ley municipal para la ciudad de la Habana. Considero, sin embargo, que dicho proyecto será más eficaz como ley general de la Isla.

A pesar de haber estado desempeñando mi destino casi durante un año, no he visto jamás que se haya informado que un solo efecto ha sido robado, incluyéndolo en la lista que se remite diariamente al Jefe de Policía de la Habana.

El hurto está bastante extendido en la Habana, pero los efectos hurtados son, generalmente, de pequeño valor comparativo.

Existen tres ó cuatro veces más casas de empeño en cada ciudad de la Isla de las que debiera haber, y creo que, en tiempo oportuno, el número debiera ser reducido, lo cual puede hacerse mejor aumentando los derechos de la licencia. Además de las casas de empeño, existe un número considerable de establecimientos denominados "compras y ventas," los administradores de los cuales nogocian en esta clase de bienes, y á los cuales no se les exige ahora que den los informes que estarán obligados á dar si se aprueba el reglamento de referencia.

Respetuosamente,

(Firmado) LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Comandante de Artillería y Ayudante General Auxiliar del Ejército de los Estados Unidos,

Supervisor de Policía.

OFICINA DEL SUPERVISOR DE POLICIA DE LA HABANA.

PROYECTO.

REGLAMENTO DE CASAS DE EMPEÑO, DE LOS NEGOCIANTES EN EFECTOS Y METALES VIEJOS, Y EN EFECTOS USADOS.

I. Las licencias de los dueños de casas de empeño, de los negociantes en efectos y metales viejos y efectos usados, no tendrán validez para garantir á los poseedores de los mismos en cualquier edificio ó lugar con excepción del designado en la licencia, á no ser que se obtenga permiso para mudarse, de la autoridad encargada por la ley para conceder la licencia primitiva.

Las solicitudes de los prestamistas de casas de empeño y de negociantes de efectos usados, antes de que las licencias sean concedidas ó renovadas, serán trasladadas al Jefe de Policía para su consideración y para fiue informe, en todos los lugares en que dicha licencia sea solicitada.

Las licencias de los dueños de casas de empeño caducarán al terminar un año á contar desde su fecha, y podrán ser renovadas previa solicitud y pago de la licencia.

Las licencias de los negociantes en efectos viejos, en metales de la misma clase, y en efectos usados vencerán el día primero del inmediatamente posterior á la fecha de dicha licencia.

Las solicitudes para obtener todas dichas licencias, ó para la renovación de las mismas, deberán presentarse por lo menos un mes antes de que sean expedidas. Todas las dichas licencias podrán ser concedidae durante el mes de Abril, para que surtan sus efectos el día primero de Mayo siguiente.

Las personas que se dedican á prestar dinero con garantía de depósitos ó prendas de vestir, joyas, ornamentos, efectos domésticos ó cualquiera otra clase de bienes muebles, ó á comprar dichos bienes bajo la condición de volver á vender los mismos por un precio convenido, ó cuando los bienes así comprados quedan en depósito con el que presta el dinero, deben obtener la licencia de dueños de casas de empeño. Esta disposición no será, sin embargo, aplicable á los préstamos con garantía de acciones, obligaciones, pagarés ó cualquier otra prueba del dominio de bienes, escrita ó impresa, ó de deudas contraidas en favor del tenedor ó dueño de cualquiera de dichos efectos.

II. Los dueños de casas de empeños con licencia podrán cobrar el siguiente interés: Sobre un préstamo de un peso ó menos, cinco centavos por la primera semana y dos centavos por cada semana después de la primera: Sobre préstamos que excedan de un peso pero que no pasen de tres, cuatro por ciento por la primera semana y dos y medio por ciento por cada semana después de la primera: Sobre los préstamos que excedan de tres pesos y

que no pasen de diez, tres por ciento por la primera semana y dos por ciento por cada semana siguiente: Sobre los préstamos que excedan de diez pesos y que no pasen de veinte y cinco, dos y medio por ciento por la primera semana y dos por ciento por cada semana siguiente: Sobre los préstamos de mas de veinte y cinco pesos pero que no excedan de cincuenta, dos por ciento por la primera semana y uno por ciento por cada semana después de la primera: Sobre préstamos de mas de cincuenta pesos, pero que no exceda de cien, uno y medio por ciento por la primera semana y uno por ciento por las siguientes: Sobre préstamos mayores de cien pesos, uno por ciento semanal, no pudiendo dicho prestamista cobrar ni recibir un interes mayor.

Dichos prestamistas no podrán recibir ninguna compensación extraordinaria por almacenaje, por el cuidado ó por la custodia de géneros, ó artículos de ninguna clase, ó de la cosa que le haya sido empeñada; ni tampoco podrá dicho prestamista comprar géneros, efectos ó cosa alguna bajo la condición de volver á vender los mismos por un precio convenido.

III. Ningún dueño de casa de empeño, negociante en efectos y metales viejos ó efectos usados, colocará ó tendrá signos ó rótulos en ó relacionados con la casa designada en la licencia, ó que tienda á indicar que cualesquiera negociaciones se realizan allí que no esté legalmente autorizado para realizar.

IV. Cualquier empleado de policía, aunque sea de la secreta, siempre que estuviere provisto del debido mandamiento de registro, podrá entrar en el establecimiento de cualquier dueño de casa de empeño ó negociante en efectos y hierros viejos, ó de efectos usados, y examinar sus libros y los efectos existentes en dicho establecimiento; y todos los efectos recibidos ó poseidos por los dueños de casas de casas de empeños ó negociantes en efectos ó hierros viejos ó efectos usados deberán ser exhibidos á dicho empleado de policía urbana ó de la secreta cuando se les requiera para que los exhiban.

V. Todo dueño de casa de empeño con licencia y negociante en efectos usados, al tiempo de hacer cualquier compra ó préstamo, pondrá un número á dicho efecto tomado en prenda, recibido ó comprado, y hará un asiento de dicho número en el libro dispuesto en el Artículo sexto.

IV. Todo dueño de casa de empeño con licencia, negociante en efectos ó metales viejos, y en efectos de uso, tendrá un libro de la clase y tamaño que sea aprobado por el Jefe de Policía, en el cual se consignará claramente, al tiempo de hacer dicha compra ó préstamo, una relación y descripción de los géneros, efectos ó cosas compradas ó empeñadas; la cantidad pagada por las mismas, ó dada en préstamo, el día y la hora en que fué comprada, el tanto por ciento de interés que se ha de pagar sobre dicho préstamo, el número de dicho efecto como se dispone en el artículo 5, y el nombre, edad y residencia de la persona que lo venda ó empeñe. Ningún asiento hecho en dicho libro contendrá enmendaturas ó tachaduras ó será alterado.

VII. Dichos prestamistas, al tiempo de hacer el préstamo referido, entregarán al prestatario una nota firmada por él, conte-

niendo la parte esencial del asiento que está obligado á hacer en su libro según el artículo anterior; y no se exigirá compensación alguna por hacer dicho asiento ó nota. (Artículo 571 del Código Penal.)

VIII. Todo dueño de casa de empeño con licencia y negociante en efectos de segunda clase, extenderá y entregará al Capitán del precinto en que esté situado su establecimiento, todos los días antes de las diez de la mañana, una lista clara y correcta conteniendo una descripción exacta de todos los efectos comprados ó tomados en prenda durante las precedentes veinticuatro horas, los números respectivos de dichos artículos como se dispone en el párrafo 5, el precio pagado por los mismos y la fecha en que dichos artículos fueron comprados ó empeñados. Dicho informe será remitido diariamente al Departamento de Policía.

IX. Todo prestamista con licencia y negociante en efectos usados fijará en lugar visible en su establecimiento ú oficina una copia de este reglamento referente á dueños de casas de empeño y negociantes en efectos de uso, el cual será suministrado por el departamento de policía.

Todo dueño de casa de empeño, negociante en efectos usados, viejos, ó metales viejos, colocará en algun punto conveniente y visible de su establecimiento un rótulo con su nombre y ocupación, legiblemente en grandes letras.

X. Ningún negociante en efectos viejos, metales viejos, ó efectos usados permitirá que se vendan los efectos comprados ó recibidos por él hasta que haya transcurrido por lo menos una semana á contar desde la fecha de su compra ó recibo.

XI. Ningún dueño de casa de empeño, negociante en efectos y metales viejos, ó en efectos de uso tendrá su tienda abierta para realizar negociaciones, ni comprará cualquiera de los efectos dichos sino desde la salida del sol hasta las ocho de la noche con excepción de los sábados, pues en este día pueden ser tenidas abiertas, y los efectos vendidos, desde la salida del sol hasta media noche; y, asimismo, excepto los Domingos, día en que dichos establecimientos pueden ser tenidos abiertos y dichos efectos vendidos desde la salida del sol hasta las diez de la mañana.

XII. Ningún negociante de efectos viejos, metales viejos, ó efectos de uso, comprará ó recibirá en cambio ningún efecto viejo, metal viejo, ó efectos de uso de manos de un menor (ó aprendiz), sabiendo ó debiendo saber que es tal menor.

XIII. La posesión por cualquier negociante de efectos viejos, ó negociante de efectos de uso de ciertos envases registrados, botellas, sifones, receptáculos ó cajas sin el consintimiento escrito de la compra del dueño del mismo constituirá una presunción de uso ilegal y de que los posee ó trafica en los mismos ilegalmente.

XIV. Los efectos depositados en prenda en poder de un dueño de casa de empeño con licencia, serán retenidos por el mismo, á no ser que sean redimidos, en el local en que realiza sus negociaciones durante por lo menos cuatro meses á contar desde la fecha del depósito si no fueren de naturaleza perecedera y si lo fueren, por lo menos durante un mes á contar desde dicha fecha. (Los efectos de vestir no se considerarán de naturaleza

perecedera). Transcurrido este plazo, podrá vender los mismos en pública subasta aplicando el producto de la venta al pago de la deuda y á los gastos del anuncio de la venta, y cualquier exceso se entregará al que tuviere derecho á él al ser exigido, y ningún efecto tomado en prenda por dicho prestamista que exceda de veinte y cinco pesos, se enajenará de ningún otro modo que no sea como se ha dicho, sin que sea válido cualquier contrato ó convenio contrario á lo establecido que celebren las partes.

XV. Todas las licencias de que trata esta regla podrán ser revocadas por la autoridad que las conceda. Dichas licencias serán revocadas por violación de cualquier ley, ordenanza, ó reglamento de policía que se refiera á las negociaciones de la licencia ó por cualquier otra causa que se crea suficiente por la autoridad que las conceda.

XVI. Cualquiera que sea condenado por la infracción de cualquiera de los precedentes quince artículos será castigado con la multa de 1,250 á 1,500 pesetas según la naturaleza y el grado de la transgresión, además de incurrir en la penalidad de la revocación de la licencia.

APENDICE "I."

	1900.						1901.						TOTAL.	OBSERVACIONES.
	Julio.	Agosto.	Septbre.	Octubre.	Noviembre	Diciembre	Enero.	Febrero.	Marzo.	Abril.	Mayo.	Junio.		
ARRESTOS:														
Delitos	389	326	160	188	171	178	133	173	188	156	167	166	2,395	
Faltas	1,350	1,461	1,635	1,651	1,514	1,815	1,546	1,334	1,572	1,707	1,629	1,529	18,743	
Total	1,739	1,787	1,795	1.839	1,685	1,993	1,679	1,507	1,760	1,863	1,796	1,695	21,138	
Á DISPOSICIÓN DE QUIEN:														
A la Corte Correccional	1,236	1,348	1,517	1,446	1,370	1,640	1,449	1,244	1,479	1,643	1,514	1,434	17,320	
A los tribunales	389	326	160	188	171	178	133	173	188	156	167	166	2,395	
A otras autoridades	114	113	118	205	144	175	97	90	93	64	115	95	1,423	
Total	1,739	1,787	1,795	1,839	1,685	1,993	1,679	1,507	1,760	1,863	1,796	1,695	21,138	
NACIONALIDAD:														
Cuba	1,025	1,086	1,094	1,150	984	1,144	924	844	1,030	1,143	1,078	1,008	12,510	
Estados Unidos	98	137	126	119	139	165	114	121	137	88	100	85	1,429	
España	493	464	468	486	442	553	480	435	475	514	512	497	5,819	
Inglaterra	27	22	16	22	31	31	29	37	32	31	27	30	335	
Francia	15	10	7	10	12	6	6	4	8	9	13	8	108	
Alemania	9	3	11	11	9	11	6	2	2	5	6	6	81	
Italia	4	10	4	3	9	8	20	10	4	5	2	5	84	
Méjico	16	11	12	13	12	16	14	10	14	17	16	12	163	
China	11	24	31	12	31	26	70	25	29	23	8	13	303	
Repúblicas de Sur América	17	15	13	8	5	13	3	25	4	6	10	10	129	
Otros países	14	5	13	5	11	20	13	4	25	22	24	21	177	
Total	1,739	1,787	1,795	1,839	1,685	1,993	1,679	1,507	1,760	1,863	1,796	1,695	21,138	

APENDICE "I."—(CONTINUACION.)

		1900.						1901.						TOTAL.	OBSERVACIONES.
		Julio.	Agosto.	Septbre.	Octubre.	Noviembre	Diciembre	Enero.	Febrero.	Marzo.	Abril.	Mayo.	Junio.		
Sexo	Hombres.	1,436	1,473	1,515	1,455	1,422	1,740	1,464	1,305	1,486	1,561	1,588	1,498	17,943	
	Mujeres...	303	314	280	384	263	253	215	202	274	302	208	197	3,195	
Estado	Solteros...	1,535	1,561	1,562	1,607	1,484	1,746	1,457	1,287	1,512	1,649	1,551	1,423	18,374	
	Casados..	173	191	191	201	163	210	183	176	209	191	204	225	2,317	
	Viudos.....	31	35	42	31	38	37	39	44	39	23	41	47	447	
Mayores, 16 años.	Hombres.	1,397	1,405	1,442	1,393	1,378	1,671	1,418	1,278	1,424	1,493	1,497	1,445	17,240	
	Mujeres...	295	308	272	380	252	248	210	200	274	297	204	193	3,133	
Menores, 16 años.	Hombres.	39	68	73	62	44	69	46	27	62	68	92	53	703	
	Mujeres...	8	6	8	4	11	5	5	2	.....	5	4	4	62	
Estado de instrucción	Saben leer y escribir	1,008	1,010	1,024	1,039	976	1,144	1,017	928	1,099	1,049	1,110	1,071	12,475	
	Analfabetos.....	731	777	771	800	709	849	662	579	661	814	686	624	8,663	
Razas	Blanca.....	1,082	1,133	1,122	1,095	1,054	1,240	1,053	970	1,114	1,153	1,137	1,106	13,259	
	Negra.....	646	630	642	732	600	727	556	512	617	687	651	576	7,576	
	Asiática...	11	24	31	12	31	26	70	25	29	23	8	13	303	

APENDICE "I."—(CONTINUACIÓN.)

	1900.						1901.							
	Julio.	Agosto.	Septbre.	Octubre.	Noviembre	Diciembre	Enero.	Febrero.	Marzo.	Abril.	Mayo.	Junio.	TOTAL.	OBSERVACIONES.
SERVICIOS PRESTADOS:														
A inválidos	3	2	2	3	10	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	27	
Niños abandonados	8	3	3	13	7	8	11	13	11	19	7	13	116	
Heridos	258	291	226	272	218	260	242	217	220	234	306	354	3,098	
Enfermos y dementes	4	7	5	3	.....	5	3	2	6	2	3	4	44	
Suicidas	11	12	11	8	10	14	16	4	10	10	10	7	123	
Cadáveres recogidos	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	7	
Dinero recuperado	5	4	3	2	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	
Efectos recuperados	27	15	15	10	20	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	
Total	316	335	265	311	270	309	273	240	248	267	329	378	3,541	
Solicitudes presentadas	51	168	114	82	81	93	18	93	53	4	15	1	773	
ALTAS:														
Admitidos á clase de Intrc°n	.....	72	66	.....	54	69	9	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	Escuela de Instruccion
Nombramientos	33	31	16	25	30	18	8	9	15	5	24	5	219	
Ascensos	.....	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
BAJAS:														
Renuncias	13	28	15	28	22	20	6	16	23	25	10	8	214	
Cesantías	36	37	29	42	20	44	17	23	23	22	29	7	329	
,, por inútiles	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	8	

APENDICE "I."

	Jefe.	Capitanes.	Tenientes.	Sargentos.	Vigilantes	Empleados
Fuerza efectiva	1	15	46	46	812	76
Total			996	hombres.		
TIEMPO DE SERVICIO:						
18 meses ó más	1	15	46	44	446	33
De 12 á 18 meses				2	91	16
De 6 á 12 meses					195	14
Menos de 6 meses					80	13
EDAD:						
Menos de 20 años						2
De 20 á 25 años		1	8	12	192	15
De 25 á 30 años		8	26	20	309	20
De 30 á 35 años	1	6	10	9	182	12
De 35 á 40 años			2	4	81	10
De 40 á 45 años				1	32	11
De 45 á 50 años					13	4
De 50 á 60 años					3	1
Mayores de 60 años						1
NACIONALIDAD:						
Cuba	1	14	44	46	804	75
Estados Unidos			1		2	1
Inglaterra		1				
Francia			1		1	
Otros países					5	
ANTECEDENTES:						
Sirvieron en el Ejército español					28	
Sirvieron en la Policía española					44	4
Sirvieron en Bomberos			1	3	31	
Sirvieron en el Ejército cubano	1	13	43	28	162	33
En otras ocupaciones		2	2	15	547	39

APENDICE "K."

(LEY DE VAGOS.)

OFICINA DEL SUPERVISOR DE POLICIA.

Habana, Noviembre 5 de 1900.

Al Ayudante General,
Departamento de Cuba,
Habana, Cuba.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de someter á la consideración del Gobernador Militar la carta adjunta del Sr. Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, Juez de la Corte Correccional del primer distrito de la ciudad de la Habana, en la cual afirma que tal como las Cortes Correccionales están constituídas ahora no tiene facultades para castigar la vagancia, y en relación con dicha carta, adjunto un breve proyecto de ley referente á este asunto.

Respetuosamente.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC.

Capitán del segundo de Artillería
de los Estados Unidos.

Supervisor de Policía.

JUZGADO CORRECCIONAL DEL PRIMER DISTRITO.

Habana, Octubre 16 de 1901.

Comandante Louis V. Caziarc,
Supervisor de Policía,
Habana.

SEÑOR:

Con gran frecuencia, las personas acusadas de vagancia son traidas ante este Tribunal, y teniendo en cuenta que no existe ley alguna para el castigo de este delito, respetuosamente llamo su atención sobre este punto, con el fin de evitar la realización de trabajos inútiles en esta Corte, que necesariamente tendrá que absolver á los acusados mientras no se modifiquen las leyes vigentes.

Respetuosamente,

ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ PÉREZ,

Juez.

APENDICE "K."—(CONTINUACIÓN.)

PROYECTO DE LEY SOBRE VAGANCIA.

Por la presente se concede jurisdicción á los Jueces Correccionales para conocer y castigar como faltas los siguientes casos de vagancia.

I. Será condenado por vagancia el que habiendo llegado á la edad del discernimiento y siendo físicamente capaz, no poseyendo bienes ni otros medios visibles por medio de los cuales pueda sostenerse, descuida ó rehusa hacerlo así, pero vive en la ociosidad, ó vaga de lugar en lugar pidiendo limosna, ó el que fuere disoluto, desordenado ó llevare la vida del vago.

II. Podrá ser condenado por vagancia el que sea encontrado viviendo sin empleo legal y sin signos aparentes de mantenimiento, el que entrare en los domicilios particulares ilegalmente; el que fuere encontrado pidiendo limosna, el que jugare ó tuviere instrumentos de juego; el que viajare de lugar en lugar con el fin de jugar; el que llevare consigo instrumentos para robar; el que hiciere uso de cualquier subterfugio, medio ó maquinación, ó por medio de la quiromancia, adivinaciones ó de cualquier otro modo engañare á otra persona; el que sostuviere compañía íntima y familiar con ladrones y rateros; la persona que solicite ó practique abusos deshonestos entre hombre y hombre ó el hombre y animales; el hombre que viviere como un alcahuete con una prostituta participando de sus ganancias; el que sea jugador de oficio, viviendo en la ociosidad el que vagare; y anduviere ocioso en cantinas y casas de prostitución, sin empleo lícito; el que en orgías de noche sin cometer un delito perturbare el orden público (Artículo 587 del C. P.); el que perturbare ligeramente el orden público por medios que naturalmente produzcan alarma y perturbación; la persona que siendo un ebrio habitual, abandona ó descuida ó rehusa contribuir á la manutención de su familia; la persona que ha contraído una enfermedad infecciosa ó de otra clase, en la practica de la embriaguez ó vida disoluta, necesitando de auxilios caritativos para recuperar su salud; la persona que vagare pernoctando en tabernas, bodegas, cantinas colgadizos, establos, muelles y lugares no habitados, en los parques, ó al aire libre que no dé cuenta razonable de sí mismo; la persona que teniendo la cara pintada, cambiada de color, cubierta ú oculta, ó que estuviere disfrazada de cualquier otra manera, de modo que se proponga no poder ser identificada, apareciere en un camino ó carretera pública, ó en un parque, campo, terreno, ó cualquier lugar cercado.

Después de dos ó más condenas por vagancia en un año, los hechos punibles arriba descritos castigables como faltas, serán clasificados y las Cortes Correccionales quedan facultadas para castigarlos comó delitos.

Las Cortes Correccionales quedan facultadas para suspender las sentencias en los casos arriba descritos de vagancia y para poner á los presos en libertad, bajo la condición de que se comprometerán de modo satisfactorio para la Corte, ir al campo á trabajar.

En caso de que dicho condenado regresare á la ciudad en que fué sentenciado dentro de dos años á contar desde que fué sentenciado, sin el consentimiento formal de las autoridades de policía, estará sujeto á arresto y á doble pena de la impuesta por la Corte, suspendida al tiempo de la condena.

Después de la tercera condena por vagancia dentro de dos años, los Jueces de las Cortes Correccionales podrán certificar los casos á los Jueces de Instrucción del Distrito dentro del cual se cometió el delito, para ser juzgado de conformidad con el Código Penal, y si hubiere condena, el acusado podrá ser castigado con una multa que no excederá de quinientos pesos ($500), ó con encarcelamiento para realizar trabajos forzados durante dos años.

APENDICE "L."—(CONTINUACION.)

DESERTORES.

NOMBRES.	REGGIMIENTO Y COMPAÑIA.	FECHA DE LA DETENCION.	LUGAR DE LA DETENCION.
F. D. Adams	17º Co. C. A.	Mayo 10, 1901..	Matanzas.
O. C. Eastman	7º Cabª.	Mayo 19, 1991..	Sta. Clara.
P. C. Stearns	17º Co. C. A.	Mayo 23, 1901..	Habana.
Z. H. Danforth	10º Infantª.	Sept. 26, 1901...	Regla.
F. W. Church	2º Artillª.	Enero 18, 1901..	Habana.
Jas. Wiltshire	7º Cabª.	Enero 14, 1901..	Bejucal.
Gustavo Pravo	7º Cabª.	Enero 2, 1901....	Habana.
Howard Baughers	10º Infantª.	Enero 14, 1901..	Habana.
Patrick W. Desmond	8º Infantª.	Enero 28, 1901..	Habana.
Edward Sullivan	2º Cabª.	Sept. 14, 1900...	Regla.
John C. McKenna	2º Cabª.	Sept. 20, 1900...	Habana.
Chas. Murphy	2º Cabª.	Sept. 14, 1900...	Regla.
G. J. Bearfoot	2º Cabª.	Sept. 14, 1900...	Habana.
James McKinnon	7º Cabª.	Enero 18, 1901..	Habana.
Robert Hartsell	7º Cabª.	Mayo 15, 1901..	Matanzas.
Arthur L. Jones	22º Co. C. A.	Abril 29, 1901...	Habana.
Clarence New	2º Artillª.	Enero 14, 1901..	Bejucal.
Frank L. Tucker	2º Artillª.	Enero 14, 1901..	Bejucal.
E. D. Bray	24º Co. C. A.	Mayo 8, 1901....	Matanzas.
Frank Headel	2º Cabª.	Oct. 24. 1900....	Habana.
Geo. Hawlett	2º Cabª.	Oct. 10, 1900....	Habana.
Frank W. Sweeney	2º Infantª.	Sept. 3, 1900....	Habana.
James Stapleton	2º Artillª.	Oct. 5, 1900.....	Habana.
James T. Roberts	7º Cabª.	Sept. 18, 1900...	Habana.
Shepherd Harris	2º Cabª.	Julio 26, 1900....	Habana.
John L. Waldron	2º Cabª.	Sep. 14, 1900....	Regla.
Fred'k Raiche	Trop. G. 7º Cabª.	Feb. 11, 1901....	Habana.
Eug. F. Grogan	Trop. K. 7º Cabª	Feb. 5, 1901.....	Habana.
Isr. J. Mazerall	Trop. I 7º Cabª..	Feb. 4, 1901.....	Habana.
Edward W. Bentley	Trop. A. 7º Cabª.	Feb. 21, 1901....	Habana.

PROFUGOS DETENIDOS.

NOMBRES.	CUARTEL.	ARRESTOS.		
		FECHA.	LUGAR.	Aprehensor.
E. R. Cummins	Cuarteles de San Severino...	Oct. 16, 1900.	Habana...	Bu. Det.
M. Breaman	Cuarteles de Columbia.....	Nov. 13, 1900.	Cerro.....	Grd. Rur.
Chas. Riley	2º Caballería	Nov. 22, 1900.	Habana...	Pol. Hab.
Ed. Shaughnessey.	Cuarteles de Columbia.....	Nov. 22, 1900.	Vedado....	Pol. Hab.
Jno. P. Fogerty	Cuarteles de la Cabaña.....	Feb. 6, 1901...	Vedado....	Bu. Det.

APENDICE "L."

Cuba, Junio 30 de 1901.

Comandante Louis V. Caziarc,
del Cuerpo de Artillería,
Ayudante General Auxiliar del Ejército de los E. U.,
Supervisor de Policía, Habana.

SEÑOR COMANDANTE:

Tengo el honor de presentarle el siguiente informe de los trabajos realizados por las Oficinas del Servicio de la Policía Secreta de la Habana, desde el primero de Enero hasta el 30 de Junio de 1901, inclusive.

El 17 de Octubre de 1900 fuí encargado del personal del Negociado en calidad de Jefe Auxiliar.

Las oficinas de la Policía Secreta han sido un agente eficaz en la realización de la mejor administración de justicia y de la disminución de los delitos en la comunidad, habiendo investigado en numerosos casos notables los crímenes cometidos, y arrestado á los autores, recuperando bienes de considerable valor, los cuales fines no se hubieran obtenido si no hubiera sido por la actividad y celo de dichos agentes. Ha sido asímismo, unc de los factores más potentes en lo que respécta al arresto y entrega á las autoridades militares de gran número de desertores del Ejército de los Estados Unidos en Cuba.

Aunque es verdad que la Policía Secreta no ha obtenido el éxito en la investigación de algunos casos de interés momentáneo, como es muy natural en todos los trabajos de naturaleza semejante, el número de casos de importancia considerable en que ha logrado un éxito no discutible da por resultado un balance en su favor de los más halagüeños, y como reconocimiento de los valiosos servicios que ha prestado en la investigación, principalmente de crímenes importantes, la Oficina ha recibido, en diversas ocasiones, cartas de ilimitados elogios de algunas de las autoridades superiores de esta Provincia.

Aun cuando muchos de dichos casos merecen especial mención, solamente citaremos algunos, á saber:

Debido, exclusivamente, á los esfuerzos de la Oficina, Lack ó Loys Darrell un Sargento desertor del Ejército de los Estados Unidos, acusado de haber matado á sangre fria á uno de sus compañeros, un soldado de Pinar del Río, fué arrestado en Byrl, dominio portugués en el Africa del Sur, después de haber sido perdidas sus huellas por dos veces. Después de los trámites usuales para la extradición, un hombre fué mandado por la Oficina al Africa del Sur con el fin de recibir al prisionero de manos de las autoridades portuguesas y traerlo á Cuba para ser juzgado.

A pesar del prolongado y fastidioso viaje de más de 20,000 millas que invariablemente sería emprendido por dos ó mas hombres bajo circunstancias semejantes, con un gasto crecido, la misión fué realizada sin ningún tropiezo.

Otro caso: Dos prófugos que habían estafado unos $13,000 á un comerciante español de esta ciudad, supo la Policía Secreta de esta ciudad que estaban en Méjico, y á petición suya, las autoridades mejicanas arrestaron y encarcelaron dichos prófugos y recuperaron $11,000 del dinero estafado. Los documentos para la extradición, firmados por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, fueron entregados á dos agentes de esta Oficina para su cumplimiento, para cual fin han ido á la capital mejicana en dos diferentes ocasiones, regresando ambas veces sin haber cumplido su cometido debido á las extraordinarias demoras de los trámites para la extradición en los Tribunales mejicanos, y últimamente debido á la apelación reciente de los presos á lo que se conoce en la ley mejicana con el nombre de la "Ley de Amparo." Los dos agentes designados para cumplir este cometido, volverán á ser mandados en breve á Méjico para que traten, por tercera vez, de obtener la entrega de los presos.

En el mes de Abril de este año una de las residencias más hermosas de Cuba, propiedad de una señora cubana y ciudadana americana fué completamente destruida por un incendio. A no haber sido por los valiosos servicios prestados por la Oficina, muchos miles de pesos, en joyas, recuperados por la misma se hubieran perdido. Esta Señora ha expresado su ilimitado aprecio de los servicios prestados á la misma, en una carta dirigida á mí.

Un relación en que se detalla el valor de los bienes recuperados por esta Oficina durante el tiempo que abraza este informe y el número de los servicios prestados, se consigna á continuación:

	Enero.	Febrero.	Marzo.	Abril.	Mayo.	Junio.
1.	$ 1,283.50	$ 1,771.00	$ 568.00	$ 21,668.45	$ 848.10	$ 519
2.	136	115	179	195	196	137

NOTA 1.—Valor de los bienes recuperados.
,, 2.—Número de los servicios prestados.

Se verá en el cuadro que precede que el valor total de los bienes recuperados durante estos seis meses, es de $26,658.35, y que el número total de los servicios prestados asciende á 958.

Respetuosamente,

(Firmado). J. JÉREZ VARONA.
Jefe Auxilar,
Oficina de la Secreta de la Habana.

REPORT

OF

MAJOR LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

SUPERVISOR OF POLICE AND PROVOST MARSHAL

CITY OF HAVANA,

FOR THE PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS ENDING

DECEMBER 31, 1901.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF POLICE

AND PROVOST MARSHAL.

HAVANA, CUBA.

January 1st, 1902.

The Adjutant General,
Department of Cuba,
Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to make the following report as to the working of the Police Force and Detective Bureau of Havana during the six months from July 1st to December 31st 1901.

It is due to my predecessor, Major Caziarc, to state that a large part of my work during these six months has been simply in the line of putting into force and carrying out plans which originated with him and which have resulted greatly to the benefit of the service. I found the remodelling of the Vivacs, or lock-ups, and the court-offices of the First and Second Correctional Courts almost completed. The police and the courts, as well as the public, are now receiving full benefit of the arrangements which had been planned by Major Caziarc and ably executed by the Engineer Department, for their convenience and comfort. Shortly after, the remodelling of the Castle of Atares for use as a Penitentiary for short-term prisoners was also completed and the hygienic surroundings of the prisoners confined there were made practically perfect. One result of this latter improvement has been to anable me to get a great deal of work out of the male prisoners which has been utilized to drain the marshes surrouding the hill, and with the assistance of the Engineer Department to build a drive-way reaching the Castle with a grade of only five per cent, and making the circuit of the hill one and one-half times in the ascent. The drive-way, besides being of utility, will furnish, when it as been thoroughly macadamized, one of the finest pleasure drives about the city. Owing to the low state of finances of the Municipality, Major Caziarc had been unable to obtain the necessary material and apparatus to enable him to put the female prisoners to work, and I have not pressed the matter beyond renewing his recomendations to the Ayuntamiento. When the necessary appropiation can be made these female prisoners should be required to wash, not only their own clothing but that

of the males who should then be put in a prison uniform more suitable for their outdoor labor and their own clothing should be returned to them clean when they are discharged.

POLICE UNIFORMS.

Another matter determined upon by my predecessor and carried out by me, was the uniforming of the police in a linen material of dark blue and white mixture which answers for both Summer and Winter and preserves its freshness and neatness of appearance without too frequent a washing. A helmet of special model was adopted which is worn with the chin-strap down when on duty and which I believe has contributed in an important degree to improving the dignity and seriousness of the policemen when on duty.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The scheme for examinations which had been elaborated with great detail by my predecessor has been put in force and although the labor entailed has been very great yet it has been fully repaid, not only by the improvement in the class of men accepted and promoted but by relieving the police of the constant wear and tear of political and social influence which heretofore has been exerted about every admission or promotion.

The character of the police force now rests entirely in the hands of its own officers who, it must be assumed, are the ones most interested in its efficiency. The force has now, I am satisfied, a most excellent personnel of both officers and men and with proper vigilance on the part of the Examining Boards the quality of this personnel should continually increase.

POLICE CLUBS.

Whatever difficulty has arisen in preserving order or handling the public is due, not to weakness on the part of the individual policeman but to a misapprehension of the spirit of the laws. An illustration is found in the idea that had grown up that the club of a policeman was to be classed with the revolver and only drawn to defend his life or limb. To dispel this idea I found it necessary to order the police to carry their clubs in their hands and not to allow themselves to be run over and jostled. The benefit of this order was instantly apparent and it is believed that instead of increasing the number of instances where the police have come to blows with the citizens it has materially reduced them.

THE POLICE FORCE.

About August lst, 1901, the reduction of the Police Force to a strength of 650 Patrolmen and 219 Urban Guards, previously

ordered by the Military Governor, was begun. This reduction was effected without reducing the number of men on duty in the streets by relieving the police from interior duty in the theatres and places of ammusement, and doing away with all fixed posts except three,—one at the door of the Military Governor's Palace, one at the door of the Alcaldia and one at the door of the Treasury. At the same time the work of Park Guards, which were discharged, was thrown upon the police department. Owing to the orderly conduct and goodwill of the citizens in parks and in places of ammusement, no inconvenience was felt by this great reduction.

In considering the strength of the police force of Havana, reference must be had, not only to the population of about 271,363 inhabitants, but to the immense area covered by this population, due to the fact that the buildings are generally of but one story. A calculation shows that the number of police is 10 to the square mile.

It must also be remembered that the police here have the work of court-bailiffs and messengers, citing witnesses and making investigations for the Judges, and that many matters which are settled verbally or in a few words of writing under American Law, require of the Cu ' an police pages of carefully worded reports in legal form.

EFFICIENCY OF POLICE.

It must be remembered, in judging the efficiency of the Havana Police Force, that in cases where municipal ordinances are violated, the practice is to report the offender to the municipal authorities who are presumed to fine him. The police have no knowledge as to the amount of the fine nor as to whether this fine is collected. From the report of the Chief of Police herewith enclosed (Appendix "A"), it appears that in the past six months the police reported 7,482 people as subject to municipal fine. Taking these fines at an average of $5.00, the amount collected should have been $37,410 whereas the amount collected, according to the municipal reports, was but $2,074. It can be seen that there is a large discrepency between the amount of fines presumably imposed and the amount actually collected, which shows how weak the action of the police necessarily is when they attempt to enforce the municipal ordinances.

Remedy for this would be the energetic co-operation of the Municipal Officers with the police, and on the other hand relief can be obtained under the provisions of Book 3rd of the Penal Code, which justifies the reference of most of these matters (that have become public enough to attract attention of the police) to the Correctional Courts. Steps are being taken to meet some of these offences in this manner.

"ACTAS."

Through the willing co-operation of the Secretary of Justice

I have been able to do away with the lengthy written accusations in cases coming before the Correctional Courts and introduced a simple printed form which effected a large economy in the writing required.

CORRECTIONAL COURTS.

The Correctional Courts, though not coming under my supervision, are so intimately connected with the working of the police (being designed for what we call 'Police Courts') that I take the liberty of touching on their workings in my report.

The last two sentences of Civil Order No. 213 which established the Correctional Court, are as follows:

"In so far as they may not conflict with this order, the "provisions of the Law of Criminal Procedure shall be com- "plementary to it, whenever they may be applicable."

"All existing legal provisions in conflict with this order are "hereby annulled."

I believe that in practice too great an effect has been given to the first of these sentences and too slight an effect to the last one. Many provisions of the Law of Criminal Procedure are given effect in these courts which are clearly in conflict with the spirit of this order as interpreted with the light of the object aimed at, the establishment of Police Courts similar to our own; and many that are not absolutely in conflict with this order can hardly be considered applicable to the rapid practice from which we obtain our rough-and-ready justice.

If we understand the last sentence to mean (as I believe it was intended), that "all existing legal provisions in conflict with the 'spirit' of this order are hereby annulled," these existing impediments to the free and common-sense action of the Correctional Court Judges, the danger of the Correctional Courts gradually drifting away from the model on which they were established would be removed.

REGLA POLICE.

On November 4th, 1902, by virtue of Civil Orders No. 236, abolishing the Municipality of Regla, the police of that suburb was united with that of Havana. This consolidation results very much to the advantage of the police service, the connection between Regla and Havana being so intimate, the police force of that suburb should naturally be under control of the Chief of the Havana Police.

POLICE BENEFIT FUND.

The deaths of several members of the force emphasized the necessity of some Relief Fund and after due consideration the Ayuntamiento has issued an order establishing such a fund to be maintained by the fines collected from the police for infractions of regulations.

POLICE AND DETECTIVES.

Every effort has been made to draw a sharp line between the sphere of activity of the uniformed police and that of the Detective Bureau, which is also under my supervision, and these efforts have been so successful that the best of feeling now exists between the two bodies of police, each does its own duty without jealousy or interference in the sphere of the other.

DETECTIVE BUREAU.

When I took charge of the Detective Bureau I was its actual chief assisted by Sr. José Jerez y Varona as Deputy. Upon my recommendation Mr. Jerez was appointed actual Chief of the Detective Bureau, October 15th, 1901, and I retained only the supervision as in the case of the police. Experience has shown this arrangement highly satisfactory and a great deal of excellent work has been accomplished by the detectives under the able and untiring direction of Sr. Jerez.

A notable piece of detective work which attracted general atention was that of the Vargas y Peralta case, in which the forger was traced to his grave.

For signal services in this sensational case Sergeants Prats and Muñoz were promoted to the grade of Lieutenant.

From the very nature of its services the history of the Detective Bureau must remain largely unwritten. From the report of its Chief herewith enclosed (Appendix 'B") it will be seen that it has rendered a number of signal services and that the value of property recovered is nearly double the cost of the bureau to the city.

Though it is impossible to apply Civil Service Rules to this Bureau yet it is well-known that through the firm stand taken by its Chief, Sr. Jerez, it has been kept absolutely free from political affiliations and is regarded in confidence by both the officers of the law and the people.

POLICE REPORTS.

For further details I would refer to the elaborated report and excellent statistical tables furnished by the Chief of Police and also to the report that the Chief of the Detective Bureau has been able to make in spite of the confidential nature of most of the work of his department. (Appendices "A" and "B".)

PROVOST MARSHAL.

The duties of Provost Marshal have also devolved upon me but they have been very light on account of the absence of friction between the soldiers visiting the city and the police, due to a good understanding that has always existed between the American forces and the police of Havana.

OBITUARY

I cannot sufficiently express my indebtedness, during the first part of my incumbency, to the late Captain Eduardo P. Frias of the police whom I found occupying the post of Adjutant to the Supervisor and retained in that capacity. His cheerful assistance, thorough information and intelligent judgment was extremely valuable to me, and it was only in his own interest and that of the government that I approved of his being detailed, on October 1st, 1901, to assist in organizing the new corps of Cuban Artillery. His untimely death, through a runaway accident while on such duty, was a shock to the whole corps of police as his work had brought him in contact with almost every officer and man of the force.

REMARKS.

In conclussion it is a great pleasure to thank the Chief of Police, General Rafael de Cárdenas and the Chief of the Detective Bureau, Sr. José Jerez y Varona, for their loyal support and assistance in solving many difficult problems during the past six months.

My thanks are also due to Captain Eduardo Puyol, my Adjutant, for his intelligent and energetic assistance and for the discretion with which he has handled delicate matters that I have been compelled to leave to his judgment

I am also greatly idebted to the Chief Clerk of the Supervisor's Office, Mr. R. S. Wallace, whose knowledge of the records and the history of the department since its inception and whose experience under Major Pitcher, and Major Caziarc have made him of inestimable value.

COST OF POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The cost of the Police Force to the city of Havana has averaged about $61,000 per month, and of the Detective Bureau about $3,300 per month.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

FREDK. S. FOLTZ.

Captain, 2nd U. S. Cavalry.

Supervisor of Police.

Provost Marshal.

APPENDIX "A"

POLICE DEPARTMENT

OF THE CITY OF HAVANA

DIVISION OF STATISTICS

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING THE DATA RECORDED FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY

DECEMBER 1901

APPENDIX "A"

Translation

HAVANA POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF CHIEF.

Havana, Jan. 1, 1902.

Capt. Fredk S. Foltz,

Supervisor of Police.

SIR:

The Police Headquarters of the City of Havana, in presenting this report and the accompanying statistical tables, proposes to demonstrate with clearness the operations of the Department from July 1st to December 31, 1901.

The necessary data for the formation of the statistical tables has been gathered with the greatest exactness, giving this work the strictest attention, so as to be assured of its correctness.

This report comprises, services rendered by the Deparment, reforms, changes and modifications effected in same during the six months; referring to the interior order as well as to its personnel and effective force.

For a better comprehension of this report I will subdivide same in three parts, viz: Services rendered; Situation of the Department and reforms effected; Benefits obtained and necessary reforms; treating the different subjects with the greatest possible exactness, so as to facilitate the immediate understanding of same.

The accompanying tatistical tables, numbered from 1 to 5 inclusive, contain the services rendered by the Department in the six months from July to December last and an explanation of the most important services rendered by members of this Department during the same period of time.

Table Nº 1 comprises the arrests effected expressing separately and totally those that were for misdemeanors and those for crimes, the former amounting to 9557 and the latter to 1072. This table classifies the arrests and notes the causes of same, giving to each classificattion its number by the month and its total for the six months, presenting its general total for the mentioned term and for all causes, which number of arrests amounts to 10,629.

The grand total of arrests as expressed in Table Nº 1 is classified in Table Nº 2 by nationality, sex, race, condition and age, allowing to each month its corresponding number; resulting from this distribution that 6,773 of these arrests were white, of whom 6,266 were males and 507 females; 3710 negroes, of whom 2753 were males and 957 females; and 136 Asiatics. There were in the state of singleness 7843 males and 1253 females; married, 1172 males and 122 females. In the condition of widowhood there were 198 males and91 females.

In the general total of persons arrested there were over the age of 16 years 8839 males and 1441 females; and under 16 years 316 males and 23 females.

Possessing degree of learning there were 5094 whites, 1419 negroes and 25 Asiatics; and 1679 whites, 2291 negroes and 111 Asiatics not knowing how to read or write. Of those arrested 6457 were Cubans, 649 were for crimes and 5808 for misdemeanors; of whom 2949 were whites and 3508 negroes. There were 427 Americans arrested, 36 for crime and 391 for misdemeanors, of whom 28 whites and 8 negroes were for crime and 280 whites and 111 negroes for misdemeanor. There were also 3109 Spaniards arrested, of whom 2772 were for misdemeanors and 337 for crime.

The balance of the arrests corresponds to the nationality expressed in Table Nº 2.

Table Nº 3 contains the penalties imposed by the Correctional Courts upon persons arrested and sent before those Tribunals, and notes the cases submitted to the Courts of Instruction of Havana, those remitted to jail, and those who were placed at the disposal of other authorities.

Table Nº 4 expresses the value of stolen property, notice of which has been communicated to these Headquarters as well as property which was recovered.

Table Nº 5 shows the disposition made of the parties sentenced, the fines imposed by the Correctional Courts, with the corresponding amount; the number of fines collected and their amount; also the number of rations issued to prisoners serving sentence; 3140 males and 547 females, as shown in the statement above referred to, served sentence, and that, the number of fines imposed, 4925, amounted to $45,969, of which 2287 were collected, producing $17,824.50 in addition to which amount $170.40 was confiscated through forfeiture of collaterals.

The number of fines corresponding to the month of July and its amount are expressed as a total in Table N°. 5, due to the fact that they were not subdivided and classified at that time by the office who furnished these data, but as a measure beneficial to the statistic records the method of classification has been followed since the lst of August.

You will find expressed in the same table services of aid rendered by members of the Department in the following manner; to 50 lost children, to 1778 persons injured by accidents, 25 sick, 13 lunatics, 72 suicides, 14 intoxicated, 35 bitten by dogs, and 41

burned; making a total of 2059 cases where persons have been aided by members of the force.

Amongst the most important duties of the police, besides those of vigilance and public security which are intrusted to them, is that of exacting the proper obedience and compliance with the laws, municipal ordinances and regulations, and those of the Goverment; and without being able to accuse this corps of excessive rigor in the performance of their duties, it is evident that their efforts were satisfactory, as it will be noticed that in the period of the six months for infractions of municipal ordinances they have notified 7482 parties that they were subject to fine; these fines imposed by the police (not the amount) are passed through the corresponding "Tenencias de Alcaldia" and as a result we note that the Municipality has collected $2074.95.

Although no comparison is made between these statistical data with the amount collected for the same causes during the corresponding period of time, the reason of it is that the Police Headquarters has no intervention whatsoever in fixing the amount of the fine nor the collection of same; therefore the police cannot be censured in any manner at all if it be noted the disproportion which is observed between the number of infractions denounced and notifications served and the amounts collected by other sources for these causes.

The smallness of the collection is at once observed if it is considered that the Municipal Ordinances establish that the amount which should be exacted from the parties infringing said ordinances is to range from $1.00 to $10.00 and if the average, which would be $5, be taken as a basis the amount which should have been collected would be $37410 00. Reducing the amount to its minimum it would result that $7482 should have been collected or what is equal to a sum three and a half times greater than that collected, inviting attention to the fact that even within the amount of $2074.95 which appears to have been collected for infractions reported by the police, it cannot be guaranteed that it is so, as that total included also fines which have passed through the "Tenencias de Alcaldía" and which were deposited with the City Treasury, and it is logical to believe that this amount comprises also the fines imposed by Municipal Inspectors and the Tenencias de Alcaldía besides the Police Force.

Among the services and aids of importance rendered by the police, it can be mentioned that which occurred on the 20th of November past on the occasion of a violent fire at the "Lonja de Víveres" of this city, on which occasion the police learned immediately of the occurrence and first aid was rendered by Patrolman No. 896, Domingo García, by No. 192, Celio el Cazin, No. 52, Rafael Santa María, No. 632, Daniel Hospitalet, and No. 473, Inocencio Salazar, all of the First Precinct, who gave the alarm notifying the residents that the building was on fire and thereby avoiding great evils, and with their sole efforts and exposure Patrolmen 896 and 632 saved the life of an aged lady and a child.

At this fire it is to be noted that the petty thieves were not

given an opportunity to commit thefts or depredations of any sort. The work of the police on this occasion received the praises of the Havana Press.

Patrolman No. 899 Tomás Escarga, with the aid of the penitentiary guard and acting under instructions of Capt. H. A. Clews, captured one José Morales y Sierra who assassinated José Picayo at Morro No. 9 on the 29th of September last.

On the 18th of November last it was made known to Lieut. Joaquin Estrada by one Andres Balaguer who resided at No. 14 Egido Street, that three diamond rings valued at $1500 had been stolen from him; investigation of the case resulted in the arrest of Francisco González, a negro, who, after being placed under arrest, and finding in his possession one of the stolen rings, confessed his guilt. Later, Lieut. Estrada traced the other two rings in the possession of one Joaquín Rodriguez, who denied the fact, but after a thorough search of his home the rings were found and Rodriguez placed under arrest.

On July 19th Capt Manuel Portuondo of the Fifth Precinct obtained confidential reports relating to a robbery committed during the previous month on Mr. Lorenzo Fran, resident of No. 54 Lealtad St., and after investigating the case was able to recover from a pawnshop, Animas No. 84, of which José Puentes was the proprietor, a gold diamond ring, another ring with two diamonds, and various small diamonds, a lady's gold pin with four diamonds and five turquoises, another ring with six diamonds, a bracelet with six diamonds and seven blue precious stones; at Neptuno No. 39 and 41 in the pawnbroker's store of Antonio Alvaro Diaz, he recovered a gold watch and chain; at O'Reilly St. No. 15½, jewelry store of Francisco Alvarez, a gold chain bracelet with two diamonds and sapphires, a pair of ear-rings with 22 diamonds and 2 sapphires, at Aguiar 75, the jewelry store of Ramón Martinez, a gold ring with one emerald and two rubies and a pair of gold ear-rings, which articles were all indentified by Mr. Lorenzo Fran as his property.

Another service worthy of mention is the arrest by Sergt. Aranguren and Policeman Nº 126 of the Seventh Preeinct, of the assassin of a woman named Perfecta Nieto, who was assassinated on the 8th of November on Zanja St.

The arrest of Alejandro García, a negro who, with others, assaulted Patrolman Vicente Arias, who notwithstanding having been overpowered by a larger force made use of his armament and arrested the instigators of the aggression, which occurred on November 9th, and which service received worthy recognition from your Supervisión, to the patrolman, and which was published in General Order Nº 537 of this Department as a statment to the Force.

On the 3rd of September, Captain Antonio Tavel Marcano, Adjutant to the Chief of Police, in a raid at house Nº 21 Santa Clara Street captured the notorius gambler José Magriña and others no less notorious who had assembled to establish a "Monte"

bank. The case was turned over to the Correctional Court of the First District and tried by jury who acquitted the accused.

During the period of time from August to October a most active campaign was exercised against gamblers and the houses, known as gambling houses, capturing a bank at the "Club Antillanos," the positive evidence was acquired that in some of the of the houses known to the Captain gambling was carried on, but the lack of means and resources which are necessary for this sort of 'work which for the reason of its nature it renders all efforts of the Police valueless if unprovided with the necessary resources.

With the above ends the first of the three parts into which this report is divided, and in concluding it I must invite attention to the fact that the number of acts which did not produce arrests is not mentioned though this was mentioned in the former reports made at the time that the Detective Bureau reported its worok to these Headquarters. This is now impossible since this Buereau is entirely separate and no longer sends its reports to my office. I cannot therefore report an act which does not give rise to an arrest. This case has no doubt certainly often arisen in which the Detectives have made arrests of which this Department has remained ignorant, as it could only learn of the fact at the moment the accusation was made. It is therefore clear that the inclusion of information of this kind would be inexact and not statistical and its trustworthiness could not be relied upon.

By virtue of the reform introduced on the first of August last, declaring in effect the Economical Budget for the present Fiscal Year, the strength of the Municipal Force was fixed at 650 Policemen and 219 Urbans Guards. These places were covered, on the 31st of December, by 624 Policemen and 214 Guards, consequently there results a difference of 16 in the former and 5 in the latter to reach the number mentioned in the budget.

The resolution dictated by that Supervisión, as a complement to the reform introduced in the new budget, decreeing the suppression of fixed posts which were merely sinecures to favour some policemen and to ligten the work for other public employees at the expense of their companions, whose work was made greater, is one of the most important improvements that has been obtained during the last six months of the past year, not only for the reason given, but that it also improved the tone and efficacy of the public service, as the favoured ones to these positions have been returned to active police service which corresponds to them, there only remaining in the service, at the present time, an insignificant number of fixed posts expressly autorised.

By consequence of the aforesaid order, the force of police detailed for servic at Public Shows has been relieved of such duties and the said force greatly roduced.

In this connexion it is sufficient to say that on the first of June last there were detailed for duty at Public Shows one sergeant and 22 policemen; whereas, on the first of December this service was performed by 8 patrolmen.

A reform should be made in this service, however, which I

beg to submit for your consideration in the third part of this report.

The suppression of the Ayuntamiento of Regla, communicated to me by the Civil Governor on the 9th of November last, directing that I assume control over the police of that locality, is a very important matter; and in pursuance to these intructions I ordered Lieut. Pedro de Cárdenas, together with 2 sergeants, 4 policemen of the first class 6 second-class policemen' distinguished, and 10 policemen of the second class, to take charge of the service of that precinct, receiving an inventory of the household effects, furniture, archives and documents of the Headquarters of Police of the suppressed Ayuntamiento, and establish the service there after the form in effect in this city.

By consequence of that reform the Chief of Police of that localitiy was admitted, by order of the Supervisor, as lieutenant of this capital and assigned to the 6th Station, transferring to this Police, as policemen, with the exception of one, all those who composed the Regla force; thus the personnel was absolutely changed.

Through this arrangement there is greater difficulty for the sneak thieves of Havana to seek shelter at Regla from the moment that that station became a part of the Police force of Havana.

The newly organized police of Regla has merited the praise of the press of this city.

It has certainly been demostrated that it has been extremely important to adopt the arrangements indicated by that Supervision, whereby the investigations of «delitos» (crimes) and «faltas» (misdemeanors) ordered by the courts and tribunals be referred to the Detective Bureau, thus relieving the Police Department of services on which it laboured without favourable results, for lack of competent persons for that class of work, and being without means to realize same, notwithstanding its best efforts and desires the results were far from the favourable ones that the Administration of Justice should, and had a right to, expect

By this measure the police were relieved of a great amount of work most certaing of a nature that ordinarily should not belong to them, and responsibilities that weighed upon the Department.

It is not possible to leave unecognized the fact that through the supression of «actas,» as ordered by that Supervision, the molds of former corrupt methods have been broken and other benefits no less important (as the consumption of office material) have been realized.

These Headquarters state as important also, and of practical and advantageous results, the change introduced in the police uniform, in all respects favourable to the institution, the members of the corps, as well as the public generally.

Whereas in former years the problem of the change of winter uniform always presented itself, and the necessity for the modification ocassioned double expense to the the members of the force, the new uniform has supplied that necessity, inasmuch as by the conditions of same it not only serves for both seasons,

but the cloth retains a clean colour much longer, and furthermore offers the advantage of being of a more serious and appropriate style of uniform than the former one, and at a lesser cost; and because of its colour and the helmet which completes it the present uniform gives the policemen a certain martial and serious aspect which allows the public needing police assistance to recognise them at a great distance.

Certainly no other uniform would offer greater advantages.

Another reform of great importance, though it has not given the results promised and expected, is the establishment of the «Gam-Newell» system of signals.

It is true that if the promises have not been demonstrated by practical results, which are recognized as excellent and of great utility, the determining cause of this deficiency observed in the practice may undoubtedly be credited to the fact the maintenance of this signal system requires a larger outlay of money than originally calculated upon.

Without a sufficient number of ambulances and horses this service will always result deficient.

For this reason, in the last división of this report, I beg to propose a reform which I consider of great utility and which will surely not increase expenses but will be the means of obtaining a reduction in same.

The regulations decreced in the Civil Orders governing appointments and promotions in the police force, is undoubtedly one of the most beneficial improvements that has been introduced since the foundation of the force; for those superior dispositions will be the means whereby, in the near future, the police force will be composed of a select personnel, able and competent for the best discharge of the important functions devolving upon it.

Without any effort, it is easy to understand the possibilities and real importance of the order determining that promotions should be made through examination. This measure is, by itself, inappreciable in value as it constitutes a guarantee for all, and is, at the same time, a barrier to all influence, including that of a political nature which often corrupts institutions; the order being closed to interior and exterior favouritism, a real and true stimulous is created for all those who, through their personal merits and efforts, can and desire to better their situation, the ground being open for aspiration to the highest positions.

Through the establishment of this system of examination, 54 individuals have been admitted to the force, rejected and 64 have been promoted to the first, 93 Policemen of the second class have been and 59 aspirants of the second-class were not approved.

Twenty-one sergeants of the force came up for examination to cover nine vacancies of lieutenancy, and eleven were disapproved.

Through lack of time it has not been possible to cover the two vacancies existing in the rank of captain. There likewise remain open positions for sergeants and policemen of the first class, which have not been covered owing to lack of aspirants

but so favourable is the stimulus for the aspiration to better positions that the Department has knowledge of the fact that numerous policemen are preparing themselves to take the examination for the first position vacant.

The manner by which admittances are made and the steps required to obtain same, by themselves constitute a guarantee for the Department and are a sure and practical means for the securement of healthy and useful elements; the vacancies arising lack the above conditions. A simple demonstration of the necessary steps for admittance will be sufficient to show same. The applicant is provided at Police Headquarters with a blank form, or declaration sheet, upon which he formulates his application for admission to the force, in conformity with the requirements of Civil Order No. 181; which application is sworn to before a Notary Public guaranteeing the authenticity of the signature on same.

At least three persons who are well-known to the applicant must guarantee that the statements contained in the application sheet are true to the best of their knowledge as well as to certify to the character of the applicant.

The application sheet is then gone over, and the aspirant is submitted to physical examination before the physician of the Force, who certifies whether or not the applicant is physically qualified for admission to the police.

Should the physician's report be unfavourable to the applicant, the Examining Board will be assembled with the physician present and immediately pass upon the question of disqualification. Should it then be determined that the physical defect is of no great nature, the applicant will be submitted for written examination· otherwise if the physical defect is of a serious character, the applicant will be rejected.

The written examination will not begin until full investigation has been made into the moral character and habits of the applicant.

Inquiry must be made at the Carcel, Presidio and the Vivac as to the criminal antecedents of the applicant, and if the applican resides in another town, similar inquiries will be made of the different jail establishments of that city, as well as to seek information from police circles.

The person or persons by whom the applicant has been employed during the past five years is also asked to furnish information regarding the character of the applicant during his time of service under them.

If the applicant has formerly belonged to the Police Department and seeks re-admission to same, the Chief of the Investigation Bureau of the force is called upon to furnish information as to the applicant's previous record and the cause of his dismissal from the force.

The report of the Chief of the Investigation Bureau is forwarded to the Board of Examiners for its information and if in the

judgment of the Board the applicant's past record in the force is unfavourable to him he may be rejected.

The examiners then establish the questión of disqualification in accordance with the preceding paragraphs, and such applicants as are apt for admittance to the force are submited to written examination as a test of their intellectual capacity, the Board recommending for admitance those applicants who attain a general average of 65% or more in this written examination.

After completion of the written examination, all papers in each case are carefully gone over at these Headquarters, and if they are in accord with the regulations laid down in the Civil Order they are forwarded to the Supervisor of Police who finally resolves the case.

It has been endeavored to make, each day, the most scrupulous inquiries to credit the conduct and antecedents of applicants for appointments or promotion, and the courses are better known to the applicants, in this manner facilitating study.

Applicants who are admitted to the force are attached at once to the regular service, which practice differs from that of former years in that the aspirant must first undergo training at the Preparatory Academy.

In this connection these Headquarters believe that the addition of an article to the existing regulations in force, or an amendment to Civil Order No. 156, would be of great advantage, in that the appointment of the newly enrolled policemen shall not be made permanent until the expiration of two months service in the corps, thus allowing time for the applicant to become acquainted with the routine of police work and to demonstrate his capacity as a póliceman.

It is true that these Headquarters, in cases of negligence, may propose to that Supervision the discharge of such person who has just been admitted to the force, but it often results that the infraction is not of such a grave nature as to justify such action, nevertheless that person is far from being a good policeman.

There is no doubt that by the establihment of the Civil Service the Police Force of Havana will continue to improve considerably, not only becausc its members will have full knowledge of their duty but also because when these duties are more perfect the service will result considerably better.

The establishment of the Civil Service Rules is a guarantee of good order and stability because the police have exact knowledge of their duties and they know that they will not be discharged from office unless in case of bad conduct or inefficiency. No compromise or political influeuce will have any weight in the removal of members from the force.

The manner of discharge of a member from the Police Force is really another advantage obtained by the establishment of the Civil Service in that it is an undoubted guarantee of stability because two superior authorities veto or approve the recommendation of the Chief of Police in such cases.

Complaints made against members of the police force, ei ther

by private citizens, or by superior officers or any other member of the department, are initiated in the Investigation Bureau at these Headbuarters by order of the Chief.

The Chief of the Investigation Bureau carefully investigates all cases and consults with the Chief of Police daily regarding them.

The right of fully defending themselves is allowed to all members of the Department, and all the evidence brought by the accused party is admitted. When the «expedientes» are finished and ready for action of the Chief, if on summing up the evidence he consider that the accused must not continue in the force he will recommend his discharge, which, when approved by the Supervisor of Police and concurred in by the Mayor of the city, takes effect.

The agreement taken by the Ayuntamiento in its session on the 11th of November last, establishing rules for rewards among the members of the police force is considered of great benefit to the force. To the object already stated there is devoted the gross amount of fines imposed upon members of the force for infractions of the Municipal Treasury without application of any kind up to this date, notwithstanding the fact that they come from the police budget and, in truth, could not be better applied; because if the faults are punished, it is also just that meritorious acts and services should be rewarded.

Up to the present time, and before the establishment of the Civil Service and Rules for Benefits, the members of the police force, and especially the Vigilantes, who suffered considerably from their hard task, saw nothing but punishment imposed for light faults and on complaint of the public, without any reward for the faithful fulfillment of their duties.

Very frequently we complain more or less of the lack of interest prevailing among us, and sometimes the complaint may be right; but if we carefully try to find out the reason of this evil we will find it in the lack of confidence we have in the men upon whom we impose punishment for their faults but never give any reward for their good services.

Perhaps a case by itself which has been made by those who make such complaints has been enough to give authority to this lack of confidence, as unjust as it it injurious, and of such an unhappy influence.

What stimulous has been offered to the present time to members of the police force for the fulfillment of their duty?

How do you expect that members of this institution may have public zeal when such complaints againts them prohibit their faculties and restrain the harmony and relation of esteem, interest and decency which common sense, the justice and the society itself established betweem the whole and its parts, between the community and the institution and its members.

The above consideration by itself is enough to give an idea of the great importance of the establishment of the civil service.

which opens a new horizon to all members of this institution, offering them the stability in their positions and stimulating them in their hard labour as much as the rewards offered them by the rules of benefits.

Distributing the members of the force, there have been detailed among the Vivac, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Stations keeping those detachments which were necessary in the same situation as before, but depending respectively from the 9th, 10th, 1Ith, and 12th Stations. The detachments of Luyanó, Calvario and Arroyo Naranjo belong to the 11th station; that of Puentes Grandes to the 10th, that of Hospital No 1 and Quinta de los Molinos to the 9th.

Atarás has passed to be a dependendy of the Vivac, having its own detachment; the detachment at Tricornia, Immigration Camp, depends upon the 12th Station (Casa Blanca).

By virtue of this reform, the rank of Corporal and vigilante are equal and the rank of first sergeant has been suppressed.

The present situation of the Police Precincts is as follows:

First	Precinct,	Maestranza de Artillería;
Second	,,	Compostela and Paula Street;
Third	,,	Cuartel de Dragones;
Fourth	,,	No 80 San Isidro Street;
Fifth	,,	Cuartel de Dragones;
Sixth	,,	No. 103-105 Sitios Street;
Seventh	,,	Reina Battery;
Eighth	,,	No. 88 Estevez Street;
Ninth	,,	No. 120 7th Street. Vedado;
Tenth	,,	No 520 Calzada del Cerro;
Eleventh	,,	No. 377 Calzada de Jesús del Monte;
Twelfth	,,	Casa Blanca and Regla.

The reforms msade in the different police stations bettering their condition are as follows:

In the Ist Precinct the change of the water-closet and urinal to interior of the bathroom allows the Vigilante to make use of them without going out of the building.

In the 2nd Precinct the repairing of the floor of three roo ms for the use of officers, repairing of the prison room and the entrance to same, placing á new water drain of 4 inches in diameter and 13 metres in length, new cement floor for the shower and water-closets for use of officers, repairing with cement 18 metres of wall, new divisions of 6 sq. metres with white and blue tile wo tanks for the service of the yard with the sewer entrances, construction of new stable wit 15th metres of floor of granite blocks and 90 sq. metres of belgium blocks, 50 cu. ft of sewer, 6 iron cornices, placing of new sewer main in building, 21 metres of 8 inches of brick wall, 5 rings in the stable; for the construction of a new bath and stable there has been made a new ceu ent floor; 3 new sewers; partitions of 21 liu. metres, 8x14 inches; partition of wood of one inch thick, 21 metres; 9 horse stalls, of 5 1-2 ft. by 11 ft, and 16 ft. hingh; 106 sq. yds. of French tile roofing; 21

metres of water drain, tin; 3 partitions and doors for stable, 11 ft. high by 11 ft. in width; 18 metres of rail to separate the main office from the lobby; and another one of wood of 7 sq. metres; a partition of wood of 6 sq. metres; whitewashing the ceiling and walls of the stable, and oil painting the interior and exterior of building.

In the building occupied by the 6th Station the following repairs have been made: construction of a small wooden house (a shed) in the yard where three water-closets and shower-baths have been placed.

Demolition of a partition wall and fireplace which existed in the place destined for the office.

Demolition of the department of water-closets and old shower-baths, and construction of a thin partition wall of stone and mortar. On account of their very bad condition it was necessary to destroy these. Installation of one water-closet in the lower part, and suppression of another and a shower-bath in bad condition.

In the 7th Station, Reina Battery, arrangement of the patio and attack on the sewer, adjustment of old water-closets and dungeons.

In the 10th Station, the raising of the patio.

The repairs and improvements of the premises of the 12th Station, Casa Blanca, were as follows: A general whitewashing and painting with water paint; new floors of cement to the extent of 384 cu. ft.; new floors of wood in the offices and dormitories 102 metres long and 8 wide; division of the premises by a thin wooden partition 7x2 metres, with 2 doors. Repair of the ceiling; construction of a wall of 53 metres by 2 metres high to enclose the patio and installation of new shower baths, levelling the pavement of the patio.

These reforms have notably bettered the Station.

The fines imposed on membergs of the force for infractions of the rules, and the admissions, resignations and discharges that have occurred in the personal of the force are noted in the report marked No. 4.

No. 6 embraces the cost and strength of the force and general expenses, including those for materials and rents of building, without a grand total having been made, for the reason that the payments of December having been retarded it was impossible to liquidate same and include them in said report.

I permit myself to call your attention to the total effective strength of the force on December 31, which, as before stated, is 534 Vigilantes and 214 Guardias, leaving 21 places to be filled, or say 16 Vigilantes and 5 Guardias in order to complete the number estimated for

If from this strength be deducted those police stationed at Atarés, Vivac, Hospital No 1, Quinta de los Molinos, Tricornia, who can be considered to have a fixed service, or at least a limited field of action, although having the full complement estimated for a very small force is left for watch-duty, and much more so if the

extensive circuit of the city and its districts be considered, and if account be taken of the fact that crime has increased in the city during the months of Novem'er and December, since by virtue of pardons there have been released from the Presidio of this Capital 128 convicts who were there working out their sentences.

Having finished the description of the reforms effected and having already treated of the improvements and benefits obtained therefore, I will pass on to the reforms that I deem necessary, in order to set same forth in full in the third and last part of this report.

There are at present 7 ambulances in service for the 2 Vivacs and 5 Stations, distributed as follows:

2nd	Station	3	animals	1	ambulance
3rd	,,	4	,,	1	,,
4	,,	2	,,	1	,,
7	,,	2	,,	1	,,
8	,,	2	,,	1	,,
Vivac,	1st Dist.	4	,,	1	,,
,,	2nd Dist.	2	,,	1	,,
	Total,	20	,,	7	,,

There are besides 3 ambulances that are not in service for lack of beasts to draw them. and this distribution will always result in defective service since each wagon needs two pair in order that the animals may not be worn out as a result of overwork and lack of care and attention by reason of their continued service.

This Headquarters believes that economy and benficial results will follow a reform in the ambulance service, centralising this when more than two stations can be conveniently chosen for the purpose and acquiring 17 mules to make up, with those already possessed, a total of 37 in these central stations, the rolling stock and animals to be assigned to each precinct according to its needs as follows:

Station	No. of	Animals	Ambulances
1st	4		1
2nd	4		1
3rd	4		1
4th & 6th	4		1
5th & 2nd Vivac	4		1
7th	4		1
8th	3		1
9th	3		1
10th & 11th	4		1
Vivac 1st Dist.	3		1
Total,	37		10

By this method the service would be more complete with a smaller personnel of stableboys and coachmen for the care of the

ambulances and animals, and better results would be obtained by reemploying the animals in each service as convenient.

The suitable locations for the establishment of the central stations would surely be the lst, 2nd, and 3rd stations, in the following form:

FIRST CENTRAL STATION.

In the Cuartel de Dragones, material accumulated by the same and its belongings, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 2nd Vivac, 6 ambulances and 22 mules in said Central Station for the service of the aforementioned.

SECOND CENTRAL STATION.

Compostela and Paula: Comprises the rolling stock and animals of the lst, 2nd, 4th and 6th Stations, with 4 ambulances and 12 mules.

The First Vivac will keep its ambulance and 3 mules the same as it has today.

A change in the uniform of the force would not in any way result conveniently, but the vigilantes and sergeants might be authorited to wear a casimir uniform of the same cloth as the officers, without altering the uniform in any way.

The 3rd Police Sstation could and should be transferred to an appropiate location in the centre of its district and by this means it would surely be better situated and there would remain a more ample space for the establishment of the Central Station of Ambulances in the Cuartel de Dragones.

The police service as connected with public shows ought also to be the object of attention and is susceptible of an advantageous reform, in the judgment of this office, as follows.

On an impresario soliciting permission for the show he will also ask at the Mayor's office for the police necessary, who will always be assigned on the understanding that with every 10 vigilantes there will go one sergeant.

The applicant will previously deposit in the Ayuntamiento $ 1.70 American money for each vigilante, $ 2.45 for every sergeant and $ 3.15 for each lieutenant.

Then the Mayor's office on giving notice to this Headquarters of the license for the show should also advise the force that should apply.

By this means would be avoided the calling on the street police for intervention by the impresarios for econimical reasons, which has already gravely disturbed order.

The city, for its part, would be benefitted and with the sum collected by this means it could attend to the payment of 30 Guardias, by which number the force already existing should be increased. The service for shows should be equally distributed, and the fear that in a given moment the police would identify themselves with the impresarios to the injury of the public would be lessened.

This Headquarters is of the opinion that for the next estimate the salaries of the Urban and Municipal police in the position of sergeants and privates should be equalised, which couldo be effected without increasing the present general estimate, suppressing, to this end, 20 places of vigilantes and 8 of sergeants, who, on the other hand, could be added to accomplish the proposed reform for shows.

The change should be made by passing to the municipal police those of the urban.

It would also be well to take into consideration in the formation of this new estimate an increase of $ 10 in thes alaries of vigilantes and guardias who must own their own horses, to en able them to attend to their keep and support the aditional expen ses pertaining to the mounted police.

Six members of infantry should be transferred to be stableboys with the salary assigned to those places, choosing amongst those who voluntarily offer themslves and those who do not know how to write.

This measure would be just, alhough havign bee appointed for the same services as the rest of the police they should enjoy equal advantages.

For the same reason the sub-lieutenants of the Urban Guard should be equipped as are the sergeants and lieutenants of the Municipal Police, in this manner making them equal with the same.

This Headquarters has the honour to invite yuor attention to the convenience with which all infringements of law that affect public ornaments may be passed to the courts or correctional judges, in harmony with the rule in Liber 3, Title 1, Art. 593 of the Pennal Code now in force, when the damage caused is sufficiently appreciable to establish a penalty of $ 5 or 5 days' imprisonment in Atares to the lawbreakers of their parents, tutors or guardians if they be minors, doubling said penalty in case of a repetition and remanding to the Correctional School at Guanajay for a second offense.

I permit myself to recommend to your superior attention the avangate that would result to the Departament if it could be relieved of the service of citations to appear at verbal trials in the courts, with which it is charged today and which in time past was comitted to the bailiffs, because with it the personnel of this office and in general of its dependencies is distracted from its obligations and other important matters.

To demonstrate in an effective manner the weight that falls on this Deparment with the charge of such services it will be sufficient to explain that during the last six months of the year just passed there were issued by the Audiencia alone for service and accomplishment 501 orders for the citation of 3213 individuals, of whom 2576 were, and 637 could not be, cited.

Observe that each citation represents 3 comunications and the making of an inquiry that cannot be laid aside even in negative cases.

It is also to be observed that this does not include orders received in proper course from the Courts of Instruction and Municipal Courts of this city and other parts of the Island.

In concluding this voluminous report which I submit to your illustrious consideration, sure that fullness must be more acceptable in your eyes than brevity, to which end I have endeavored to obtain the greatest exactneses in the data which may serve as the basis of your report, reducing all the subject matter above treated of to one principle only, or the demostration of the advances obtained or that may be obtained by the selvice, it only remains for me to recommend to your Superior Authority the advantage that would result should you order that the accounts of transactions or reports which this department makes monthly, in complionce with sec. 4, Rule 1 of the Police Regulations, should be made quarterly and not monthly; this means the statistical data being the same, a new practice could be established, amplifying the information to complete as far as possible within the quarter comparative statements that at the end of the year would facilitate the compilation of a general comparative work of the greatest importance and usefulness.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) R. DE CÁRDENAS,

Chief of Police.

APPENDIX "B"

(Translation)

SECRET SERVICE

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF HAVANA

Havana, Cuba, December 31st, 1901.

To the

Supervisor of Police,

Havana.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration this the semi-annual report of the Detective Bureau of this city, but I beg beforehand to communicate through this medium, although it be in but a few words, my kindest regards to your honorable predecessor Major Louis V. Caziarc, 2nd Artillery, U. S. A., under whose orders I had the pleasure to take charge of the Bureau as its Deputy Chief, in accordance with orders of the Military Governor of October 15th, 1900.

The effect that Major Caziarc has left upon the heart of every member of this Bureau is of undying gratitude and illimitable regard, because, although strict in demanding of all an exact compliance wit hhis duty he was ever gentlemanly and generous towards and solicitous for his subordinates.

The cases confided to this bureau for detection by the judicial authorities have, as a whole, terminated with most gratifying results.

The Detective Bureau has been of incalculable assistance to the U. S. Army in the apprehension and arrest of deserters from its ranks and escaped military prisoners, being comparatively few those who have successfully evaded the persecution of our agents.

It would be an extremely difficult task for me to cite within the necessarily limited space of this report, the numerous and greatly diversified services rendered by the bureau during the six months to which this report relates, for which reason I will attempt only a mere outline of the more important of these and relative to which there are on file in this office laudatory letters which bestow merited applause upon all its members collectively, since, although it is true that in some of these, special mention is made of certain agents, all of them are entitled to due participation in the honor because all have contributed their mite to the services rendered and faithfully followed out my instructions, each in his own particular sphere of action.

The arrest of Eulogio González y González, an escaped con-

vict from the Presidio, which was effected through the exclusive agency of this bureau, may be considered of a paramount public good. This convict was sentenced to 44 years confinement on the several charges of assault and robbery, highway robbery, and murder and robbery, without taking into consideration the additional sentences that might have been meted out to him on charges still pending. This dangerous criminal had been at large ever since the 29th of December, 1898, on that night having attacked his sentinel, throwing himself into the sea upon chase being given.

Upon request of the Judge of Instruction of Alacranes, I sent to that place with instructions to place himself at the orders of that judicial authority, an agent of this bureau, for the purpose of investigating a crime that had been committed near that place and which at first blush appeared destined to forever remain in mystery. Due to the activity and intelligence of our agent it was ascertained that the corpse found in a cane-brake of the Ingenio "Las Cañas," which according to competent medical opinion belonged to a person that had been dead for something like ten days and had been devoured by wild dogs, was of a mulattress named Lorenza Paez, and that she had been murdered by her concubine Andrés Avelino Acosta, who was afterwards apprehended.

Another most notable service was that rendered by the bureau in connection with the swindles perpetrated upon the Spanish Bank, The Royal Bank of Canada and Messr. Upmann & Co., bankers; a service which if it had been left undone would not only have caused considerable financial loss to the parties at interest, but would also have reflected incalculable discredit upon the names of the several bankers, merchants, agents and brokers, who unconsciously acted as accomplices to the swindlers in their collos al transactions.

The combinations put in play by the swindlers were indeed ingenous, but fortunately everything was uncovered, thanks to the perseverance and integrity of our agents, as they not only discovered the real directors of these notorious swindles, as the local press has aptly termed them, but also succeeded in detecting and identifying, even after dead, the direct perpetrator of the swindles.

The amount involved in these swindles was $73,000, of which the Special Judge before whom the preliminary hearing is being had has succeeded in recovering in cash and real property about $30,000.

In September last the residents of Puentes Grandes were astounded with the news that an octogenerian long resident in that neighborhood had been brutally murdered through the night. Death was given by choking, the crime having taken place in her own house.

When I heard of this crime and few moments after its consumation, having been at the time passing the road which runs through Puentes Grandes, I gave the necessary orders for the capture of these heartless criminals. The most brilliant results crowned our efforts, because a few hours later the prepetrators of this

horrible crime and their accomplices, numberingfive in all, were arrested by our agents and placed at the disposition of the Judge of Instruction of the Western District.

As a consequence of these arrests, and due to the scrupulous investigations made by our agents, it was learned that the prisoners were the same individuals that a few days before had committed various assaults and robberies in the neighborhood of Marianaoa nd on the road that runs from that town to Guanajay.

Due to the activity and intelligence of our agents a respectable family has been saved from certain ruin. This family had been for some time the victim of the avarice of a relative who, through malice and combinations put in play and the entire confidence reposed in him, had been fraudulently transferring the properties of this family to third persons and afterwards, for small considerations, to his own name. These clever combinations were completely uncovered by onr agents and their perpetrator arrested and documents pertaining to the transactions in question remitted to the competent judicial authority in proof of the deeds.

The Detective Bureau has been an effective agency in the detection of cattle stealing that had been systematically carried on in the Province of Matanzas, and whichwould have apparently never have been detected, since its principal operators were men of considerable social repute in that Province and had the support and protection of a certain element. The arrest of the principal operators is due exclusively to the integrity of our agents who, carrying out their instrutions to the letter, successfully ended their mission.

Highway robbery has also had in the Detective Bureau a most relenting enemy. The operations in this line were in a majority of the cases not unknown to us, but in view of the nature of the organization of this bureau, it was impracticable for us to penetrate the field of operation. However, whenever any of the members of the several gangs in operation come to this city, making it a kind of headquarters because of the persecution instituted against them in the country, they have been arrested by our agents and turned over to the competent judicial authorities.

In consideration of good services rendered by members of this bureau, their laboriousness and honesty, several have been promoted both in rank and salary. The Military Governor in recognition of services rendered by two employes of this bureau, upon your recommendation, created on the 5th of October, last, two positions of Lieutenant of Detectives, which were bestowed upon Messrs. José Prats and Rafael Muñóz, two meritorious members of our bureau.

In the demonstrative statement which I have the honor to attach the services rendered by the Bureau can not only be duly appreciated, but it may also be seen that our bureau, from a pecuniary point of view, has been highly productive, its general expenses amounting to $19,988.12 and the value of property recovered by its agents. $39,795.55.

On the 15th of October, last, I had the honor of being

appointed Chief of this Bureau by the Military Governor through your recomendation; I accepted this arduous position, counting always with your valuable co-operation, because I sincerely recognize that the good order established in this bureau, the discipline which at present is observed, and the success made in its work, is mainly due to the good orders emanating from you, in whom we all have recognized a worthy successor to Major Caziarc.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd) José Jerez y Varona,
Chief of the Detective Bureau.

STATEMENT

Services rendered by the Havana Detective Bureau

DURING THE PERIOD FROM

July 1st 1901, to January 1st 1902.

SERVICES	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Thefts	23	12	16	16	8	11	86
Robbery	7	12	8	....	16	13	56
Attempted robbery	3	....	....	1	....	....	4
Fraud	10	11	19	10	13	13	76
Brigandage	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Assault and robbery	....	....	....	2	....	....	2
Assault, robbery and murder	....	....	....	4	....	....	4
Illtreatment	....	....	....	2	....	....	2
Injury and calumny	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Wanted	13	....	6	....	23	....	42
Deserters	5	....	6	....	....	2	13
Fugitives from justice	....	....	....	14	4	....	18
Rape	....	....	....	2	....	2	4
Bruises	....	....	....	2	7	4	13
Unlawful practice of medicine	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Duels	....	2	....	1	....	....	3
Threats	....	....	....	1	1	1	3
Illegal marriage	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Judicial requests	....	....	19	21	....	....	40
Offenses against morality	....	....	19	....	....	....	19
Identifications	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Reports	24	50	33	23	35	25	190
Investigations	18	....	4	18	....	5	45
Articles of property recovered	14	13	12	....	19	21	79
Judicial mandates	5	7	11	8	11	7	49
Notifications	22	35	26	10	38	24	155
Searches	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Arrests	32	54	....	....	6	....	92
Prohibited games	1	....	....	....	....	1	2
TOTAL	157	196	181	137	176	155	1002

VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.

July	$ 445-65
August	,, 574-00
September	,, 31475-00
October	,, 1183-70
November	,, 5625-80
December	,, 491-40
	$39795-55

GENERAL EXPENSES

	$ 3270-96
	,, 3267-77
	,, 3357-66
	,, 3373-41
	,, 3301-10
	,, 3317-22
	$19988-12

(Sgd.) José Jerez y Varona

Chief of Detective Bureau

POLICE DEPARTMENT

ARRESTS ACCOMPLISHED IN CONSEQUENCE OF FACTS CONSTITUTING CRIME

CAUSES OF ARREST	July	Auget	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Falsity	3	1	4	1	2	2	13
Gambling	5	1	1	1	.....	1	9
Attempted suicide	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
Criminal attempt	7	11	5	9	9	5	46
Robbery	30	28	30	21	32	16	157
Theft	37	46	40	30	44	16	213
Swindle	9	17	24	25	22	9	106
Fraud	9	.....	.....	.....	1	3	13
Arson	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	10
Reckles negligence	.....	10	1	.....	.....	3	14
Homicide	2	2	1	10	2	6	23
Grave personal injuries	25	34	19	34	2	27	161
Adulteries	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	7
Seduction	3	2	2	3	.....	1	11
Abduction	7	14	9	12	10	7	59
Conditional menaces	.....	4	1	3	.....	3	11
Acts of compulsion	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	4
Suspicious character	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	4
Order for arrest circulated	18	6	6	11	12	3	55
No specification of trause	13	6	12	5	3	1	40
Trespassing dwlling house	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Contumely	3	2	.....	2	2	.....	9
Murder	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	6
Rustrated murder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corruption of minors	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	8
Usurpation of prerogatives	1	.....	3	1	1	1	7
Absconding	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rape	1	.....	.....	2	2	3	8
Infanticide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frustrated homicide	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	5
Discharge of fire arm against the person	1	1	5	1	1	2	11
Abuses against chastity	.....	9	.....	.....	1	3	13
Kidapping of children	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Falsification of money	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Sale of counterfeit money	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parricide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Swuggling	.....	4	1	6	.....	.....	11
Bribery	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Domage to property	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Falsification of documents	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Attempt against public health	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Unauthorized raffle	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Perjury	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Disturbance of public order	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Illegal marriage	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Challenging to a duel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Totales	187	209	174	188	176	128	1062

RECAPITULATION

Arrest accomplied ou crimes.....
Do do do suis demenors.....

TOTAL.....

OF THE CITY OF HAVANA

ARRESTS ACCOMPLISHED IN CONSEQUENCE OF FACTS CONSTITUTING MISDEMEANERS

CAUSES OF ARREST	July	Augst	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Scandal	184	224	188	182	180	179	1137
Affray	280	243	261	210	177	170	1341
Slight personal injuries	82	72	65	80	52	64	415
Dange to property	64	65	57	68	43	59	356
Drunkenness	317	345	313	343	249	313	1880
Carrying weapons	16	12	24	20	20	14	106
Ill treatment	119	143	136	100	105	103	706
Menaces	55	46	42	33	33	32	241
Infraction of Municipal Law	32	18	24	6	2	9	91
do do Sanity	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Vagrancy	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Disrespect to police force	120	112	144	103	114	90	683
Immorality	23	25	13	11	12	16	100
Absconding	5	21	12	20	4	10	72
O suspicion	2	8	1	2	.....	.....	13
Gambling	38	72	105	113	31	33	392
Begging	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8
Insults	110	97	142	114	97	80	640
Petty theft	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swindle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Assault	13	7	13	13	11	16	73
No specification of cause	23	44	29	20	21	13	150
Summoned	2	5	.....	5	2	4	18
Desertion	7	3	1	1	1	2	15
Acts of compulsion	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	6
Theft	117	104	103	97	94	122	637
Swindle	39	52	33	24	23	37	208
Robbery	21	20	13	14	21	9	98
Circulating coterfeit moneyn.	2	.....	3	3	1	1	10
Trespass of dwelling house	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Disturbance of public order	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	3	50
Witch craft	.....	1	4	.....	6	.....	11
Bribery	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	5
Discharge of fire arm	2	.....	1	15	2	1	21
Unauthorized raffle	5	3	5	11	4	9	37
Outrage	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	6
Acts against chastity	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Destruction of property	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Usurpation of prerogatives	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Disrespect	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Complicity	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Arrest through judicial injunction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	1.691	1.748	1.750	1.614	1.355	1.399	9.557

July	Augst	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
187	209	174	188	176	128	1.062
1691	1748	1750	1614	1355	1399	9.557
1878	1957	1924	1802	1531	1527	10.619

Table showing sexes, civil status, races, nationality and other circumstances

Months	ARRESTS ACCOMPLIED	CLASSIFICATION BY																				
		SEXES & RACES						CIVIL STATUS						OVER		UNDER		LEARNING				
		MALE			FEMALE			SINGLE		MARRIED		WIDOWED		16 years		16 years		LITERATE			ILLITERATE		
		Whites	Negro	Asiatic	White	Negro	Asiatic	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	White	Negro	Asiatic	White	Negro	Asiatic
July.	1878	1114	506	9	95	154	.....	1417	206	178	20	34	23	1577	224	52	5	910	252	1	299	408	8
Aug.	1957	1161	497	31	85	183	.....	1428	236	231	20	28	14	1615	264	74	4	945	263	4	301	417	27
Sept.	1924	1135	486	44	101	158	.....	1435	214	201	27	29	18	1620	256	45	3	936	247	4	300	397	40
Oct.	1802	1031	527	19	83	142	.....	1358	187	176	21	43	17	1522	223	55	2	821	260	9	293	409	10
Nov.	1531	917	365	9	79	161	.....	1096	208	166	19	29	13	1249	236	42	4	784	210	3	262	316	6
Dec.	1527	908	372	24	64	159	.....	1109	202	160	15	35	6	1256	218	48	5	748	187	4	224	344	20
Total.	10619	6266	2753	136	507	957	.....	7843	1253	1112	122	198	91	8839	1441	316	23	5094	1419	25	1679	2291	111

Table showing sexes, civil status, races, nationality and other circumstances

Classification by Nationality

CUBA				U. States				Spain		England		France		Germany		Italy		Austria		Russia		Norway		Turkey		SWITZERLAND		Mexico		Africa		China		Other lands	
CRIMES		Misdemeanors		CRIMES		Misdemeanors																													
White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	CRIMES	Misdemeanors	CRIMES	Misdemeanors	CRIMES	Misdemeanors	CRIMES	Misdemeanors	CRIMES	Misdemeanors	CRIMES	Misdemeanors	CRIMES	Misdemeanors	CRIMES	Misdemeanors	CRIMES	Misdemeanors	CRIMES	Misdemeanors	CRIMES	Misdemeanors	CRIMES	Misdemeanors	CRIMES	Misdemeanors	CRIMES	Misdemeanors
75	46	465	571	8	1	49	21	49	495	4	20	1	8	2	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	3	34
71	65	483	576	3	2	65	22	61	493	2	15	.....	4	.....	8	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	3	23	.....	6	2	29	.....	6
63	36	484	564	1	3	44	30	67	503	.....	12	.....	6	.....	5	.....	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	5	2	42	1	14
64	49	410	587	7	2	37	17	55	477	1	21	1	5	.....	3	.....	5	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	3	18	.....	2	1	19	2	6
55	59	391	449	1	.....	37	6	59	395	1	15	.....	6	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	5	.....	7	.....	4	.....	9	1	15
42	24	346	482	8	.....	48	15	46	409	.....	23	.....	13	.....	7	.....	5	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	8	1	4	2	22	2	7
370	279	2579	3229	28	8	280	111	337	2772	8	106	2	42	2	32	1	31	1	3	1	11	.....	13	.....	11	2	6	9	95	1	21	7	130	9	82

CASES referred to Corectional Courts and other Authorities, showing sentences passed, from July to Dec. 1901.

Months	ARREST	From $1 or 1 day to $10 or 10 days	From 1 to 10 days	From $11 or 11 days to $20 or 20 days	From 11 to 20 days	From $21 or 21 days to $30 or 30 days	From 21 to 30 days	From $31 or 31 days to $40 or 40 days	From 31 to 40 days	From $41 or 41 days to $50 or 50 days	From 41 to 50 days	From $51 or 51 days to $60 or 60 days	From 51 to 60 days	From $61 or 61 days to $70 or 70 day	From 61 to 70 days	From 71 to 80 days	From 81 to 90 days	From 91to 100 days	From 111 to 120 days	From 131 to 140 days	From 141 to 150 days	From 171 to 180 days	From 231 to 240 days	Correccional Judge 1st. District	Correccional Judge 2nd. District	FORFEITED BAILS	CONTINUOUS CASES	CORRECCTIONAL SCHOOL	CAPTAIN OF PORT	SUPERVISOR OF POLICE	HOSPITAL	SECRET OF POLICE DIVISION	VARIOS OFFICIEDS	ACQUITAL	Cases referred to Judges of Ins truction and others Authorities	EAST	CENTER	WEST	WIGTH COURTS	TAIL	VARIOUS OFFICIEDS
JULY	1878	881	72	73	29	4	6	5	13	2	2	1	1	...	2	43	1	4	4	...	2	...	14	27	1	...	10	4	15	6	1	13	502	62	36	29	49	1	20	
AUGUST.	1967	857	82	114	35	21	13	9	17	2	5	...	2	...	31	271	1	6	6	5	1	...	13	25	1	1	15	6	11	8	2	30	499	63	23	46	65	2	10	
SEPT.	1924	845	46	111	28	7	13	31	10	1	3	1	...	1	...	28	1	1	5	4	1	...	...	16	22	...	1	15	3	3	8	3	14	532	40	22	49	37	1	25	
OCT.	1802	751	19	114	28	5	16	1	18	...	3	...	3	...	1	25	...	...	4	1	...	...	15	20	...	...	17	5	9	22	...	12	530	40	36	42	48	7	15	
NOV.	1531	664	26	70	33	2	14	3	15	...	2	...	1	...	...	14	2	...	10	1	...	...	6	28	...	2	3	3	3	9	2	23	406	50	26	48	32	2	9	
DEC.	1527	645	23	59	32	5	23	3	12	...	1	...	4	...	...	9	4	1	29	1	...	1	8	1	15	10	...	3	5	10	24	19	7	19	472	24	31	31	39	...	3	
TOTAL...	10619	5366	212	541	183	25	85	55	85	5	16	2	11	1	61	146	9	9	59	16	3	18	1	70	122	2	7	63	41	65	72	15	111	3901	388	164	345	370	13	82	

RECAPITULATION showing value of property, robbed stolen or swindled, within the Kuoledge of this central office during the months of July to December 1901; stating property recovered.

Núm. 4.

MONTHS	CHATTLES & GENEBRY																MONEY & SECURITIES															
	APPROXIMATE VALUE								RECOVERED TAKEN OR								AMOUNTS								RECOVERED OR TAKEN							
	ROBBED		STOLEN		SWINDLED		TOTAL		ROBBED		STOLEN		Swindled		TOTAL		ROBBED		STOLEN		SWINDLED		TOTAL		ROBBED		STOLEN		Swindled		TOTAL	
	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts	$	Cts.	Rezot	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.
July	777	49	2511	01	406	55	3695	05	25	50	961	....	2	40	988	90	1471	75	2061	68	395	10	3928	53	39	25	30	60	15	90	85	75
August	1854	05	1509	84	882	15	4246	04	126	30	420	34	705	....	1251	64	1029	93	4908	46	974	30	6912	69	18	35	43	86	5	30	67	51
Sept.	4584	34	2677	49	1869	35	8331	18	154	10	97	50	612	....	863	60	5315	75	2342	74	112	56	7771	05	15	50	12	46	6	40	34	36
Oct.	1830	15	1321	76	881	44	4033	35	141	25	128	58	143	10	412	93	1873	....	797	85	1027	45	3698	30	6	16	40	....	.,..	....	46	16
Nov.	719	55	1759	04	482	68	2960	67	96	50	1399	55	25	....	1681	05	3671	51	1143	67	1084	55	5899	73	3	50	51	55	....	....	55	05
Dec.	1637	75	1448	10	565	97	3651	82	1	20	182	78	486	....	369	98	2152	22	1578	50	323	....	4053	72	18	....	10	....	1	66	29	66
TOTAL..	11403	33	11227	24	4287	54	26918	11	544	85	3349	75	1673	50	5568	10	15514	16	12832	90	3916	96	32264	02	109	76	188	47	29	26	318	49

Months		Admissions			DISCHARGES			Fines imposed on members of the Force, charged with transgression of the rules													TOTAL AMOUNT	
								STATIONS														
		FROM THE ACADEMY	Direct	Promotions	Unfitness	Resignation	Expulsion	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	Police	Total fines	Dollars	Cts.
July.	....	....	1	.....	.....	47	112	13	19	19	13	2	8	6	4	9	6	3	5	11	118	290	...
August.	....	...	34	.....	.....	24	2	8	7	21	7	5	5	6	3	3	9	7	.....	14	95	295	..
Sep.	3	....	19	...	.....	9	9	14	3	10	6	.....	37	5	3	19	2	5	1	19	124	367	....
Oct.	28	....	14	8	.....	8	6	3	4	3	20	4	13	6	5	8	21	11	.....	20	118	353	....
Nov.	15	....	18	1	.....	11	6	9	7	14	21	2	7	3	19	2	10	10	4	13	121	361	.....
December.	8	....	16	.....	...	7	12	2	3	12	2	2	24	2	5	3	15	10	2	22	104	287	....
Total.....	54	....	93	9	...	106	147	49	43	79	69	15	94	28	39	44	63	46	12	99	680	1953	....

Expenses incurred by the force of the Department, including disbursements for rentals, material and sundry expenses for the months of July to December 1901.

Months	SALARIES						RENTALS						MATERIAL						GENERAL EXPENSE						TOTAL AMOUNT					
	U. S. C'CY		SP. GOLD		SP. SILVER		U. S. C'CY.		SP. GOLD		SP. SILVER		U. S. CC'CY		SP. GOLD		SP. SILVER		U. S. C'CY		SP. GOLD		SP. SILVER		U. S. C'CY.		SP. GOLD		SP SILVER	
	Dollars	Cts	$	Cts		Cts	$	Cts	$	Cts	$	Cts	$	Cts	$	Cts	$	Cts	$	Cts	$	Cts	$	Cts	$	Cts	$	Cts	$	Cts
July	62817	03	.....	.....	.....	.....	561	18	171	40	.....	.....	967	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	637	22	6	.....	.....	.....	64983	.....	177	40	.....	.....
August	57825	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	557	18	29	.....	.....	.....	1908	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	583	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	60074	95	29	.....	.....	.....
Sep	57223	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	578	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	1148	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	618	09	32	.....	.....	.....	59568	16	49	.....	.....	.....
Oct	57442	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	620	36	17	.....	.....	.....	2996	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	671	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	61731	71	17	.....	.....	.....
Nov	58278	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	536	18	17	.....	.....	.....	1829	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	24	235	.....	.....	.....	60894	37	252	.....	.....	.....
Dec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Aid rendered by members of the force during the months of July to December 1901.

HEADINGS	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
Missing children	5	6	13	12	12	2	50
Injuries by accident	349	324	292	294	248	271	1778
Sickness	5	6	6	2	2	4	25
Lunatics	1	2	3	1	2	4	13
Suicides	12	14	12	10	8	16	72
Drunkenness			2	7	2	3	14
Dog bites			16	5	3	12	36
Burns			15	19	13	24	71
TOTAL	372	352	359	350	290	336	2,059

COLLECTED BY CORRECTIONAL COURTS									Number of rations furnished to thos serving penalty		
UD DISTRICT				TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED							
AMOUNT		BAILS FORFEITED			AMOUNT		BAILS FORFECTED				
Dollrs.	Cts	Dollrs.	Ct	No.	Dollars	Cts	Dollrs.	Cts	FOR THE VIVAC	FOR OTHER PLACES	TOTAL
.....	.....	.....	.....	394	2.823	50	.....	.....	....	.....	....
2.068	.....	88	60	431	3.714	50	113	60	4.183	1.456	5.639
2.627	.....	56	80	458	4.047	50	56	80	4.253	1.095	5.348
2.079	.....	.....	.....	396	2.972	50	.....	.....	4.111	521	4.632
1.213	.....	.....	.....	319	2.283	.....	.....	.....	3.475	231	3.706
1.151	.....	.....	.....	289	1.983	50	.....	.....	3.454	266	3.720
9.138	.....	145	40	2.287	17.824	50	170	40	19.476	3.569	23.045

Aid rendered by members of the force during the months of July to December 1901.

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Dollrs.	Cts	Dollrs.	Ct	No.	Dollars	Cts	Dollrs.	Cts	FOR THE VIVAC	FOR OTHER PLACES	TOTAL
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1.213	.....	.....	.....	319	2.283	.....	.....	.....	3.475	231	3.706
1.151	.....	.....	.....	289	1.983	50	.....	.....	3.454	266	3.720
9.138	.....	145	40	2.287	17.824	50	170	40	19.476	3.569	23.045

Fines imposed during the months of July to December 1901.

HEADINGS	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
Infraction of General Ordinance.....							
Do do Municipal Ordinance.....	728	1452	1366	1I14	1327	1495	7,482
By Correctional Judge 1st District on members of the force.....							
,, ,, 2nd District	2	3			1		6
Absence from duty.....	118	95	123	1I8	121	I04	679
TOTAL.....	848	1,550	1,489	1,232	1,449	1,599	8,167

INFORME

DEL

Comandante Louis V. Caziarc

Supervisor de Policía y Jefe del Prebostazgo

DE LA HABANA

DURANTE EL SEMESTRE QUE FINALIZA

DICIEMBRE 31, 1901.

TRADUCCION

SUPERVISION DE POLICIA Y PREBOSTAZGO.

Habana, Enero 1º de 1902.

Al Ayudante General, Departamento de Cuba.

Señor:

Tengo el honor de presentarle el siguiente informe relativo á la marcha de la Fuerza de Policía y de la oficina de la Secreta de la Habana, durante el semestre de Julio á Diciembre de 1901.

En honor de mi antecesor el Comandante Caziarc, es de consignarse que una gran parte de mis tareas durante estos últimos seis meses ha consistido, sencillamenre en poner en vigor y llevar á cabo planes que á él deben su origen y que han resultado grandemente en bien del servicio. Encontré casi completa la obra de reconstrucción de los Vivaques, ó prevenciones y de los Juzgados Correccionales del 1.° y del 2.° Distrito. Tanto la Policía como los Juzgados y el público, están ahora palpando de lleno el beneficio de la organización que el Comandante Caziarc había proyectado, y hábilmente llevado á cabo el Departamento de Ingenieross para la conveniencia y comodidad de aquellos. Poco después se completó la obra de introducir innovaciones en el Castillo de Atarés para utilizarlo como Penitenciaría de los penados por corto plazo, y se completó también lo de higienizar los alrededores de la prisión de una manera perfecta en la práctica. Unas de las ventajas que esto último me ha proporcionado, es obtener grandemente el fruto del trabajo de los presos que se ha utilizado en desecar los pantanos alrededor de la colina, y con la cooperación del Departamento de Ingenieros, construir una calzada que lleza al Castillo con solo un cinco por ciento de declive, aumentando vez y media el camino que para ascender circuye aquella altura, La calzada, además de su utilidad llegará á ser, tan pronto como esté pavimentada de *mecadama*, uno de los paseos para coche de más atractivo en la ciudad. A causa del estado precario de recursos en que se encuentra el Municipio, el Comandante Caziarc no pudo obtener el material y los aparatos necesarios para dedicar al trabajo á las mujeres que guardan prisión, y yo no he apurado la materia sino hasta el punto de reiterar mis recomendaciones al Ayuntamiento. Cuando pueda hacerse la consignación necesaria sería de exigirse á las mujeres el trabajo del lavado, no solo de su ropa, sino de la de los hombres, que entonces llevarían su traje de presos uniformados, más adecuado para sus trabajos al aire libre, devolviéndosele la ropa de uso particular limpia al dárseles de baja.

UNIFORME DE LA POLICÍA

Otro punto resuelto por mi antecesor y por mi llevado á cabo

fué el de uniformar la Policía con género de hilo color azul oscuro, mezclado de blanco, que sirve tanto para el verano como para el invierno y conserva su aspecto limpio y nuevo sin necesidad de frecuentes lavados. Un casco de modelo especial fué adoptado, que se usa con su barbiquejo en las horas de servicio y que yo creo ha contribuído en alto grado á mejorar el continente y seriedod de la fuerza en las horas de servicio.

SERVICIO CIVIL

El plan de exámenes que mi antecesor confeccionó con abundancia de detalles, ha sido puesto en vigor, y aunque la labor que trae consigo es grande, ha sido de lleno recompensada, no ya por lo que se ha mejorado en la clase de hombres admitidos en el cuerpo y ascendidos, si que también porque ha relevado à la Policía del estira y encoje de las influencias sociales y políticas que hasta ahora se han puesto en juego, tratándose de altas y de ascensos.

El buen nombre do la Policía ahora está de lleno en manos de sus mismos oficiales, quienes debe de creerse son á quienes más interesan sus buenos resultados. Estoy satisfecho de que hoy la fuerza cuenta con un personal de primera calidad, tanto en oficiales como en plazas, y mediante la debida vigilancia por parte de la Jutna de examinadores la calidad del personal ha de mejorar constantemente.

EL «CLUB» DE LA POLICÍA

Cualquiera que sea la dificultaú con que se ha tropezado al conservar el orden ó hacerse entender del público, no es de atribuiase á debilidad individual del policía, sino á cierta desconfianza respecto del espíritu de la Ley. Una prueba de este se encuentra en la idea en que se había alimentado de que el club del policía había de clasificarse como el revolver en cuanto á esgrimirlo en defensa propia. Para contrarrestar esta idea, hallé necesario disponer que la Policía llevara los clubs en la mano y que no permitiera que se le atropellara. El bien producido por esta orden pronto se hizo patente, y es de creerse que en vez de aumentar el número de los casos en que la Policía tenía que habérselas á mandobles con los ciudadanos, estos casos han disminuído materialmente.

EFECTIVIDAD DE LA POLICIA.

Como á primeros de Agosto de 1901, la rebaja de la fuerza de la Policía á un efectivo de 650 hombres de ronda y 219 de guardias urbanos, principió á llevarse á cabo previa orden del Gobernador Militar. Efectuose esta rebaja sin reducir el número de los hombres de servicio en las calles, relevando á la Policía del servicio interior en los teatros y sitios de recreo, y suprimiendo los puestos fijos excepto tres; á saber: uno, á la puerta de Palacio del Gobernador Militar, uno, á la puerta de la Alcaldía y uno, á la puerta de la Tesorería. Al mismo tiempo el servicio que estaba

á cargo de los guarda-parques, que fueron dados de baja, recayó sobre el Departamento de Policía. Debido á la conducta mesurada y á la buena disposición de los vecinos en los parques y sitios de recreo, no se resintió el servicio por esta importante rebaja.

Al tener en cuenta la fuerza efectiva de la Policía de la Habana, debe considerarse no solo que la población es de unos 271,263 habitantes, sino el inmenso perímetro que abarca esta población á causa de que sus edificios son generalmente de un piso.

Un buen cálculo demuestra que el número de policías de servicio es de diez por cada milla cuadrada.

También debe recordarse que aquí la Policía hace el servicio de alguaciles y mensageros, citando testigos y evacuando diligencias en obsequio de los Jueces, y que muchos asuntos que con arreglo á la Ley Americana, se resuelven verbalmente ó en unas cuantas palabras por escrito, exigen de la Policía Cubana folios cuidadosamente redactados, de informes en forma legal.

BUENOS RESULTADOS DE LA POLICÍA.

Debe recordarse, al juzgar el resultado que da el Cuerpo de Policía de la Habana, que cuando ocurren trasgreciones de las ordenanzas municipales, la práctica es denunciar al trasgresos á las autoridades municipales, de quienes se espera la imposición de una multa. La policía no tiene conocimiento de la ascendencia de ésta, ni de si se hace efectiva. Del informe del Jefe de Policia que se acompoña (Apéndice A) resulta que en los últimos seis meses, la Policía dió cuenta de 7,842 individuos como incursos en multa municipal, Calculando estas multas en un promedio de $5.00 la cantidad que debió hacerse efectiva es de $3,410, al paso que la cantidad cobrada, según los informes del municipio, fué de $,074. Se puede ver que hay una grande diferencia entre el importe de las multas que se esperaba fueran impuestas y la cantidad efectivamente cobrada, lo cual demuestra lo ineficaz que resulta necesariamente la acción de la Policía cuando se propone hacer cumplir las ordenanzas municipales

El remedio para ésto sería la enérgica cooperación de los empleados municipales con la policía, y por otra parte pudiera remediarse al amparo de los preceptos contenidos en el libro tercero del Código Penal, el cual justifica el traslado de casi todos estos asuntos (que se han hecho bastante públicos para llamar la atención de la Policía) á los Juzgados Correcionales. Se están tomando medidas para atender á estas trasgresiones de la manera expuesta.

ACTAS.

Mediante el buen deseo y ayuda del Secretario de Justicia, he podido prescindir de las extensas acusaciones por escrito en los casos que se producen ante los Juzgados Correccionales, y he introducido un sencillo modelo impreso, que ha traido economía grande en materia de escritura.

JUZGADOS CORRECCIONALES.

Los Juzgados Correccionales, aunque no caen dentro de mi supervisión, están tan íntimamente ligados con la marcha de la Policía (correspondiendo á lo que nosotros llamamos "Corte de Policía" que me tomo la libertad de mencionar en mi forma sus quehaceres.

Los dos últimos conceptos de la Orden Civil Nº 213, creando los Juzgados Correccionales, dicen:

"En todo lo que no se oponga á esta Orden, se observarán como cumplimentarias las prescripciones del Código Penal y de la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Criminal, en cuanto sean aplicables."

"Las disposiciones legales vigentes contrarias á lo dispuesto en esta Orden quedan derogadas."

Yo creo que la práctica al primer precepto se le ha interpretado demasiado estrictamente y el segundo ha sido todo lo contrario. Muchas de las prescripciones de la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Criminal son aplicadas en estos Juzgados, que claramente contradicen el espíritu de esta Orden cuando se le interpreta á la luz de su objetivo, quo es el establecer Juzgados de Policía semejantes á los nuestros; y muchas prescripciones que no están en contradicción absolutamente con esta Orden. casi no pueden considerarse aplicables á la rápidez de procedimiento de donde nosotros obtenemos nuestra justicia sumarísima.

Si interpretamos el último párrafo (como yo creo que se le concibió,) de modo que todas las disposiciones vigentes que se opusieran al espíritu de esta Orden, quedarían anulados todos obstáculos á la libre acción del buen sentido de los Jueces Correccionales, se evitaría el riesgo de que los Juzgados Correccionales se separaran del modelo que les sirvió de patrón.

POLICÍA DE REGLA

El día 4 de Noviembre de 1901, en virtud de la Orden Civil Gº 236, suprimiendo el Municipio de Regla, la policía de ese barrio quedó incorporada á la de la Habana. Esta incorporación dá un un ventajoso resultado al servicio de policía siendo como es tan íntima la relación que existe entre Regla y la Habana, la la Fuerza de Policía de ese vecindario está bien naturalmente que dependa del Centro de la Habana.

FONDO DE SOCORROS DE LA POLICÍA

El fallecimiento de varios indivíduos de la Fuerza, patentizó la necesidad de un fondo de socorros, y después de deliberar sobre ello, el Ayuntamiento ha dictado un acuerdo por el cual se crea ese fondo, que se sostendrá por las multas que se cobren por infracción de su Reglamento.

GUARDIA DE POLICIA Y POLICÍA SECRETA

Se ha puesto todo empeño para trazar una lijera línea entre

la esfera de acción de la Policía uniformada y la Policía Secreta, la cual tambien está dentro de mi supervisión, y estos empeños han tenido tanto éxito, que reina la mejor inteligencia entre los dos Cuerpos de Policía, cada uno de los cuales cumple su deber, sin que existan celos ni haya intrusión de unos en la órbita de los otros.

OFICINA DE LA SECRETA

Cuando me hice cargo de la oficina de la Secreta, era yo verdaderamente su jefe, auxiliado del Sr. José Jeréz y Varona como Delegado. A propuesta mía, el Sr. Jeréz fué nombrado jefe efectivo de la Secreta en Octubre 15 de 1901, y yo mo quedé ejerciendo solamente la supervisión como con la Policía. La experiencia ha demostrado que este arreglo es altamente satisfactorio, y muchísimas obras buenas han realizado los detectives bajo la dirección hábil é incansable del Sr. Varona

Un notable ejemplo de trabajo de la Secreta que llamó la atención en general ocurrió en la casa de Vargas y Peralta en que las pesquisas en pos del falsificador llegaron hasta su tumba.

Por servicios notables prestados en este caso sensacional, los Sargentos Prats y Muñoz fueron ascendidos á Tenientes.

Atendiendó al género especial de sus servicios, la historia de la Secreta debe en gran parte conservarse inédita. Por el informe de su Jefe, que se acompaña (Apéndice B,) se verá que los ha prestado señalados en buena proporción y que el valor de la propiedad recuperada es casi el doble de lo que á la ciudad le cuesta la oficina.

Aunque es imposible aplicar las disposiciones del servicio civil á esta Oficina, bien se sabe que mediante la firme actitud tomada por su Jefe el Sr. Jerez, se ha conservadc en absoluto libre de filiación política y goza de la confianza tanto de los agentes de la Autoridad como del pueblo.

IMFORMES DE LA POLICÍA

Para ulteriores detalles, me remito al nutrido informe y cuadros estadísticos presentados por el Jefe de Policía, como tambien al del Jefe de la Secreta, el cual informe ha podido subministrar á pesar del carácter reservado de la mayor parte de los trabajos del Departamento. Apéndices A y B,)

PREVOSTAZGO

Tambien pesan sobre mí los deberes de preboste, pero han sido de poca monta, á causa de no existir rozamientos entre los soldados que acuden á la ciudad y la Policía, debido ello á la buena inteligencia que ha existido siempre entre las fuerzas americanas y la Policía de la Habana.

NECROLOGÍA

No puedo exagerar mi reconocimiento durante la primera

época de mi mando, hacia el difunto Capitán Eduardo P. Frías, de la Policía, á quien encontré desempeñando el puesto de Ayudante del Supervisor, en el cual le dejé que continuase. Su expontánea ayuda, sus cabales informaciones y su juicio inteligente, fueron para mí valiosos en extremo; y solo por su conveniencia y la del Gobierno, fué que aprobé que en 1º de Octubre de 1901 se le destacara para ayudar á la organizacion del nuevo Cuerpo de Artillería Cubana. Su prematura muerte causado por un accidente inesperado estando en ese servicio, fué motivo de pena en todo el Cuerpo de Policía, puesto que su obra lo había puesto en contacto con casi todos los oficiales y soldados de la fuerza.

OBSRRVACIONES

En conclusión, tengo el gusto de dar las gracias al Jefe de Policía, General Rafael de Cárdenas, y al Jefe de laSecreta, señor José Jerez y Varona, por su leal apoyo y cooperación cuando ha habido que resolver muchos problemas difíciles durante los últimos seis meses.

Tambien debo dar las gracias al Capitán Eduardo Puyol, mi Ayudante, por su enérgico é inteligente apoyo. y por la discreción con que ha manejado delicados asuntos que me he visto en el caso de confiar á su buen juicio.

Tambien estoy en gran manera reconocido al Jefe del Despacho de la Supervisión, Mr. R. S. Wallace, cuyo conocimiento de la documentacióu y de la historia del Departamento desde que comenzó y cuya práctica á las órdenes del Comandante Pitcher y del Comandante Caziarc, le han hecho inestimable.

GASTOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE POLICÍA

Los gastos que ocasiona la fuerza de Policíaen la Habana, representan un promedio de unos $61,000. al mes, y los de la Secreta unos $3,000. tambien al mes.

Atentamente de V.,

FREDS FOLTZ.
Capitán del 2º de Caballería E. U.
Supervisor de Policía.
Jefe del Prevostazgo.

APENDICE "A"

DEPARTAMENTO DE POLICIA

DE LA HABANA

DIVISION DE ESTADISTICAS

RESUMEN

CON LOS ANTECEDENTES DEL SEGUNDO SEMESTRE

DEL AÑO 1901.

APENDICE A.

SEÑOR SUPERVISOR DE POLICIA.

CAPT. FRED. S. FOLTZ.

Señor:

La Jefatura de Policía de la Ciudad de la Habana, al formular este informe, acompañado de los cuadros estadísticos que se adjuntan, se propone exponer á Vd. con la necesaria claridad de conceptos la situación del Departamento desde primero de Julio del año próximo pasado á 31 de Diciembre último.

Al efecto, ha recopilado con la mayor exactitud los datos indispensables á la formación de los cuadros estadísticos, dedicando á este importante trabajo la más diligente atención para descansar en la fidelidad de los mismos.

Comprende esta memoria los servicios prestados por el Departamento, reformas, cambios y modificaciones efectuadas durante el semestre que abarca tanto en lo que afecta á los servicios de orden interior como al personal del cuerpo y la fuerza efectiva de que dispone. No puede ser por lo tanto desconocida la importancia de este informe que dividiré para su mejor exposición y comprensión, en tres partes ó sea: Servicios prestados. Situación del Departamento y reformas efectuadas. Mejoras obtenidas y reformas necesarias, imprimiéndole al efecto la conveniente unidad en su desarrollo al informar las diferentes materias de que trata de modo que pueda pronta y facilmente apreciarse la fidelidad de los datos que se apuntan, las mejoras obtenidas, los beneficios que pueden alcanzarse de las que se proponen y cuanto más comprenda el objetivo de este informe.

Los adjuntos cuadros estadísticos marcados del número 1 al 5 inclusivos comprenden parte del primero de los tres extremos que han de ser tratados en esta memoria, ó sea los servicios prestados por el Departamento en el semestre de Julio á Diciembre último, siguiendo como complemento de ese extremo y de los datos estadísticos que dichos cuadros contienen, la informacion expositiva de los mas importantes servicios realizados durante el propio periodo de tiempo, por los miembros de este Cuerpo.

El cuadro número 1 comprende los arrestos efectuados en el último semestre del año natural anterior, consignando en su totalidad y separadamente los que lo fueron por hecho constitutivos de falta y por hechos constitutivos de delito, ascendiendo los primeros á 9.557 y los segundos á 1.063.

El propio estado clasifica los arrestos y con denominación de las causas que los motivaron, á cada una atribuye los arrestos por ella determinados en cada mes y en el total del semestre, totali-

zando después en su resúmen los realizados por todos conceptos, cuya ascendencia es de 10.619 arrestados.

El total general de arrestados por todos conceptos que se dejan consignados en el cuadro número 1 se clasifican por nacionalidad, sexo, raza, estado y edad en el cuadro número 2 que los distribuye en la forma indicada y á cada más atribuye los que le corresponden, resultando de dicha distribución que 6.773 arrestados fueron blancos y de estos 6.266 varones y 507 hembras; 3.710 fueron negros y de éstos 2 753 varones y 957 hembras y 136 fueron asiáticos. Solteros fueron 7.843 varones y 1.253 hembras. Casados 1.112 varoues y 122 hembras y viudos 198 varones y 91 hembras.

Del total general de arrestados resultaron ser mayores de 16 años 8.839 varones y 1.441 hembras, y menores de 16 años 316 varones y 23 hembras.

Poseían instrucción 5.094 blancos, 1 419 negros y 25 asiaticos y no poseían instrucción 1.679 blancos, 2.291 negros y 111 asiaticos.

De los arrestados resultaron ser cubanos 6.457 y de estos 649 lo fueron por delito y 5.808 por faltas, siendo blancos 2.949 y negros 3.508.

Americanos fueron 427 los arrestados y de éstos 36 por delito y 391 por falta en esta forma, 28 blancos y 8 negros por delito y 280 blancos y 111 negros por falta.

Son españoles 3 109 de los arrestados y de éstos 2.772 lo fueron por faltas y 337 por delito.

Los demás arrestados corresponden á la nacionalidad que respectivamente les está atribuída en el cuadro número 2.

El cuadro marcado con el número 3 contiene las penas impuestas á los arrestados, en los casos sometidos á los Jusgados Correccionales y distribuye el total general de los arrestados, consignando los que fueron sometidos á los Juzgados de Instrucción de esta Capital, los enviados á la Cárcel y los que se pusieron á disposición de otras autoridades.

Comprende el cuadro número 4, el resúmen valorado de la propiedad robada, hurtada y estafada de que ha tenido conocimiento esta Jefatura, expresando lo recuperado, y el cuadro número 5 la disposición tomada con los individuos sentenciados á cumplir condena, las multas impuestas por los Juzgados Correccionales, su importe y el número de las cobradas y su importe, así como el número de raciones suministradas á los que cumplieron sentencia.

Resulta de dicho resúmen que fueron sentenciados á cumplir condena 3.140 varones y 547 hembras y que las multas impuestas por los Juzgados Correccionales ascendieron en número á 4.925, importantes $45.969; de las cuales se cobraron 2.287, importantes $17.824'50 centavos, habiéndose recaudado además en concepto de fianzas confiscadas la suma de $170.40 centavos.

El número de multas impuestas en el mes de Julio y su ascendencia, que en total se consigna en el estado número 5, no se descompone como en los subsiguientes meses por que omitió hacerlo la Dependencia que suministra ese dato, en dicho mes, estable-

ciendo esa práctica á partir desde Agosto en beneficio de la estadistica.

El propio estado comprende los auxilios prestados por los miembros del Cuerpo á niños perdidos en número de 50, lesionados casuales en Nº de 1778 y enfermos 25, dementes 13, suicidas 72, intoxicados 14, lesionados por mordidas de perros 36, por quemaduras 41 y en conjunto resultan 3.059 individuos auxiliados por miembros de la fuerza.

Uno de los más importantes deberes de la Policía, aparte de las funciones de vigilancia y seguridad que por los preceptos que la rijen y por ministerio de su institucion le están encomendados, es velar por que se cumplan las leyes, ordenanzas y reglamentos de la Municipaliidad y del Gobierno y sin que pueda atribuirse á los agentes de este Cuerpo un excesivo rigor en la práctica de este servicio, es evidente que en tal concepto cumplieron sus deberes, pues en el semestre que abarca el período de estos informes se dejaron incursos en multa por infracciones de las Ordenanzas Municipales á 7482 individuos, cuyas notificaciones se cursaron por las respectivas Tenencias de Alcaldía y en concepto de las cuales aparece haberse recaudado por el Municipio encargado de su imposición y cobranza la suma de $2074-95 centavos.

Aunque respecto á este dato estadístico no se hace comparación con lo recaudado por el mismo concepto en igual período anterior, por no ser conocido ese dato por la Jefatura de Policía que no tiene intervención alguna en la imposición y cobranza de las multas en que incursa á los infractores de las Ordenanzas Municipales, no cabe dudar de ineficacia de los servicios de la Policía en este sentido y de la esterilidad de sus esfuerzos, si se atiende á la desproporción que se observa entre el número de las infracciones denunciadas por los agentes de este Cuerpo y la suma recaudada por consecuencia de las mismas.

Pronto se advierte lo exiguo de la recaudación si se atiende á que las Ordenanzas Municipales establecen como penalidad que debe ser exigida á los que las infrinjan la imposición de multa de uno á diez pesos y si se busca el promedio entre la penalidad que debe exijirse, y el número de infracciones denunciadas, tendremos que éstas á razón de $5 por multa han debido llevar á las cajas Municipales la suma de $37.410.

Pero aun rebajando la imposición de la multa al mínimun que las Ordenanzas tienen fijado, resultaría que han podido cobrarse $7482 ó sea una suma tres y media veces mayor que la recaudada, advirtiendo además que aun el mismo total de $2074-95 centavos que aparece recaudado no lo es todo por concepto de las infracciones denunciadas por la Policía, ó por lo menos no puede asegurarse que lo sea, pues esa cantidad resulta cobrada por el total de multas cursadas en conjunto por las Tenencias de Alcaldías que efectuaron su ingreso en las Cajas Municipales, comprendiendo seguramente las impuestas por los Inspectores Municipales y por las mismas Tenencias en el total cobrado.

Entre los servicios y auxilios de importancia prestados por la Policía puede mencionarse el que tuviera lugar el 20 de Noviem-

bre último con ocasión del violento incendio que se produjo en la Lonja de Víveres de esta Capital, en que advertida la Policía del siniestro prestó los primeros auxilios y los Vigilantes números 896 Domingo García, 192 Celio el Cazin, 52 Rafael Santa María, 632 Daniel Hosoitalet y 473 Inocencio Salazar, de la Primera Estación, dieron la voz de alarma y advirtiendo á los moradores del edificio incendiado, evitaron con las medidas preventivas adoptadas mayores desgracias, salvaron con su solo esfuerzo y arrojo los números 896 y 632 á una anciana y una niña.

En este siniestro no hubo que lamentar que aprovechándose los rateros de la confusión y alarma consiguientes, efectuaran robos ni depredación alguna. La actitud y comportamiento de la Policía en el hecho que nos ocupa mereció los elogios de la Prensa de esta Capital.

El Vigilante número 899, Tomás Escarza, con instrucciones del Capitán H. A. Cleus y auxiliado de un escolta de Presidio realizó la captura de José Morales y Sierra, autor del asesinato perpetrado el día 29 de Septiembre último en la persona de D. José Picayo en la casa número 9 de la calle del Morro.

El 18 de Noviembre último habiéndole sido denunciado al Teniente de este Cuerpo Joaquín Estrada, por el blanco Andrés Balaguer, vecino de la casa número 14 de la calle de Egido, el hurto de tres sortijas de brillantes apreciadas en mil quinientos pesos, se practicaron por dicho Teniente diligencias en averiguación del hecho y logró detener al moreno Francisco González, que se confesó autor del mismo al verse detenido, ocupándose en poder de él una de las sortijas robadas. Con posterioridad el Teniente Estrada logró ocupar las otras dos sortijas en poder de Joaquín Rodríguez, que negaba el hecho, pero que practicado un registro en su domicilio se encontraron en el mismo las sortijas, quedando detenido el Rodríguez.

El día 19 de Julio el Capitán de la 5ª Estación, Manuel Portuondo, obtuvo confidencias del robo efectuado en el mes anterior al Sr. Lorenzo Frau, vecino de la casa número 54 de la calle de Lealtad y practicando diligencias ocupó en la casa de compraventas de Animas 84, de la propiedad de José Puentes, una sortija de oro con un brillante, otra con dos y varios diamantes, un prendedor de señora de oro con cuatro brillantes y cinco turquesas, una sortija con seis brillantes, una pulsera con seis brillantes y siete piedras azules.

En Neptuno 39 y 41, casa de préstamos de la propiedad de Antonio Alvaro Diaz, un reloj de oro y leontina del mismo metal. En O'Reilly 15½ joyería de Francisco Alvarez un brazalete cadena de oro con dos brillantes y dos zafiros y un par de dormillones con 22 diamantes y dos zafiros En Aguiar 75, relojería de Ramón Martínez, una sortija de oro con una esmeralda y dos rubíes y unos aretes de oro, cuyas prendas todas reconoció como de su propiedad el ro' ado.

La detención del blanco Manuel Longoria, autor del asesinato de la blanca Perfecta Nieto, perpetrado en 8 de Noviembre en un

solar de la calle de la Zanja, cuyo servicio llevó á cabo el sargento Aranguren y vigilante nº 126 de la 7ª Estación.

La detención del negro Alejandro García que en unión de otro hizo agresión al vigilante Vicente Arias, el que no obstante haber sido derribado por fuerza superior, haciendo uso de sus armas detuvo por sí mismo á los autores de ese atentado el día 9 de Noviembre último, cuyo servicio mereció elogios de esa Supervisión al referido Vigilante, los que para estímulo de la fuerza se hicieron públicos en Orden General No. 537 de este Departamento.

El día 3 de Septiembre último el Capitán Ayudante, señor Antonio Tavel Mercano sorprendió en la casa nº 21 de la calle de Santa Clara al conocido banquero José Magriñá y otros connotados jugadores allí reunidos, con el propósito de establecer la banca, porque de ello tuvo confidencias ciertas este funcionario en la persecución que del juego venía efectuando, de cuyo hecho se dió cuenta al Juzgado Correccional del Distrito, si bien sometido al juicio por Jurado por el veredicto de estos y por la dificultad de obtener las pruebas que son requeridas en esta clase de delito, resultaron absueltos los acusados.

En el período de Agosto á Octubre se practicó una activa persecución del juego y se ejerció estrecha vigilancia sobre las casas tildadas como de juego, sorprendiendo otro juego en el "Club Antillano" y logróse la evidencia de que en alguna de las casas apuntadas se jugaba al prohibido; pero la falta de medios adecuados y de los recursos que son indispensables para esta clase de servicios, por su naturaleza, han hecho en este punto, inútil, ineficáz y esteril la acción ejecutiva de la Policía. Con lo expuesto se dá término al primero de los tres extremos en que se divide este informe y al efectuarlo debo hacer notar que no se precisa el número de los hechos que no produjeron arrestos como se venía efectuando en las Memorias anteriores al mes de Enero próximo pasado por que ese extremo que entonces podía consignarse en razón de que el Bureau de Detectives hacía el reportage de sus servicios á esta Jefatura, se hizo desde esa fecha imposible desde el momento en que separado el Bureau en absoluto de este Departamento, dejó de enviar dicho reportage y como quiera que denunciado un hecho á la Policía de mi mando sin que su conocimiento diera lugar á ningún arresto, ese mismo hecho pudiera ser ocasionado y lo ha sido seguramente en varios casos á arrestos efectuados por los agentes del Bureau, de cuyos arrestos desconoce este Departamento que solo conoció del hecho en sí en el primer momento de la denuncia, claro está que llevar ese dato á los informes del Departamento sería contraproducente por su inexactitud y al ser inexacto dejaba de ser estadístico sin que pudiera descansarse en modo alguno en su fidelidad.

Por virtud de las reformas introducidas en primero de Agosto último al declararse en vigor el Presupuesto del presente año económico, se fijó en 650 vigilantes el cupo de la fuerza que debía constituir este Cuerpo de Policía Municipal y en 219 el de la Guardia Urbana dependiente de esta Jefatura. De estas plazas

estaban cubiertas en 31 de Diciembre 634 de vigilantes y 214 de Guardias, existiendo por lo tanto una diferencia de 16 en los primeros y 5 en los segundos para alcanzar el computo presupuestado.

La resolución dictada por esa Supervisión como complemento de las reformas introducidas en el nuevo presupuesto, disponiendo la supresión de las postas fijas que no eran otra cosa que meras prebendas para ganar cómodos sueldos algunos vigilantes y aliviar en sus trabajos á otros empleados públicos con perjuicio del de sus compañeros de servicio, que resultaban recargados en el suyo, es una de las mejoras más importantes que se han obtenido en el semestre último del año anterior no solo por la evitación de lo antes expuesto, sino por que ha venido á beneficiar en su eficacia el servicio de vigilancia pública, por cuanto que los favorecidos con aquellas plazas han vuelto al servicio activo que les corresponde, quedando solo en el servicio de posta fija aun que turnada, las expresamente autorizadas en un insignificante número.

Por consecuencia de la citada Orden fué relevada la Policía del servicio de Espectáculos Públicos en la forma en que antes lo prestara y reducido éste á un número infinitamente menor de vigilantes destinados á este servicio.

Con respecto á este particular bastará indicar que en 1° de Junio se delegaron al servicio de Espectáculos 1 sargento y 22 vigilantes, en tanto que en 1º de Diciembre solo había delegados en el indicado servicio 8 vigilantes.

Una reforma se impone en estos servicios la que me propongo exponer á la ilustrada consideración de V en la tercera parte de este informe.

No ha sido menos importante ciertamente la supresión del Ayuntamiento de Regla que me fué comunicada por el Sr. Gobernador Civil el día 9 de Noviembre último para que me hiciera cargo de la Policía de aquella localidad la que por virtud de ese mandato quedo á mi disposición y con tal motivo ordené al Teniente de este Cuerpo Sr. Pedro de Cárdenas que con dos sargentos, 4 vigilantes de 1ª, 6 de 2ª distinguidos y 10 de 2ª, pasara á hacerse cargo del servicio de aquella localidad recibiendo por inventario los útiles, enseres, muebles, archivos y documentos de la Jefatura de Policía del suprimido Ayuntamiento y estableciendo él servicio en la forma que se efectua en esta capital.

Por consecuencia de esta reforma el Jefe que fué de aquella Policía tuvo ingreso por órden de esa Supervisión como Teniente en la de esta Capital y destinado á la Sexta Estación pasando á esta Policía con excepción de uno de los que componían aquella y quedando así cambiado en absoluto el personal.

Esta medida ofrece la ventaja de que siendo una sola la Policía dependiente de este Centro se hace más difícil á los rateros de la Capital buscar abrigo en Regla desde el momento que aquella Estación depende de esta Jefatura.

El comportamiento de la nueva Policía de Regla ha merecido

elogios de la Prensa de esta capital y aquel nuevo barrio tiene ya organizada su Policía.

Que ha sido en extremo importante, ciertamente evidenciado está, la medida adoptada por esa Supervisión para que los trabajos de investigación en los hechos delictuosos ó constitutivos de falta y las diligencias en ese sentido dispuestas por los Juzgados y Tribunales se encomendaron á la Policía Secreta, relevando de las mismas á este Departamento sobre cuyo asunto infroctuosamente venía practicando gestiones la Jefatura, por que careciendo de personal idoneo en esa clase de serviéios más adecuados por su naturaleza al Bureau de Detectives y sin recurso alguno para realizarlos, veía que no obstante sus esfuerzos y el mejor deseo de un favorable resultado, estos resultaban ineficaces y no se obtenían los que la administración de justicia debía y tenía derecho á esperar.

Con esta medida aliviose en gran manera el cúmulo de trabajos y responsabilidades que sobre este Departamento pesaba, desapareciendo de este modo servicios que se encomendaban á los vigilantes, bien agenos por cierto á los que les corresponden de ordinario.

No es posible dejar de reconocer que con la supresión de las actas, ordenadas por la Supervisión, rompiendo los moldes de una antigua corruptela, se ha obtenido una economía de tiempo apreciable y otra no menos importante en el consumo de material de escritorio.

Esta Jefatura debe consignar como importante también y de prácticos y ventajosos resultados, la reforma introducida en el uniforme de los miembros de este Cuerpo, en todos conceptos favorable á la institución. á los miembros del Cuerpo y pudiera decirse que á los mismos individuos del público.

En efecto, en tanto que en años anteriores se presenta siempre el problema del cambio de uniforme para el invierno y había necesidad de modificarlo, ocasionándose con ello un doble gasto á los miembros del Cuerpo, el nuevo uniforme ha venido á suplir una necesidad toda vez que por sus condiciones no solo sirve para ambas Estaciones, sino que por su color se conserva más tiempo aseado y además de ofrecer ventajas resulta más serio y apropiado que los anteriores y de menor costo; permitiendo que por su color y por el casco que lo completa, dé á los Vigilantes cierto aspecto de marcial seriedad y permita á los individuos del público necesitados del auxilio de la Policía, reconocer á ésta á larga distancia.

Ningún otro uniforme ofrecería seguramente mejores ventajas.

Otra reforma que si bien no ha podido dar todo el beneficioso resultado que del mismo debía prometerse y era esperado, ha sido de gran importancia, es el establecimiento del sistema de señales conocido por Gamewell.

Bien es verdad que si los resultados no han correspondido en la proporción que parecía prometer, no se debe seguramente al sistema que puede reconocese como excelente y de gran utilidad para la acción ejecutiva de la Policía.

La causa determinante de la deficiencia que se observa en la práctica se debe indudablemente á que su sostenimiento y entretenimiento requiere la inversión de mayores sumas para el material que las calculadas.

Que sin completar el material rodante necesario, adquiriendo nuevas ambulancias y más bestias de tiro para el servicio, éste resultará siempre deficiente.

Por esta razón en el último extremo de este informe me permitiré proponer á Vd. una reforma que estimo de verdadera utilidad y que no impondrá seguramente mayores gastos, sino que permitirá obtener una rebaja en los actuales.

La regulación dispuesto por las Ordenes Civiles para el ingreso y ascensos en el Cuerpo de Policía, es sin duda alguna el más grande de los adelantos obtenidos y de los beneficios que han podido alcanzarse desde la fundación del Cuerpo, porque aquellas superiores disposiciones permitirán que en un futuro cercano, esté dotado el Cuerpo de Policía de un personal todo escogido, idóneo y competente para el mejor ejercicio de las importantes funciones que le están encomendadas.

Fácil es comprender sin el menor esfuerzo toda la trascendencia y verdadera importancia de la disposición determinante de que los ascensos se efectúen mediante exámen. Esta medida es por sí sola inapreciable en cuanto vale porque constituye una garantía para todos, es á la vez un valladar á extrañas influencias, un dique á las exigencias de la política que suelen malear estas instituciones con su pernicioso influjo, en tanto que cerrada la acción á toda influencia exterior y á cualquiera enterior que no sea la que en sí mismo lleve el aspirante por sus antecedentes y buen concepto, constituye un verdadero y eficaz estímulo para los que por sus méritos propios puedan y deseen mejorar su situación, aspirando á más altas categorías.

Implantado este sistema han obtenido ingreso por medio de exámen 54 individuos y 64 fueron rechazados, han ascendido á Vigilantes de 1ª 73, que lo eran de 2ª y 59 aspirantes á esa categoría no fueron aprobados.

Veinte y un Sargentos del Cuerpo sufrieron sexamen para cubrir nueve vacantes de Tenientes y once fueron desaprobados.

Por falta de tiempo no han podido cubrirse en el semestre las dos vacantes de Capitán existentes, quedando igualmente pendientes de cubrir las de Sargentos y las de Vigilantes de 1ª hoy existentes, no se han cubierto por falta de aspirantes; pero tan favorable es el estímulo á las aspiraciones de mejor posición, que esta Jefatura tiene conocimiento de que muchos Vigilantes estudian para presentarse á examen á cubrir las plazas de 1ª, vacantes.

La forma en que se efectúan los ingresos y las diligencias y trámites que son requeridos para obtenerlo, son asimismo una garantía para el Depertamento y un medio seguro y práctico de suplir con elementos sanos y útiles, los que por no reunir estas condiciones van causando baja en el Cuerpo. Una simple exposición de los trámites previos á todo ingreso, bastará á demostrarlo.

Al aspirante á ingreso se le prevee en la Jefatura de Policía de una planilla ó declaración jurada en que formula su solicitud conforme á lo dispuesto en la Orden número 181, su declaración es legalizada ante un Notario público que dá fé de ser auténtica la firma.

Tres personas á lo menos que conozcan al aspirante, han de garantizar ser cierto cuanto declara éste en la planilla y responder de su moralidad.

Examinada su declaración, el aspirante es sometido á un examen físico que practica el Facultativo del Cuerpo, el que da cuenta del resultado del examen y certifica si es ó no apto para el ingreso el solicitante.

De no serlo conforme al dictamen facultativo, el aspirante comparecerá, de no ser grave su defecto, como todos los que resulten aptos, ante el Tribunal de exámen, el que si lo estima conveniente por ser subsanable ó inapreciable la causa de la denegación de aptitud alegada por el Facultativo, puede habilitar al recurrente para el exámen.

El exámen, sin embargo, no se efectúa hasta que practicada una investigación de los antecedentes de conducta y moralidad del aspirante, esta información se ha completado.

A ese objeto se requieren los informes del Vivac, del Presidio y de la Cárcel. Si resultare que el solicitante ha recidido en otra localidad, estos informes son pedidos á la Jefatura de Policía de aquella y á la Cárcel de la misma.

Las personas que hubieren tenido empleado al aspirante en los últimos 5 años deberán informor su conducta y antecedentes.

Si el solicitante ha pertenecido anteriormente al Departamento de Policía, la Sección de expedientes de esta Jefatura informa el motivo de su baja, si ha obedecido á la formación de expediente y los demás antecedentes que tuviera del peticionario.

Obtenidas las resultas de esas diligencias y completo el expediente promovido por la solicitud, esta Jefatura lo pasa al Tribunal de examen llamando la atención del mismo, si á su juicio de la información recibida resulta que por la mala conducta del aspirante, puede inhabilitarlo.

Reunido el Tribunal se plantea la cuestión de inhabilitación en los casos procedentes y los aspirantes no inhabilitados son sometidos al examen de capacidad intelectual, recomendando el tribunal la aceptación de aquellos aspirantes que alcancen en su calificación un cociente del 65 p. % ó mayor.

La Jefatura examina los expedientes una vez efectuado el exámen y si aquellos se ajustan á la orden de su regulación, los eleva al Sr. Supervisor, quien en definitiva resuelve el particular.

Se ha procurado hacer cada día más escrupulosa las diligencias para acreditar la conducta y antecedentes de los aspirantes á ingreso ó á ascenso y los programas son más conocidos de los aspirantes facilitándosele de este modo el estudio.

Los aspirantes que resultan aprobados para el ingreso, son destinados en seguida á prestar servicio, existiendo en este punto

diferencia con la práctica antes establecida, de pasar á una Academia preparatoria.

En este punto la Jefatura entiende que resultaría ventajoso adicionar un artículo al Reglamento del Cuerpo ó ampliar la Orden 156, en el sentido de que el ingreso no será firme hasta los dos meses de prestar servicio el Vigilante de nueva promisión, para que haya aprendido el ejercicio y demostrado su afición y capacidad policiaca.

Cierto es que la Jefatura en caso de negligencia notoria puede proponer á esa Supervición la expulsión del recien ingresado; pero resulta en la práctica que muchas veces no hay suficiente causa para demostrar la necesidad justificada de su separación y sin embargo, el Vigilante dista mucho de ser un buen Policía.

Es indudable que con la institución del Servicio Civil del Cuerpo de Policía de la Habana ha de ganar mucho y promete resultar completo y eficiente en breve, no solo por el conocimiento que de sus deberes habrán de alcanzar los miembros que constituyen la institución, sino porque perfeccionados estos conocimientos, los servicios resultarán prácticamente mejorados en la medida de los mismos.

Una garantía de orden y estabilidad es también la implantación del Servicio Civil, pues todo miembro del Cuerpo tiene conciencia exacta de que su mejoramiento está en sus propios esfuerzos y de que no han de ser separado de su destino sino por ineptitud ó mala conducta y sabedor de que no habrá compromisos ni influencias políticas ó sociales que eviten el cumplimiento fiel y exacto de las disposiciones dictadas, atenderá cumplida y extrictamente su cometido.

La expulsión ó separación de un miembro del Cuerpo no sometida al único y exclusivo criterio de la Jefatura, tal como se ha establecido, es un verdadero adelanto obtenido por la implantación del Servicio Civil. Una garantía de estabilidad indudable por que dos Autoridades Superiores ponen su veto ó dan su aprobación al criterio sustentado por el Jefe de Policía en los casos de separación ó expulsión.

Los procedimientos contra los miembros de la Fuerza son instruidos en la Sección de expedientes de esta Jefatura por orden del Jefe con presencia de cuantas acusaciones se formulen contra los mismos, ya procedan estas de los particulares quejosos de aquellos ó fueran formuladas por los Superiores ó por cualquier otro miembro del Departamento.

El Jefe de la Sección de expedientes investiga cuidadosamente todos los casos y consulta á diario al Jefe de Policía sobre los mismos.

La defensa es permitida en toda su amplitud y se admiten al acusado las pruebas que presente. Si terminado el expediente y en estado de dictaminar, el Jefe de Policía entiende que el acusado ó los encartados en el procedimiento no deben pertenecer á la Fuerza, dictaminará proponiendo su separación, la que de ser apoyada por el Supervisor se hace firme y ejecutoria con la aprobación de la Alcaldía.

En materia de reformas es también de la mayor importanci a el acuerdo del Ayuntamiento en Sesión del día 11 de Noviemb re creando un Reglamento de Beneficencia y Recompensas á los individuos del Cuerpo de Policía Municipal, para premiar servicios y prestar socorros á los merecedores de esas gracias.

Al objeto indicado se destina el importe de las multas impuestas á los miembros del Cuerpo por infracciones del Reglamento y faltas en el servicio, cuyas cantidades son descontadas de sus haberes y reingresadas en las Cajas Municipales sin aplicación alguna hasta hoy, no abstante proceder de las presupuestadas á la Policía y que en verdad no han podido tener mejor aplicación, porque si las faltas son castigadas, justo es que las acciones, méritos y servicios sean también recompensados.

Hasta ahora y en tanto no se había implantado el servicio Civil ni creado el Reglamento de Beneficencia, los miembros del Cuerpo y sobre todo los Vigilantes que sufrieron con rigor sus rudas tareas, no habían visto más que el castigo impuesto á sus faltas y la queja pública en cualquier descuido ó acaso cuando por su propia misión y en cumplimiento de sus penosos deberes, se veían obligados á hacer prevalecer su carácter como unicos representantes visibles de la ley, responsables del orden público.

Con frecuencia nos quejamos mas ó menos justamente de la falta de celo público que haya entre nosotros ó se nos atribuya y acaso alguna vez la queja sea razonada, pero buscándose la raíz de este mal, se hallará en la suprema desconfianza que se tiene del celo de los indivíduos á quienes no obstante se ha castigado siempre y nunca recompensado.

Algún hecho aislado tal vez y nunca concretamente formulado por los que tales acusaciones hacen, han bastado quizá para autorizar ó mejor dicho, preconizar una desconfianza tan injusta como injuriosa y sobre todo de tan triste influencia.

¿Qué estímulo se había ofrecido hasta ahora al celo de los agentes de la institución?

Ni ¿cómo se puede esperar celo público cuando con tales acusaciones se coartan y cohiben facultades y se cortan la harmonía y las relaciones de aprecio, de interes y de decoro que la razón, la justicia y la sociedad misma establecen entre el todo y sus partes, entre la comunidad, las instituciones y sus miembros?

Estas reflexiones son por sí solas bastantes á evidenciar la grande importancia del Servicio Civil establecido, que abre un horizonte á todos los indivíduos del Cuerpo, les ofrece seguras garantías y los estimula en su labor tanto como las recompensas y premios que les ofrece el Reglamento de Beneficencia.

En los últimos días de Diciembre se acordó otra importante reforma de positivos beneficios para el Municipio. Tal ha sido la supresión como entidad de la Guardia Urbana, que no obstante conservar sus mismos deberes, ha venido á refundirse en el Cuerpo de Policía Municipal, desde el día 1º del actual mes de Enero en que empezó á regir esta reforma.

Por consecuencia de la disposición adoptada fué refundida la capitanía de la Guardia Urbana en la de la 11ª Estación y de este

modó ahorrado el haber de un Capitan y la renta ó alquiler de dos casas al Municipio, Apolo y Cerro.

Distribuida la Fuerza, los miembros de la misma han sido destacados en el Vivac, 9ª, 10ª, 11ª y 12ª Estación, conservándose los Destacamentos imprescindiblemente necesarios en la propia situación que antes tuviera, pero respectivamente dependiendo de la 9ª, 10ª, 11ª y 12ª Estación. Los Destacamentos de Luyanó, Calvario y Arroyo Naranjo quedaron adscritos á la 11ª Estación, el de Puentes Grandes á la 1ª, el del Hospital nº 1 así como el de la Quinta de los Molinos á la 9a.

Atarés ha pasado á ser una dependencia del Vivac que cuenta con su destacamento; el Destacamento de Triscornia—Campamento de Inmigración—depende de la 12a. Estación (Casa Blanca).

Por virtud de la reforma se ha igualado á los cabos y Guardias en el servicio y ha quedado suprimida la categoría de sargento 1º

La situación actual de las Estaciones de Policía es la siguiente:

Primera	Estación.	—Maestranza de Artillería.
Segunda	id.	—Compostela y Paula.
Tercera	id.	—Cuartel de Dragones, Zanja.
Cuarta	id.	—San Isidro 80.
Quinta	id.	—Cuartel de Dragones, Lealtad.
Sexta	id.	—Sitios 103 y 105.
Septima	id.	—Batería de la Reina.
Octava	id.	—Estévez 88.
Novena	id.	—Calle 7a. 120, Vedado.
Décima	id.	—Calzada del Cerro 520.
Oncena	id.	— id. de Jesús del Monte 377.
Duodécima	id.	—Casa Blanca.
Id.	id.	—Regla, antigua casa Ayuntamiento.

Las reformas materiales que se han llevado á cabo en los locales de las respectivas Estaciones mejorando sus condiciones han sido las siguientes:

En la primera Estación el cambio de inodoros y minjitorios al interior de los baños, cuya reforma mejorando las condiciones del local permite que los vigilantes puedan hacer uso de los referidos inodoros sin necesidad de salir fuera del edificio.

En la segunda Estación, el arreglo de un piso de tres habitaciones para los Oficiales de cemento Portland de 90 metros cuadrados, reparación del calabozo y la entrada del mismo, un caño de las azoteas con tragante de 4 pulgadas de diámetro y 13 metros de largo, pisos de cemento á las duchas é inodoros de servicio de los Oficiales, repellos de cemento y vestiduras de 18 metros, tabiques alicatados, 6 metros cuadrados de azulejos sentados en la pared, dos tanques para el servicio del patio y avrevadero con salida á la cloaca, con su tragante y sifas; construcción de una cochera, 15 metros de piso de losa San Miguel, 90 metros cuadrados de piso de adoquín, 10 railes en los umbrales de 12 pies de largo, con sus tapasucios correspondientes, 50 pies cúbi-

cos de derrames á la cloaca, 6 guarda cantones de hierro, una cloaca á la misma de tubos de barro formando Y con dos tragantes de 4 pulgadas; 21 metros lineales por 8 pulgadas grueso tabique de ladrillo, 5 anillas para las mulas; para la construcción de un baño y caballerizas, piso de cemento, tres tragantes, tabiques citaras y 24 metros lineales, con el espesor de 8 por 14 pulgadas, 21 metros tabique de tabla de 1 pulgada, 9 caballerizas de 9½ pies por 11 de largo y 16 de puntal, 106 varas cuadradas de tejas francesas con sus zavaletas y caballetes, 21 metros de canal de lata con sus bajantes; tres marcos y puertas de la cochera de 11 pies de alto por 11 de ancho; 18 metros de varanda de madera para cerrar la oficina ó sea la mesa del oficial de carpeta, una verja de madera de 7½ metros cuadrados, un tabique de tabla de 6 metros cuadrados, un enrejado de junquillo de 6 metros cuadrados, lechada al techo y paredes de la cochera y pintura de aceite al interior y exterior de la Estación.

En el local de la 6ª Estación se han efectuado obras y reparaciones consistentes en la construcción de una caseta de madera con techo de asbestos en el patio, colocándose tres inodoros y duchas.

Demolición de una pared medianera y un fogón que existían en el local destinado á oficina. Demolición del departamento de inodoros y duchas antiguas y construcción de un tabique de mampostería que por sus pésimas condiciones fué necesario demoler, instalación de un inodoro en la parte baja y supresión de otro y una ducha en malas condiciones.

En la séptima Estación—Batería de la Reina—arreglo del patio y acometimiento á la cloaca, composición de inodoros y calabozo antiguos.

En la décima Estación terraplenado del patio.

Las reparaciones y mejoras del local de la 12a. Estación—Casa Blanca—fueron las siguientes: lechada y pintura general á la aguada; pisos nuevos de cemento en una capacidad de 384 piés cúbicos; pisos nuevos de florimbó á las oficinas y dormitorios 102 metros de largo y 8 de ancho; división del local por un tabique de madera de metros 7 por 2 con dos puertas. Reparación del techo; construcción de cerca de 53 metros por 2 de altura para cerrar el patio é instalación de nuevas duchas, nivelando el pavimento del patio.

Estas reformas han mejorado notablemente la Estación.

Las multas impuestas á los miembros del Cuerpo por infracciones del Reglamento y las altas y bajas ocurridas en el personal están determinadas en el estado marcado con el No. 4.

El cuadro número 6 comprende el costo de la fuerza del Departamento y gastos generales incluyendo los de materiales y alquileres de edificio sin que se haya totalizado su ascendencia por que en razón de haberse retardado los pagos del mes de Diciembre estos no han podido liquidarse y consignarse en el referido estado.

Me permito llamar la atención de Vd. hacia la total fuerza efectiva en 31 de Diciembre que como antes se expresa es la de 654 vigilantes y 214 guardias, faltando en conjunto 21 plaza por

cubrir, ó sea 16 de vigilante y 5 de guardia para completar el cupo presupuestado.

Si de esta fuerza se deduce la destinada á Atarés, Vivac, Hospital número 1, Quinta de los Molinos, Campamento de Triscornia que puede estimarse, tienen un servicio fijo ó por lo menos una acción limitada, aun teniendo completo el cuerpo presupuestado resulta muy exigua la fuerza destinada al servicio de vigilancia y mucho más si se considera el extenso perimetro de la ciudad y sus barrios y si se tiene en cuenta que la criminalidad ha aumentado en la población durante los meses de Noviembre á Diciembre en que por virtud de indulto han salido del Presidio de esta Capital 128 penados que en el mismo extinguían condena.

Terminada la exposición de las reformas efectuadas y tratada ya la mejora y beneficios de las mismas obtenidos, pasare á ocuparme de las reformas que estimo necesarias para entrar de lleno en la tercera y última parte de este informe.

Existen en la actualidad 7 ambulancias de servicio para los dos Vivac y 5 Estaciones que cuentan con ese servicio en esa forma:

	2ª Estación	3	animales	1	ambulancia
	3ª id.	4	,,	1	,,
	4ª id.	3	,,	1	,,
	7ª id.	2	,,	1	,,
	8ª id.	2	,,	1	,,
Vivac 1er.	Distrito	4	,,	1	,,
,, 2º	,,	2	,,	1	,,
Total		20	,,	7	,,

Existen además 3 ambulancias que no hacen servicio por falta de bestias de tiro y en esa forma establecido resulta siempre deficiente pues cada carro necesita de dos parejas para que el ganado no se resienta como resulta por exceso de trabajo y falta de atención y cuidado en razón de su continuado servicio.

Esta Jefatura entiende económica y de beneficiosos resultados una reforma en el servicio de ambulancias, centralizando este cuando más en dos estaciones convenientemente elegidas al efecto y adquiriendo 17 mulos para completar con los existentes el número de 37, asignar á cada Precinto con relación á sus necesidades en las Estaciones Centrales el material rodante y de tiro que necesita ó requiere en esta forma.

Estaciones	Ganado.	Ambulancias,
1ª	4	1
2ª	4	1
3ª	4	1
4ª y 6ª	4	1
5º y 2º y Vivac	4	1
7ª	4	1
8ª	3	1

Estaciones.	Ganado.	Ambulancias.
9ª	3	1
10ª y 11ª	4	1
Vivac 1er. Dtº	3	1
Total:	37	10

De este modo el servicio sería más completo y con menos personal de caballericeros y cocheros para la atención de las ambulancias y el ganado se obtendría mejores resultados reemplazando convenientemente en cada servicio las bestias de tiro.

Los locales convenientes serían seguramente los de 1ª 2ª y 3ª Estación para el establecimiento de los centros en esta forma.

PRIMERA ESTACION CENTRAL.

EN EL CUARTEL DE DRAGONES.

Material acumulado á la misma y su pertenencia, tercera, quinta, septima, octava, novena, décima, oncena, y 26 ambulancias. Vivac 322 mulos en dicha Estación Central para el servicio de las expresadas.

SEGUNDA ESTACION CENTRAL.

COMPOSTELA Y PAULA.

Comprende el material rodante y de tiro de la primera, segunda, cuarta y sexta Estación de Policía con 4 ambulancias y 12 mulos.

El primer Vivac deberá conservar su ambulancia y tres mulos en la forma que hoy lo tiene,

No resultaría conveniente en modo alguno el cambio de uniforme para la fuerza; pero podría autorizarse á los Vigilantes y Sargentos para que pudieran vestir uniformes de casimir de la misma tela que los oficiales sin alterar en modo alguno el uniforme.

La 3ª Estación de Policía podía y debía ser trasladada á un local apropiado en el centro de su Demarcación y de este modo estaría mejor situada seguramente y quedaría más amplio local para el establecimiento de la Estación Central de ambulancias en el Cuartel de Dragones.

El servicio de espectáculos públicos debe también ser objeto de atención y puede ser susceptible de una reforma ventajosa y es la siguiente á juicio de este Centro:

A las Empresas de Espectáculos públicos se le asignaría la Policía necesaria para los mismos graduándose esta según la índole del espectáculo y él público que á los mismos concurren pagando dichas Empresas este servicio aunque de un modo indirecto en esta forma.

Al solicitar un Empresario permiso para el espectáculo pédi-

rá igualmente á la Alcaldía la Policía necesaria que siempre será la asignada en el concepto de que pasando de 10 Vigilantes deberá ir un Sargento.

El solicitante ingresará previamente en el Ayuntamiento un peso sesenta y siete centavos moneda americana por cada un Vigilante, dos pesos cuarenta y cinco centavos por cada Sargento y tres pesos quince por cada Teniente.

La Alcaldía entonces al dar conocimiento de la licencia para el espectáculo á esta Jefatura comunicaría también la fuerza que debiera acudir.

De este modo se evitaría que por razones de economía de los Empresarios cuando tiene que intervenir la Policía de servicio en la calle, ya se haya alterado gravemente el orden.

El Municipio por su parte resultaría beneficiado y con la suma recaudada por ese concepto se podría atender al pago, de 30 Guardias que vendrían aumentar el cuerpo de los existentes. Los servicios de espectáculos se repartirían por igual y se alejaría el temor de que en un momento dado pudiera identificarse la Policía con, los Empresarios en perjuicio del público.

Esta Jefatura es de opinión que para el próximo presupuesto se igualen los sueldos de la Policía Urbana á los de la Municipal en las plazas de Sargentos y Vigilantes, lo que podría efectuarse sin aumento alguno en el Presupuesto general, suprimiendo á ese fin 20 plazas de Vigilantes y 8 de Sargentos que por otro lado se aumentan de efectuarse la reforma propuesta para los espectáculos.

Así la evolución se haría pasando á cubrir puestos en la Policía Municipal los de la Urbana.

Conviene así mismo tener en cuenta á la formación del nue vo presupuesto un aumento de $10 en el haber de los Vigilantes ó Guardias que han de tener caballos propios, para que atiendan á su manuntención y puedan sostener losdemás gastos anexos á las plazas montadas.

Seis individuos de infantería deben pasar á caballericeros con el sueldo á esas plazas asignado eligiéndose entre los que voluntariamente se prestaren á ello y que no sepan firmar.

Esta medida sería justa puesto que habiéndoseles designado los mismos servicios que al resto de la Policía deben disfrutar de iguales ventajas.

Por las mismas causas deben equipararse los Sub-Tenientes de la Guardia Urbana á los Sargentos ó Tenientes de la Policía Municipal igualándoles de este modo con la misma.

La Jefatura tiene el honor de invitar la atención de Vd. hacia la conveniencia de que las infracciones todas que afecten al ornato público sean pasadas á las Cortes ó Juzgados Correccionales en harmonía con lo dispuesto en el libro 3º título 1º artículo 593 del Código Penal vigente pero en defecto de que el daño causado pueda ser apreciable establecer la penalidad de $5 ó 5 días de arresto en Atarés á los infractores á los padres, tutores ó curadores si fueren menores, duplicando dicha pena en caso de reincidencia y remitiendo á la Escuela Correccional de Guanajay al doble reincidente.

Me permito recomendar á la superior atención de Vd. la conveniencia que reportaría al Departamento el que se le relevara del servicio de citaciones para comparecencias en los juicios orales y en los Juzgados, que hoy le está atribuida y que antes se encomendaba á los Alguaciles, porque con ello se distrae el personal de este Centro y en general el de las Dependencias de sus principales obligaciones y otras importantes atenciones.

Para demostrar de un modo evidente el peso que gravita en este Departamento con la atribución de tales servicios bastará exponer que durante el semestre último del año natural anterior se libraron solo por la Audiencia para su diligenciamiento y cumplimiento 501 cartas-ordenes para la citación de 3.213 individuos de los que 2.576 fueron citados y 637 no pudieron serlo.

Adviertese que cada citación representa 3 comunicaciones y la práctica de una diligencia de la que no se prescinde en los casos negativos.

También es de advertirse que no se incluyen los mandamientos que con el propio objeto se reciben de los Juzgados de Instrucción y Municipales de la Ciudad y de otras partes de la Isla.

Al terminar este extenso informe que someto á la ilustrada consideración de Vd , bien seguro de que ha de ser más aceptable á sus ojos el acierto que la brevedad, á cuyo efecto he procurado la mayor exactitud en los datos que sirven de base á su exposición, reduciendo todas las materias que se dejan tratadas á un solo principio ó sea á la demostración de los adelantos obtenidos y que puedan obtenerse en beneficio de la institución, restame solo recomendar á su Superior Autoridad la conveniencia de que se sirviera disponer que las Memorias ó informes que mensualmente hace este Departamento en cumplimiento del apartado 4º de la Regla 1ª del Reglamento del Cuerpo se hicieran trimestrales y no mensuales porque de este modo, siendo los mismos los datos estadísticos, podría establecerse una nueva práctica ampliando la información hasta completarla en lo posible con estados comparativos dentro del trimestre que facilitarían al finalizar el año natural un trabajo general comparativo de la mayor importancia y utilidad.

Habana Enero de 1902.

Respetuosamente de Vd.

R. DE CÁRDENAS.

Jefe de Policía.

APENDICE B.

SEÑOR SUPERVISOR DE POLICIA

DE LA CIUDAD DE LA HABANA

Señor:

Cábeme hoy la honra de someter á su digna consideración, la Memoria semestral del Detective Bureau de esta ciudad, pero antes permítaseme, aunque sea en brevísimas palabras, hacer constar en ese documento un cariñoso recuerdo á su honorable antecesor, el recto y caballeroso comandante del segundo Regimiento de Artillería del Ejército americano, Louis V. Caziarc, á cuyas órdenes tuve el gusto de hacerme cargo de la dirección de los trabajos de este Bureau en mi calidad de segundo Jefe del mismo, en cumplimiento á la orden del Gobernador Militar de fecha 15 de Octubre de 1900.

De imperecedera gratitud y cariño son los recuerdos que el Major Caziarc ha dejado en el corazón de todos los miembros de este Bureau, porque á la par que fué severo en demandar á cada cual el exacto cumplimiento de su deber, siempre fué noble generoso y solícito para con sus subordinados.

Satisfactorios han sido por todos conceptos los resultados obtenidos por el Bureau en los trabajos que lé han sido confiados por la Administración de Justicia durante el actual semestre.

También ha sido de gran utilidad èl Detective Bureau para el Ejército americano de Ocupación, pues pocos han sido los que de sus filas han desertado ó de sus prisiones militares han escapado, que no hayan sido detenidos por agentes de este Bureau.

Tarea ardua sería para mí recopilar en el corto espacio de esta Memoria los múltiples, cuan variadísimos servicios prestados por este Bureau durante este semestre, por lo que solamente me concretaré á hacer una breve reseña de aquellos más principales y por los cuales constan archivadas en este Bureau comunicaciones muy laudatorias, que hacen verdadero honor á todos los miembros del mismo; pues si bien es verdad que en algunas de ellas se hace especial mención de determinados agentes, todos son acreedores á participar de aquel honor por haber todos contribuido y secundado mis órdenes fielmente, cada cual en su esfera de acción.

De importante y de gran utilidad pública puede considerarse la captura llevada á cabo exclusivamente por agentes de este Bureau, en la persona de prófugo del Presidio Departamental de esta plaza, el blanco Eulogio González y González, el cual estaba condenado por asalto, robo y heridas, robo en despoblado, asesinato y robo en cuadrilla, á cuarenta y cuatro años de presidio, sin con-

tar con lo que le salga en las causas aun pendientes. Este temible criminal estaba prófugo desde el 28 de Diciembre del año 1898 y para lograr su fuga derribó al centinela al suelo y echó á correr, lanzándose al mar al ser perseguido.

A petición del señor Juez de Instrucción de Alacranes remití en Septiembre último á un agente de este Bureau para que, poniéndose á las órdenes de aquella Autoridad judicial, le auxiliase en el descubrimiento de lo que hasta entonces parecía quedaría en el misterio. Debido á la actividad y astucia de nuestro agente se pudo averiguar que los restos humanos encontrados en un cañaveral del Ingenio "Las Cañas", y que según opinión de los médicos que los reconocieron, la muerte de la persona á quien pertenecían databa de unos diez días y que el cadáver había sido devorado por perros jíbaros, se logró averiguar que el cadáver pertenecía á la parda Lorenza Paez y que había sido asesinada por su concubino Andrés Avelino Acosta, el cual fué capturado.

Notabilísimo ha sido el servicio llevado á cabo por el Bureau con motivo de las estafas realizadas en los Bancos Español y del Canadá y á la casa bancaria de Upman & Co.,—servicio que de no haber sido realizado no tan solamente hubiese ocasionado grandes pérdidas materiales á las partes pérjudicadas, sino que tambien hubiérase lastimado hondamente la sólida reputación de banqueros, comerciantes, agentes y corredores que inconcientemente sirvieron de auxiliares para que los estafadores llevasen á cabo tan colosal negocio.

Habilísimas fueron las combinaciones puestas en juego por los estafadores para llevar á feliz término su obra; pero afortunadamente toda ella fué descubierta gracias á la perseverancia, astucia y energía de nuestros agentes, pues ellos no tan solamente descubrieron los verdaderos directores de estas escandalosas estafas, como con razón las ha llamado la prensa diaria de esta capital sino que tambien pudo lograr que aún después de muerto se pudiese descubrir é identificar el autor material de ellas.

La ascendencia de estas estafas llega á la respetable suma de setenta y tres mil pesos, de la cual ya el Juzgado Especial que entiende en la causa ha podido encontrar entre efectivo y propiedades la suma de treinta mil pesos.

En Septiembre último los vecinos del Barrio de Puentes Grandes fueron sorprendidos con la noticia de que una octogenaria residente hacía muchos años en aquella tranquila barriada había sido vilmente asesinada durante la noche. La muerte le fué ocasionada por estrangulación y el crímen tuvo lugar en su propia casa.

Al tener conocimiento de este hecho pocos momentos despues de consumado, pues aquella noche transitaba yo por la calzada de aquel barrio, dí las órdenes oportunas para la captura de los empedernidos criminales. El éxito más completo coronó nuestros esfuerzos, pues á las pocas horas fueron detenidos por nuestros agentes los autores y cómplices de este crímen, que eran cinco, los cuales fueron puestos á disposición del

Sr. Juez del Distrito Oeste de esta capital, y para los cuales el Sr. Fiscal ha pedido la pena de muerte.

Como consecuencia de estas detenciones y debido á las escrupulosas investigaciones practicadas por nuestros agentes, se vino en conocimiento de que estos mismos indivíduos eran los que dias antes habían cometido varios robos y asaltos por las inmediaciones de Marianao y en la Calzada que va desde este último pueblo al de Guanajay.

A la actividad y astucia de nuestros agentes, se ha podido salvar de una ruina segura á una respetable familia, la cual hacía tiempo venía siendo víctima de la avaricia de un familiar suyo el que, debido á malévolas combinaciones y abusando de la confianza en él depositada, iba fraudulentamente traspasando el capital de esta familia á tercera personas y después, mediante pequeñas retribuciones, lo hacía á su propio nombre. Las hábiles combinaciones realizadas por el apoderado y familiar de esta familia fueron descubiertas totalmente por nuestros agentes, su autor y cómplices, con los documentos ocupados, como cuerpo del delito, han sido entregados al Juez competente.

Auxiliar eficacísimo ha sido el Detective Bureau para el descubrimiento de robo de reses cometidos en la Provincia de Matanzas, robos que hacía tiempo se venían haciendo y que parecía que jamás se descubrirían, pues sus autores que para aquella sociedad pasaban por hombres honrados y dignos, contaban con el apoyo de determinado elemento. La detención de los principales autores de este cuarrerismo se debe única y exclusivamente á la integridad de nuestros agentes, quienes, cumplido exactamente con sus deberes, llevaron á feliz término su misión.

El bandolerismo ha tenido en nuestro Bureau un constante enemigo, sus fechorías en su mayor parte no eran ignoradas por nuestros agentes, pero dada la índole de nuestro Bureau, no nos era dado penetrar en determinados casos en su campo de operación; cuantas veces vinieron sus miembros á esta Capital tomándola como su guarida, en vista de la persecución que en su demarcación se les hacia, han sido capturados por nuestros agentes y entregados á los Tribunales competentes.

Como premio á los buenos servicios prestados, á su laboriosidad y honradez, han sido mejorados de empleos y sueldos durante este semestre varios miembros de este Bureau. El Gobernador Militar de esta Isla, reconociendo los relevantes servicios prestados por dos agentes de este Bureau y á propuesta de V., tuvo á bien crear, con fecha cinco de Octubre último, dos plazas de Tenientes de Detectives, las cuales fueron concedidas á los señores José Prats y Rafael Muñóz, meritísimos miembros de este Bureau.

En el cuadro demostrativo que tengo el honor de acompañar con esta Memoria se podrá no tan solamente apreciar los servicios realizados durante el actual semestre, si que tambien es una prueba convincente de que nuestro Bureau, bajo el punto de vista económico, ha sido productivo en alto grado para nuestra sociedad, pues sus gastos generales ascienden á la suma de

$19.988,12 y el valor de las propiedades recuperadas por sus agentes asciende á $39.795,55.

Con fecha 14 de Octubre último tuve el honor de asumir el cargo de primer Jefe de este Bureau, para cuyo empleo fuí propuesto por V. al Sr. Gobernador Militar.

Al aceptar este espinoso cargo, lo hice contando con la valiosa cooperación de V., pues sinceramente reconozco que la buena marcha establecida en este Bureau, la disciplina que en el se observa y el éxito obtenido en los servicios, se debe muy principalmente, á las acertadas disposiciones dictadas por V., en quien todos hemos reconocido un digno sucesor del Major Caziarc.

De V. muy respetuosamente,

José Jerez Varona,

Jefe del Detective Bureau.

SERVICIOS prestados por el Bureau de Detectives en el segundo semestre del año 1901.

SERVICIOS	Julio	Agto.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dic.	TOTAL
Hurtos	23	12	16	16	8	11	86
Robos	7	12	8	....	16	13	56
Tentativas de robos	3	....	....	1	....	....	4
Estafas	10	11	19	10	13	13	76
Bandidages	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Asaltos y robos	....	....	....	2	....	....	2
Asaltos, robos y asesinatos	....	....	....	4	....	....	4
Maltrato de obras	....	....	....	2	....	....	2
Injurias y calumnias	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Circulados	13	....	6	....	23	....	42
Desertores	5	....	6	....	....	2	13
Prófugos	....	....	....	14	4	....	18
Raptos	....	....	....	2	....	2	4
Lesiones	....	....	....	2	7	4	13
Ejercer medicina sin título	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Duelos	....	2	....	1	....	....	3
Amenazas	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
Matrimonio ilegal	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Ordenes judiciales	....	....	19	21	....	....	40
Ofensas á la moral	....	....	19	....	....	....	19
Identificaciones	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Informes	24	50	33	23	35	25	190
Investigaciones	18	....	4	18	....	5	45
Ocupaciones	14	13	12	....	19	21	79
Mandamientos Judiciales	5	7	11	8	11	7	49
Citaciones	22	35	26	10	38	24	155
Registros	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Detenciones	32	54	....	....	6	....	92
Juegos prohibidos	1	....	....	....	....	1	2
TOTAL	157	196	181	137	176	155	1002

VALOR DE LAS PROPIEDADES RECUPERADAS

Julio	$ 445-65
Agosto	,, 574-00
Septiembre	,, 31475-00
Octubre	,, 1183-70
Noviembre	,, 5625-80
Diciembre	,, 491-40
	$39795-55

GASTOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO

	$ 3270-96
	,, 3267-77
	,, 3357-66
	,, 3373-41
	,, 3301-10
	,, 3317-22
	$19988-12

José Jerez y Varona

Jefe del Bureau de Detectives

DEPARTAMENTO DE POLICIA

ARRESTOS EFECTUADOS POR HECHOS CONSTITUTIVOS DE DELITOS

CAUSAS QUE MOTIVARON EL ARRESTO	Julio	Agst.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dic.	TOTAL
Falsedad	3	1	4	1	2	2	13
Juego prohibido	5	1	1	1	.....	1	9
Suicidio frustrado	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
Atentado	7	11	5	9	9	5	46
Robo	30	28	30	21	32	16	157
Hurto	37	46	40	30	44	16	213
Estafa	9	17	24	25	22	9	106
Fraude	9	.....	.....	.....	1	3	13
Incendio intencional	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	10
Imprudencia temeraria	.....	10	1	.....	.....	3	14
Homicidio	2	2	1	10	2	6	23
Lesiones graves	25	34	19	34	22	27	161
Adulterio	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	7
Estupro	3	2	2	3	.....	1	11
Rapto	7	14	9	12	10	7	59
Amenazas condicionales	.....	4	1	3	.....	3	11
Coacción	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	4
Sospechoso	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	4
Circulado	18	6	6	11	12	3	56
Sin expresión de causa	13	6	12	5	3	1	40
Allanamiento de morada	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Injurias	3	2	.....	2	2	.....	9
Asesinato	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	6
Asesinato frustrado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corrupcion de menores	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	8
Usurpación de funciones	1	.....	3	1	1	1	7
Abandono de domicilio	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Violación	1	.....	.....	2	2	3	8
Infanticidio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homicidio frustrado	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	5
Disparo contra determinada persona	1	1	5	1	1	2	11
Abusos deshonestos	.....	9	.....	.....	1	3	13
Sustracción de menores	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Falsificación de moneda	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Expendición de moneda falsa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parricidio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Contrabando	.....	4	1	6	.....	.....	11
Cohecho	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Daño á la propiedad	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Falsificación de documentos	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Atentado á la salud pública	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Riña no autorizada	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Perjurio	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Alteración de orden público	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Matrimonio ilegal	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Provocación, á duelo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Totales	187	209	174	188	176	128	1062

RESUMEN

Arrestos efectuados por hechos constitutivos de delitos	.....
Id. id. id. faltas	.....
TOTAL	.....

DE LA CIUDAD DE LA HABANA

ARRESTOS EFECTUADOS POR HECHOS CONSTITUTIVOS DE FALTAS

CAUSAS QUE MOTIVARON EL ARRESTO	Julio	Agst.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dic.	TOTAL
Escándalo	184	224	188	182	180	179	1137
Reyerta	280	243	261	210	177	170	1341
Lesiones leves	82	72	65	80	52	64	415
Daño en la propiedad	64	65	57	68	43	59	356
Embriaguez	317	345	313	348	249	313	1880
Portar armas	16	12	24	20	20	14	106
Maltrato	119	143	136	100	105	103	706
Amenazas	55	46	42	33	33	32	241
Infracción Ordzas. Municipales	32	18	24	6	2	9	91
Id. id Higiene	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Vagancia	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Faltas á la policía	120	112	144	103	114	90	683
Inmoralidad	23	25	13	11	12	16	100
Prófugo	5	21	12	20	4	10	72
Sospechoso	2	8	1	2	.....	.....	13
Juego	38	72	105	113	31	33	392
Mendicidad	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8
Insultos	110	97	142	114	97	80	640
Ratero	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Agresión	13	7	13	13	11	16	73
Sin expresión de causa	23	44	29	20	21	13	150
Reclamado	2	5	.....	5	2	4	18
Deserción	7	3	1	1	1	2	15
Coacción	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	6
Hurto	117	104	103	97	94	122	637
Estafa	39	52	33	24	23	37	208
Robo	21	20	13	14	21	9	98
Circular moneda falsa	2	.....	3	3	1	1	10
Allanamiento de morada	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Alteración orden público	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	3	50
Brujería	.....	1	4	.....	6	.....	11
Soborno	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	5
Disparo de arma	2	.....	1	15	2	1	21
Rifa no autorizada	5	3	5	11	4	9	37
Atropello	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	6
Actos deshonestos	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Depredaciones	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Usurpaciòn de funciones	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Desacato	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Complicidad	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Arresto judicial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	1.891	1.749	1.750	1.614	1.355	1.399	9.557

Julio	Agst.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dic.	TOTAL
187	209	174	188	176	128	1.062
1691	1748	1750	1614	1355	1399	9.557
1878	1957	1924	1802	1531	1527	10.619

Sexo, estado, razas, nacionalidades y otras circunstancias.

Meses	ARRESTOS	CLASIFICACION POR																					
		SEXOS Y RAZAS						ESTADO						MAYOR		MENOR		INSTRUCCION					
		VARON			HEMBRA			SOLTERO		CASADO		VIUDO		16 años		16 años		TIENE			NO TIENE		
		Blanco	Negro	Asiático	Blanco	Negro	Asiático	Varon	Hembra	Varon	Hembra	Varon	Hembra	Varon	Hembra	Varon	Hembra	Blanco	Negro	Asiático	Blanco	Negro	Asiático
Julio	1878	1114	506	9	95	154	.....	1417	206	178	20	34	23	1577	244	52	5	910	252	1	299	408	8
Agst.	1957	1161	497	31	85	183	.....	1428	236	231	20	28	14	1615	264	74	4	945	263	4	301	417	27
Sept.	1924	1135	486	44	101	158	.....	1435	214	201	27	29	18	1620	256	45	3	936	247	4	300	397	40
Oct.	1802	1031	527	19	83	142	.....	1358	187	176	21	43	17	1522	223	55	2	821	260	9	293	409	10
Nov.	1531	917	365	9	79	161	.....	1096	208	166	19	29	13	1249	236	42	4	734	210	3	262	316	6
Dic.	1527	908	372	24	64	159	.....	1109	202	160	15	25	6	1256	218	48	5	748	187	4	224	344	20
Total.	10619	6266	2753	136	507	957	.....	7843	1253	1112	122	198	91	8839	1441	316	23	5094	1419	25	1679	2291	111

Sexo, estado, razas, nacionalidades y otras circunstancias.

Classificación por nacionalidades

CUBA				Estados Unidos				España		Ingtrra.		Francia		Alemnia.		Italia		Austria		Rusia		Noruega		Turquia		Suiza		Méjico		Africa		China		Otros país	
DELITOS		FALTAS		DELITOS		FALTAS																													
Blanco	Negro	Blanco	Negro	Blanco	Negro	Blanco	Negro	DELITOS	FALTAS	DELITOS	FALTAS	DELITOS	FALTAS	DELITOS	FALTAS	DELITOS	FALTAS	DELITOS	FALTAS	DELITOS	FALTAS	DELITOS	FALTAS	DELITOS	FALTAS	DELITOS	FALTAS	DELITOS	FALTAS	DELITOS	FALTAS	DELITOS	FALTAS	DELITOS	FALTAS
75	46	465	571	8	1	49	21	49	495	4	20	1	8	2	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	3	34
71	65	483	576	3	2	65	22	61	493	2	15	.....	4	.....	8	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	3	23	.....	6	2	29	.....	6
63	36	484	564	1	3	44	30	67	503	.....	12	.....	6	.....	5	.....	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	5	2	42	1	14
64	49	410	587	7	2	37	17	55	477	1	21	1	5	.....	3	.....	5	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	3	18	.....	2	1	19	2	6
55	59	391	449	1	.....	37	6	59	395	1	15	.....	6	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	5	.....	7	.....	4	.....	9	1	15
42	24	346	482	8	.....	48	15	46	409	.....	23	.....	13	.....	7	.....	5	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	8	1	4	2	22	2	7
370	279	2579	3229	28	8	280	111	337	2772	8	106	2	42	2	32	1	31	1	3	1	11	.....	13	.....	11	2	6	9	95	1	21	7	138	9	82

CASOS sometidos á los Juzgados Correccionales y otras Autoridades con expresión de las sentencias impuestas, de Julio á Diciembre de 1901.

Meses	ARRESTOS	De $1 ó 1 dia á 10 ó 10 dias	De 1 á 10 dias	De $11 ú 11 dias á $20 ó 20 dias	De 11 á 20 dias	De $21 ó 21 dias á $30 ó 30 dias	De 21 á 30 dias	De $31 ó 31 dias á $40 ó 40 dias	De 31 á 40 dias	De $41 ó 41 dias á $50 ó 50 dias	De 41 á 50 dias	De $51 ó 51 dias á $60 ó 60 dias	De 51 á 60 dias	De $61 ó 61 dias á $70 ó 70 dias	De 61 á 70 dias	De 71 á 80 dias	De 81 á 90 dias	De 91 á 100 dias	De 111 á 120 dias	De 131 á 140 dias	De 141 á 150 dias	De 171 á 180 dias	De 231 á 240 dias	Juez Correccional 1º distrito	Juez Correccional 2º distrito	Fianzas Confiscadas	Casos continuados	Escuela Correccional	Capitan del Puerto	Supervisor de Policía	Hospital	Sección Secreta	Varias Autoridades	Libertad	Casos Sometidos á los Jueces de Instrucción y otras Autoridades: ESTE	CENTRO	OESTE	GUARDIA	CARCEL	VARIAS AUTORIDADES
JULIO	1878	834	72	73	29	4	6	5	13	2	2	1	1	...	2	43	1	..	4	4	..	2	..	14	27	1	..	10	4	15	6	1	13	502	62	26	29	49	1	20
AGOSTO.	1957	857	32	114	35	2	13	9	17	2	5	...	2	...	3	27	1	6	6	5	1	..	..	13	25	1	1	15	6	11	8	2	30	499	63	23	46	65	2	10
SEPT.	1924	845	40	111	26	7	13	34	10	1	3	1	...	1	..	28	1	1	5		1	1	..	16	22	..	1	15	3	3	8	3	14	582	40	22	49	37	1	25
OCTUBRE.	1802	751	19	114	28	5	16	1	18	...	3	...	3	...	1	25	..	1	4	1	..	4	..	15	20	..	..	17	5	9	22	..	12	520	40	36	42	48	7	15
NOBRE.	1531	664	26	70	33	2	14	3	15	...	2	..	1	...	..	14	2	..	10	1	..	3	.	6	28	..	2	3	13	3	9	2	23	406	59	26	48	32	2	9
DIBRE.	1527	645	23	59	32	5	23	3	12	...	1	...	4	...	...	9	4	1	27	1	1	8	1	15	10	..	3	5	10	24	19	7	19	432	24	31	31	39	..	3
TOTAL...	10619	4596	212	541	183	25	85	55	85	5	16	2	11	1	6	146	9	9	52	16	3	18	1	79	132	2	7	65	41	65	72	15	111	2891	288	164	245	270	13	82

RESUMEN valorado de la propiedad robada, hurtada y estafada de que ha tenido conocimiento esta Jefactura en los meses de Julio á Diciembre de 1901 con expresión de lo recuperado.

MESES	OBJETOS Y PRENDAS																DINERO Y VALORES													
	VALOR APRXIMADO								Recuperados ú ocupados								ASCENDENCIA								Recuperados ú ocupados							
	ROBADO		HURTADO		Estafado		TOTAL		ROBADO		HURTADO		Estafado		TOTAL		ROBADO		HURTADO		Estafado		TOTAL		ROBADO		HURTADO		Estafaco		TOTAL	
	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.	$	Cts.
Julio	777	49	2511	01	406	55	3695	05	25	50	961	....	2	40	988	90	1471	75	2061	68	395	10	3928	53	39	25	30	60	15	90	85	75
Agosto	1854	05	1509	84	882	15	4246	04	126	30	420	34	705	....	1251	64	1029	93	4908	46	974	30	6912	69	18	35	43	86	5	30	67	51
Stbre.	4584	34	2677	49	1069	35	8331	18	154	10	97	50	612	....	863	60	5315	75	2342	74	112	56	7771	05	15	50	12	46	6	40	34	36
Octbre.	1830	15	1321	76	881	44	4033	35	141	25	128	58	143	10	412	93	1873	....	797	85	1027	45	3698	30	6	16	40	....	.,..	....	46	16
N'bre.	719	55	1759	04	482	08	2960	67	96	50	1559	55	25	....	1681	05	3671	51	1143	67	1084	55	5899	73	3	50	51	55	....	....	55	05
Dcbre.	1637	75	1448	10	565	97	3651	82	1	20	182	78	186	....	369	98	2152	22	1578	50	323	....	4053	72	18	....	10	....	1	66	29	66
Total..	11403	33	11227	24	4287	54	26918	11	544	85	3349	75	1673	50	5568	10	15514	16	12832	90	3916	96	32264	02	100	76	188	47	29	26	318	49

Meses		ALTAS			BAJAS			Multas impuestas á miembros del Cuerpo por infracción del Reglamento													TOTAL IMPORTE	
								ESTACIONES														
		procedentes de Academia	Directas	Ascensos	POR INUTILIDAD	POR RENUNCIAS	POR EXPULSION	1a.	2a	3a.	4a.	5a.	6a.	7a.	8a.	9a.	10a.	11a.	12a.	GDA. URBANA	TOTAL MULTAS	PESOS	Cts.
Julio.	....	....	1	.....	.....	47	112	13	19	19	13	2	8	6	4	9	6	3	5	11	118	290	...
Agosto.	....	....	34	.....	.....	24	2	8	7	21	7	5	5	6	3	3	9	7	.....	14	95	295	..
Septiembre.	3	....	19	..	.....	9	9	14	3	10	6	.....	37	5	3	19	2	5	1	19	124	367	....
Octubre.	28	....	14	8	.....	8	6	3	4	3	20	4	13	6	5	8	21	11	.....	20	118	353	....
Noviembre.	15	....	18	1	.....	11	6	9	7	14	21	2	7	3	19	2	10	10	4	13	121	361	.....
Diciembre.	8	....	16	.....	.. ..	7	12	2	3	12	2	2	24	2	5	3	15	10	2	22	104	287	....
Total.....	54	....	93	9	.. ..	106	147	49	43	79	69	15	94	28	39	44	63	46	12	99	680	1953	....

ostos de la fuerza del Departamento, con inclusión de lo abonado por alquileres, material y otros gastos durante los meses de Julio á Diciembre de 1901.

MESES	HABERES						ALQUILERES						MATERIAL					
	Moneda americana		Oro espanol		Plata espanola		Moneda americana		Oro espanol		Plata española.		Moneda americana		Oro espanol		Plata espanola	
	Pesos	Cts	Ps.	Cts	Ps.	Cts	Pesos	Cts	Ps.	Cts	Ps.	Cts	Pesos	Cts	Ps.	Cts	Ps.	Cts
Julio	62817	03	.....	.....	.....	.....	561	18	171	40	.....	.....	967	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agosto	57825	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	557	18	29	.....	.....	.....	1908	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sep.	57223	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	578	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	1148	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct.	57442	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	620	36	17	.....	.....	.....	2996	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov.	58278	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	536	18	17	.....	.....	.....	1829	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MESES	GASTOS GENERALES						TOTAL IMPORTE					
	MONEDA AMERICANA		ORO ESPAÑOL		PLATA ESPAÑOLA		MONEDA AMERICANA		ORO ESPAÑOL		PLATA ESPAÑOLA	
	Pesos	Cts	Pesos	Cts	Ps.	Cts	Pesos	Cts	Pesos	Cts	Pesos	Cts
Julio	637	22	6	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]	.....	177	40	.....	.....
Agosto	583	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]	95	29	.....	.....	.....
Sep.	618	09	32	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]	16	49	.....	.....	.....
Oct.	671	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]	71	17	.....	.....	.....
Nov.	50	24	235	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]	37	252	.....	.....	.....
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Multas impuestas durante los meses de Julio á Diciembre de 1901.

CONCEPTOS	JULIO	AGOSTO	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DIC.	TOTAL
Por infracción gubernativa.....							
Id. id. municipal.....	728	1452	1366	1114	1327	1495	7,482
Juez Correccional 1er. Distrito á individuos del Cuerpo.....							
,, ,, 2º ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	2	3			1		6
Por faltas al servicio.....	118	95	123	118	121	104	679
TOTAL.....	848	1,550	1,489	1,232	1,449	1,599	8,167

Auxilios prestados por miembros del Cuerpo, durante los meses de Julio á Diciembre de 1901.

CONCEPTOS	JULIO	AGOSTO	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DIC.	TOTAL
Niños perdidos	5	6	13	12	12	2	50
Lesionados casuales	349	324	292	294	248	271	1778
Enfermos	5	6	6	2	2	4	25
Dementes	1	2	3	1	2	4	13
Suicidas	12	14	12	10	8	16	72
Por intoxicación			2	7	2	3	14
Por mordedura de perro			16	5	3	12	36
Por quemaduras			15	19	13	24	71
TOTAL	372	352	359	350	290	336	2,059

LTAS COBRADAS DE LAS IMPUESTAS POR LOS JU

TRITO			2 DISTRITO				
IA	FIANZAS CONFISCADAS			ASCENDENCIA		FIANZAS CONFISCADAS	
Cts	Pesos	Cts	No.	Pesos	Cts	Pesos	Ct
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
50	25	.....	232	2.068	.....	88	6(
50	.....	.....	281	2.627	.....	56	8(
50	.....	.....	266	2.079	.....	.....	....
....	.....	.....	174	1.213	.....	.....	....
50	.....	.....	154	1.151	.....	.....	....
00	25	.....	1.107	9·138	.....	145	4(

REPORT

OF THE

RURAL GUARD,

OF THE

ISLAND OF CUBA.

CALENDAR YEAR

1901

HEADQUARTER RURAL GUARD OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Havana, Cuba, April 1st, 1902.

To the Adjutant General,
Department of Cuba,
Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith four detailed Reports from the Chief of the Provinces of Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Río; Chief of the Province of Santa Clara; Chief of the Province of Puerto Príncipe and Chief of the Province of Santiago, wherein a brief history of the Rural Guard Forces of the Island of Cuba is given, comprising two periods: that of the primitive organization of Rural Guard forces in the different provinces, and the unification or reorganization of the Rural Guard Corps of the Island of Cuba, which took place on April 10, 1901.

According to Civil Order No. 101, Headquarters Department of Cuba, I was on April 18, 1901 appointed Chief of the Rural Guard of the Island of Cuba, and assumed command of same on April 22, 1901 as per General Order No. 1, these Headquarters.

At that time there existed in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Río, 17 posts covered by forces from Troops "A" and "B" with a total number of 177 officers and enlisted men. There were 106 Remington carbines used by these forces, which are now deposited in the Pirotecnia Militar. The present Chief of the Provinces of Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Río was at that time in command of said forces.

The Rural Guard forces in the Provinces of Santa Clara were under the command of Lieut. Col. José de J. Monteagudo, scattered in 60 posts composed of men from Troops "A," "B," "C" and "D" with a total number of 306 officers and enlisted men. These forces were armed with Remington, Springfield and Mauser carbines, from the Cuban Army, in bad condition, and which, in compliance with your order of June 15th, 1901, were all collected and deposited in the Pirotecnia Militar.

The province of Puerto Príncipe was under the command of Braulio Peña, now a Lieutenant Colonel, which then consisted of 34 posts, garrisoned by Troops "A" and "B" with a total number of 250 officers and enlisted men. The arms then in use by those forces were the same they now have, consisting of 250

Remington-Mauser carbines, furnished by Headquartes Department of Cuba, through the Military Commander at Puerto Príncipe.

The province of Santiago de Cuba was under the command of Juan Vaillant, now a Lieutenant Colonel, whose forces consisted of 320 men, all included, which comprised Troops "Santiago", "Manzanillo", "Guantánamo", "Holguín" y "Puerto Padre", distributed in 68 posts.

These forces were armed with Springfield rifles furnished by the Military Government, excepting some of them who were using their own Mauser, Remington or Winchester carbines.

It should be stated that on April 23rd, 1901, a General Order was issued from this Headquartes, whereby, and in compliance with Civil Order No. 108, Headquarters Department of Cuba, dated April 20th, 1901, the Rural Guard post at Guanabacoa, then under the direction of the Chief of Police of the City of Havana, was incorporated in the Rural Guard Corps of the Island of Cuba and placed under the command of the Chief of the Rural Guard, Provinces of Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Río.

After the unification of the Corps and the undersigned having assumed command of the entire force, Troops "A", "B", "C" and "P" were assigned for duty in the Provinces of Matanzas. Havana and Pinar del Rio. and the forces numbering 387 officers and enlisted men. were distributed among 49 posts and armed with the Remington carbines furnished by the State.

These forces have rendered many efficient services as per Form Nº 10 of the corresponding report. Its discipline and sanitary condition is good, with a moderate knowledge of Military Instruction. They are commanded by Lieut. Col. Manuel Antonio Martínez with Captain Ramón Martín as Adjutant.

There are Two Sargeants and one Civil employe- doing service as clerks at the Provincial Headquarters office. Major José F. Lamas, is the Inspector and Disbursing Officer for the three Provinces.

The Rural Guard forces in the Province of Santa Clara are composed of Troops "D", "E", "F" and "G" with a total number of 312 men, distributed in 67 posts. At the Provincial Headquarters there are two guards, one 1st. Sergeant and a Civil employee performing clerical duty.

These forces under the command of Col. José de J. Monteagudo have also rendered good service, and its condition is satisfactory Discipline among them is relatively good, as with few exceptions, the personnel is obedient and respectful.

The instruction they have received in military tactics should be considered as rudimental, the Spanish Cavalry and Infantry tactics having besn used for that purpose. Their progress in this matter has been slow owing to the lack of time and other necessities of the service preventing their having regular and frequent drills so necessary in order to attain a perfect knowledge of the movements and tactics which they should possess, their scattered Posts.

The Rural Guard command in the province of Puerto Príncipe

is under charge of Lieutenant Colonel Braulio Peña, aided by a Captain and Adjutant, and Inspector and Disbursing Officer and a Civil employee at the Provincial Headquarters office.

The total number of the Rural Guard forces in this province is 248 officers and enlisted men covering the 32 posts in which they have been distributed, belonging to Troops "H," "J" and "K."

50 non-commissioned officers and guards, from Troop "H" have been assigned to the Province of Santa Clara for temporary service.

The arms used by these forces are the Remington carbines which were furnished by the Headquarters Department of Cuba through the Military Commander of Puerto Príncipe.

The Military instruction received by these forces has also been rudimental, but their "spirit" of discipline is excellent, their sanitary condition good and the services rendered truly important, among which your attention is invited to the capture of the kidnappers of Mr. Santayana, jr., on June last, as well as to the party of bandits which made their appearance in Puerto Príncipe and was a short time afterwards completely broken up. For these services the Chief of the Rural Guard of the Province of Puerto Príncipe was congratulated by these Headquarters.

The Rural Guard forces in the province of Santiago, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Juan Vaillant consist of 399 men, all included, belonging to Troops "L," "M," "N" and "O" distributed in 51 detachments, among them being comprised the Arsenal Detachment formerly called "General Wood's Escort." These forces except the Arsenal Detachment are all armed with the Remington carbines, furnished by the Military Government. They have done excellent service.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Owing to their special services, Certificates of Merit have been granted, as per Special Order No. 17, these Headquarters to several members of the Corps: thus; to Corporal Vicente Lopez and guards Pablo Sabatier and Felipe Montero, of Troop "C," Matanzas, for their special bravery and efficiency shown in connection with the pursuit and destruction of bandit Lino Lima, in the Province of Matanzas, during the month of August 1901.

A Certificate of Merit was also granted to Sergeant Cruz García, Troop "K" for his efficient services in the case of the kidnapping of Mr. Anselmo Santayana, Jr. in the Province of Puerto Príncipe on June 3rd. last, and as result of which most of the money paid as ransom by the father of the victim was recovered.

Sergeant Gerardo Sánchez and guards Menuel Balaez, José María Vergara, Constantino Suárez and Eduardo del Rey, were also granted a certificate of merit, as per Special Orders No. 27, these Headquarters, for especial valor and efficiency shown in the pursuit and destruction of bandits Felide Toro (a) Cabo Toro and Diego Soto, in the province of Matanzas during the month of October 1901.

CAPTURE OF MALEFACTORS.

I wish to make special mention of the force at the Songo detachment (Province of Santiago) and the Camajuaní post, (Province of Sta. Clara) for the capture of bandit Alfonso Mirabal (a) Chachalin, and Julian Hernandez respectively, the latter having exacted 100 centenes from Mr. Luis Menendez a resident of Vueltas. For this service, these Headquarters has had the honor of being complimented, by telegraph, by the Military Governor of the Island.

APPOINTMENTS.

Before proceeding any further I must state, that in compliance with Civil Order No. 138, Headquarters Department of Cuba, of May 20th, 1901, Mr. Pablo G. Menocal was on that date appointed Major and Quartermaster of the Rural Guard of the Island of Cuba, having fulfilled his duties as such to the entire satisfaction of this Headquarters.

The adpointment of Lieut. Col. José de J. Monteagudo as inspector General of the Rural Guard, with the rank of Colonel, pusuant to Civil Order No. 137, current series, Department of Cuba, has been accordingly announced, as per General Order No. 24 of these Headquartess.

As per Special Order No. 4, these Headquarters, dated May 7th, 1901 a Commission was appointed, composed of Major Rafael Rodríguez, Acting Inspector General, Rural Guard, Captain Federico Rasco, formerly Captain and Adjutant Rural Guard, province of Santa Clara, and Captain Ramon Martin, Adjutant, Rural Guard, provinces of Havana and P. del Rio, for the purpose of preparing forms for blanks and records and also a system of drill regulations for the use of the Rural Guard; which work was faithfully by and satisfactorily done same having received the approval of this office.

PROMOTIONS.

On April 19, 1901, Sergeant *Eugenio J. Galvez*, Troop "C" Matanzas, was appointed 2nd. Lieutenant, and on September 1st., 1901 the following promotions were made as per General Order No. 21, these Headquarters;

Captain and Abjutant *Federico Rasco*, to be Major and Inspector, vice Major *James E. Shelley*, resigned.

Captain *Serapio Arteaga*, to be Captain and Adjutant vice Captain and adjutant *Federico Rasco*, promoted;

First Lieutenant *Juan Francisco Coppinger*, to be Captain vice Captain *Serapio Arteaga*, promoted;

Second Lieutenant *Luis del Rosal Quesada*, to be Fist Lieutenant, vice First Lieutenant *Juan Francisco Coppinger*, promoted;

Sargeant *Isidoro Claramund*, Arsenal Detachment, Rural Guard, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Second Lieutenant *Luis del Rosal Quesada*, promoted.

FUNDS.

I attach hereto a detailed statement showing the allotments and disbursements of Rural Guard Funds since the month of April up to December 31st., 1901, furnished by Major Rafael Rodríguez, Acting Inspector General of the Rural Guard and Disbursing Officer.

SURRENDERS.

Owing to the active pursuit of the Rural Guard and the endeavors of the undersigned when on an inspection tour of the Province of Pinar del Rio, Ramón Cruz who had gone to the woods for the killing of a Municipal Judge made his unconditional surrender to me; also Amelio Acosta at Santiago de Cuba.

DISCHARGES FROM THE CORPS.

Several members of the Rural Guard have been discharged from the service for violations of the Regulations, these Headquartes exercising a great zeal to the end that the directions therein contained be strictly observed. The selection of members will be carried out as circumstances may permit, and to the end that this Corps, which I have the honor to command, may be an homogeneous one as concerns its sentiment of duty.

Such is, in brief, the general condition of the Corps, but I must submit to your consideration the advisability of augmenting same, in order to better serve the necessities of the service.

We have received several communications signed by Civil Authorities, residents, merchants an estate owners from different Municipal Districts, and other transmitting agreements of various Ayuntamientos, all of them tending to demonstrate the necessity for this increase which I have been able to verify during my personal inspection of the Island.

These Headquarters is not ignorant of the fact that an increase of the forces would, as a natural consequence, place a larger burden on the Treasury of Cuba, but these are reproductive expenses. Those made in favor of the Rural Guard would pertain to that class, as with a better protection of the country by the Rural Guard, á greater impulse would be given to Agriculture, new industries would develop, and the country in general would not be delayed in reaching its prosperity of former days.

Very respectfully,

ALEJANDRO RODRIGUEZ,

Brigadier General, Chief of the Rural Guard.

RURAL GUARD OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Quemados, Cuba, January 15th, 1902.

To the Adjutant General
Rural Guard, Island of Cuba,
Quemados, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to hand you herewith statement showing allotments and disbursements of Rural Guard Funds for which I an responsible as Disbursing Officer, accompanying additional sheet showing in detail amounts paid out. Said statement comprises the period from April to the 31st of December, 1901.

Very respectfully,

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ,
Major Acting Inspector General,
Rural Guard, Island of Cuba,
Disbursing Officer.

STATEMENT SHOWING ALLOTMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF RURAL GUARD FUNDS, UNDER BY CHARGE, DURING THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO DECEMBER 1901.

Received from the Treasurer of Cuba:

May 23	$ 3,247.48
June 28	2,234.67
July 26	8,551.92
August 23	2,652.42
September 21	3,619.22
October 16	2,328.17
November 28	4,290.52
December 21	2,683.34
Total received	$29,607.74

Disbursements for Rural Guard expenses as per sheet No. 2		$22,933.59
		$ 6,674.15
Returned to the Treasurer for settlement of Fiscal Year 1901		$ 870.76
Balance in the Banco Nacional de Cuba, January 1st, 1902		$ 5,803.39

Reimbursements:

August 27	$ 800.00
October 15	70.76
Total	$ 870.76

STATEMENT OF FUNDS DISBURSED BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE UP TO JANUARY 1ST, 1902.

Salaries:

Month of May	$ 1,997.48	
Month of June	1,291.67	
Month of July	1,771.67	
Month of August	1,556.67	
Month of September	1,556.67	
Month of October	1,556.67	
Month of November	1,891.67	
Month of December	1,858.34	
Total of funds disbursed for salaries		$13,510.84

Travelling Expenses:

Month of June	$ 415.35	
Month of July (Fiscal Year, 1901)	88.31	
Month of July	124.79	
Month of August (Fiscal Year, 1901)	22.60	
Month of August	348.85	
Month of September (fiiscal year 1901)	17.56	
Month of September	276.53	
Month of October (Fiscal Year, 1901)	62.79	
Month of October	176.51	
Month of November	112.13	
Month of December	237.20	
Total disbursements for travelling expenses		$ 1,882.62

Office Supplies, Furniture and Printing:

Month of June	$ 483.30	
Month of July (Fiscal Year, 1901)	38.40	
Month of July	195.85	
Month of August	65.70	
Month of September	197.10	
Month of October	253.90	
Month of November	42.45	
Month of December	51.95	
Total disbursements for Office Supplies Furniture, etc		$ 1,328.65

Incidental Expenses:

Month of July	$ 6.40	
Month of August	35.53	
Month of September	68.10	
Month of October	215.90	
Month of November	13.75	
Month of December	117.50	
Total disbursements for Incidental expenses		$ 457.18

Official Envelopes:

Month of July	$ 23.50	
Month of September	59.80	
Total disbursements for Official envelopes		$ 83.30

Inspector General Bond:

Month of July	$ 50.00	$ 50.00

Books and Blank Forms:

Rambla y Bouza	5,621.00	5,621.00
Total disbursements		$22.933.59
Balance in Banco National of Cuba, Jan. 1, 1902.		5,803.39
Total		$28.736.98
Reimbursements		870.76
Total		$29,607.74

RURAL GUARD OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA,

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER.

Quemados, Cuba, January 24, 1902.

Lieutenant Colonel Emilio Avalos,
Adjutanl General,
Rural Guard, Island of Cuba,
Quemados, Cuba.

SIR:

The Military Governor of Cuba having appointed me as Major and Quartermaster, Rural Guard, as per Civil Order No 138, Headquarters Department of Cuba, dated May 27th., 1901, and having assumed charge of this office pursuant to General Orders No. 8, May 31st., 1901, Headquarters of the Rural Guard, Island of Cuba, I now have the honor to submit to you a statement showing the works performed by this office up to december 31st, 1901.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that the 1356 books and 10,000 blank forms printed by the firm of Rambla and Bouza for the use of the Rural Guard do not appear in the enclosed statement, as said books and forms were not purchased by this office. The first delivery of these books and forms to this office was made on August 11th and inmediately we proceeded to forward them to the different Provinces, the last shipment of these goods having been made on November 15th, 1901, there remaining in this office 28 books as models. I also beg to state that copies of letters of transmittal and receipt for said books are kept on file in this office.

Yours respectfully,

PABLO G. MENOCAL,
Major, Quartermaster and Disbursing Officer,
Rural Guard, Island of Cuba.

STATEMENT OF INSULAR PROPERTY RECEIVED BY PURCHASE AND TRANSFERANCE FROM MAY 31, TO DECEMBER 31, 1901.

1	Oiler.
5	Ink pads.
2	Saddle bags.
3	Roll top desks.
48	Desks.
58	Wooden boxes.
12,000	Revolver cartridges, 38 cal.
1	Tape measure.
1	Brush.
1,200	Belts.
12	Wire baskets.
120	Revolver cords.
6	Rattan basquets.
12	Pen holders.
6	Spittoons.
3	Pairs spurs.
3	File cabinets.
100	Hand cuffs.
4	Daters.
120	Revolver holsters.
3	Chamois skin.
3	Caps.
12	Pen cleaners.
3	Index books.
2	Remington typewriters.
1	Desk table.
2	Typewriter tables.
2	Saddles.
17	Paper weights.
2	Pairs leggings,
3	Saddle cloth, striped.
8	Office knives.
1	Ruler, Spanish.
120	New Army revolvers, 38 cal.
2	Clocks.
27	Rubber stamps.
1	Autograph rubber stamp.
8	Blotters.
4	Rubber stamp's racks.
1	Official seal.
1	Remington copy-holder.
4	Revolving chairs.
4	Office chairs.
6	Penholders racks.
1	Hat.
4	Scissors.
5	Uniform suits.
12	Inkstands.
24	Pin boxes.

25	Paper pads, large.
48	Paper pads, medium.
24	Paper pads, small.
22	Twine balls.
9	Typerwriter ribbons.
100	Certificates of Merit.
200	Circulars.
1	Spanish Dictionary.
1	Spanish-English Dictionary.
300	Blank forms "Distribution of forces."
400	Copies "Roster."
5,000	Statements No. 5.
5,000	Statements No. 6.
500	Statements No. 21.
4,000	Statements No. 34.
100	Statements No. 30.
24	Rubber erasers.
300	Copies sample sheet of Blotter book.
66	Lead pencils.
24	Rubber bands, small.
24	Blue pencils.
12	Red pencils.
12	Boxes rubber bands, large.
12	Gross rubber bands large.
12	Boxer rubber bands, medium.
2	Blank books, ruled.
1	Cash book.
1,000	Blank forms receipt.
12	Bottles mucilage.
1	lb Napthaline.
2,000	Special Orders.
1,200	General Orders.
7,500	Sheets paper, printed heading.
5½	Boxes white paper.
87	Sheets blotting paper.
2	Boxes paper "Foolscap."
2,000	Sheet letter paper.
6	Reams letter paper.
6	Reams wrapping paper.
12	Bottles sticking paste.
15	Boxes fasteners, large.
12	Boxes fasteners, small.
3	Boxes carbon paper.
16	Boxes writing pens.
24	Boxes fasteners.
2	Bottles "Eureka."
2,000	Sheets typewriter paper.
12	Receipt books.
500	Memorandum receipts.
250	"Appointments" sheets.
4,700	Official envelopes.
4	Bottles "Premium" ink.

3¼	Pints red ink.
24	Receipt books.
6	Transportation books.
6	Cylinder bolt springs.
6	Ejector springs.
3	Injector rod heads.
6	Hammers, complete.
6	Hands and springs.
3	Latch pins.
3	Latch springs.
6	Main springs.
3	Rebound lenzes.
6	Rebound springs.
6	Stock screws.
6	Side plate screws.
6	Triggers.

PROVINCES

OF

MATANZAS, HAVANA AND PINAR DEL RIO.

RURAL GUARD OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

PROVINCES OF MATANZAS, HAVANA AND PINAR DEL RIO.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1901.

Although the undertaking is a difficult one, it is the purpose of these Headquarters, to embody in this report, the greatest amount of data obtainable, so that, in accordance with your ardent wishes, the task might be accomplished, to the satisfaction of the Headquarters of the Rural Guard.

The continual changes to which this Force has been subjected, are, in a great measure, responsible for the fact that the information contained in this report is not as complete as may be desired, and, therefore, in order to render it more distinct, it is divided into two periods; the first, comprising the organization of the Force, from July 11, 1899, to April 10, 1901; and the second, from April 11, 1901, date in which the Rural Guard Forces of the Island of Cuba were reorganized and consolidated, te December 31, ultimo.

The first period therefore commences on July 11, 1899, when the Rural Guard of these Provinces, under the command of Captain Manuel A. Martínez, Inspector, were organized, pursuant to Civil Orders No. 116, Headquarters Havana and Pinar del Río, with a personnel consisting of three First Lieutenants (one an Adjutant;) 2 Second Lieutenants; 6 Sergeants and 100 Guards, forming a total of 112 men, distributed as per statement No. 1.

From that time, until December, date when the khaki was adopted, the uniforms consisted of a jacket and pants of light grey linen.

By direction of the Military Governor, March 10, 1900, several changes were made, whereby the Captain and Inspector was repuced to Captain, with less salary; the other officers whose number and distribution is shown in Statement No. 2, were similarly reduced.

On January 1, 1901, by competent authority, the forces were increased tol 187 men, divided into companies "A" and B".

During this period the Rural Guards of companies "A" and "B" were armed with carbines, old and unserviceable, numbering 106, which were turned over to the Commanding Officer of the "Pirotecnia Militar", by order of the Chief of the Force, together with 111 similar ones, which were used by troop "P", later organized.

The Rural Guards of Matanzas, now troop "C", were armed with carbines of the same pattern which had been loaned to the troop by Mr. José María Mont.

The Rural Guards were also equipped with machetes, "Collins and Paraguayo" pattern, property of the individual members of the Force.

The Rural Guards at this time rendered such services as are shown in Statement No. 3, among which is recorded the destruction of bandits Antonio and Arcadio Valladares, in Managua.

Two thousand three hundred and fifty one letters have been received and two thousand five hundred and fifty-five sent; and, although there is no record of the money estimated for, inasmuch as the estimates were prepared by the Superintendent, still, one hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and two dollars and seventeen cents were paid for salaries. See Statement No. 4.

The punishments imposed are shown in Statement No. 5, and the first period is brought to a close.

I will now render report for the second period, from April 11 to December 31, 1901, date in which the Rural Guards were consolidated by order of the Military Governor. The number of the personnel was thus increased only, by the appoitments of Manuel A. Martínez, Lieutenant Colonel; José Francisco Lamas, Inspector; and Ramón Martín and Adjutant. (These men still hold their positions.)

The Rural Guards with Headquarters in Guanabacoa, consisting of one hundred men, were shortly afterwads incorporated into this force, in accordance with Civil Order No. 108, Headquarters Department of Cuba, April 20, 1901, and designated troop "P"; and, on August 5, 1901, pursuant to General Orders No. 19, Headquarters of the Rural Guard, the command of troop "C", with station in the Province of Matanzas, and forming part of the Santa Clara command, was trasferred to the Chief of the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio.

The uniforms and equipments now in use, are such as have been ordered to be worn by the Superior Authorities.

At present the force is equipped with Remington carbines, caliber 7.7, the Sergeants being further armed with a Colt revolver, caliber 38, both being the property of the State: the number of carbines and revolvers, as well as the amount of ammunition is shown Statement No. 6.

A Collins machete No. 86, property of the individuals, also forms part of the equipments. Officers carry a Colt revolver of the same caliber as the men, and a machete No. 86.

In so far as relates to the discipline and military instruction of the force, I can satisfactorily state that the former is relatively good, taking into consideration the short time that has elapsed since the reorganization of the Rural Guard; the lack of a military code which all armed forces should possess; and the very little military training they have had. And, in proof thereof, Statement No. 7 is hereto appended, which demonstrates the small number of punishments imposed during the second period. The latter, the military instruction, (drill) little has been given, in view

of the disemination of the forces, and the fact that the system in vogue was the Spanish which was abolished by orders from the Headquarters of the Force.

The condition of the personnel of which the forces of these Provinces, is composed is fairly good, for while it may be true that some man is lacking sufficient culture, it is also true that he is well disciplined, obedient and zealous with an "sprit du corps," and active in the performance of his sacred duties.

The horses of the Rural Guards are in excellent condition.

There is no doubt, but that quiet reigns in the rural districts of these Provinces, due to the fact that, whenever evildoers make an appearance, they are so actively and constantly pursued, that, in the greater number of the cases, they have been either captured or killed, as shown in the cases of Lino Lima, "El Cabo Toro" and companion, and the arrest of Nicolas Bermúdez, Genovevo Alvarez Antero, Silvestre Conill, Ramiro González, Manuel Torres Alfonso, Donato Calero, Francisco González, Plácido Bueno, Miguel Orta Pacheco, together with many others, for demanding money under thereats; also, other arrest for various causes, which like other special services are shown, in total, in Statement No. 8.

In view of the first two cases alluded to in the foregoing paragraph, eight Certificates of Merit have been given to the nomcommissioned officers and Guards of troop "C," by the Headquarters of the Rural Guard, upon the recommendation of the Headquarters of these Provinces.

The sanitary condition of the force is good, for only seventy-one, cases of sickness have been recorded, ar per statement No. 9, of which the number expressed in Statement No. 10, have been discharged as not being fit for the service, and who were, in their greater part from the Province of Matanzas; having been taken sick during the rainy season.

During this period several promotions, transfers, discharges and reductions in rank have been made for various reasons, as may be seen in Statement No. 10.

The sum of one hundred and nineteen thousand, five hundred and forty two dollars and thirty four cents have been estimated for, under various headings, to cover expenses of the Rural Guards of these Provinces, of which amount, one hundred and fifteen thousand, five hundred and fifty nine dollars and seventy six cents have been spent, as shown in Statement No. 11.

In view of the peculiar circumstances relating to the organization and pay of troop "C", as is well known in your Headquarters, the only data obtainable regarding the allottments and disbursements made for the said troop, is shown in Statement No. 12.

During this period 177 leaves of absence have been given, as shown in Statement No. 13.

The greater number of the houses used as quarters, are in good condition, for if there should be any which are not altogether adequate, it is due to the scarcity of houses in the various towns, nevertheless, the owners have been requested to repair them,

and they have done everything possible to improve their condition.

And, in conclusion, let me state that each detachment in the the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Río, is furnished with one desk, six chairs, one crystal inkwell, one ruler, two lanterns. and other stationery effects; material for cleaning; and are regularly supplied with such stationery as may be needed.

Yours respectfully,

MANUEL A. MARTINEZ.

Lieutenant Colonel, Rural Guard,

Chief of the Provinces of Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio.

STATEMENTS SHOWING AMOUNTS ALLOTTED AND DISBURSED BY TROOP "C" FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1901 INCLUSIVE, AS PER REPORT RECEIVED FROM HEADQUARTERS OF TROOP.

ALLOTMENTS.	AMOUNT.		DISBURSED.	AMOUNT.	
ITEMS.	Dollars.	Cts.	ITEMS.	Dollars.	Cts.
			Personnel	47,833	78
			Office Furniture	1,237	53
Miscellaneous	59,941	62	Office Material	359	30
			Rents	1,662	10
			Travel expense	453	54
			Light	253	00
Total	59,941	62	Total	51,798	25

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MEN TO WHOM LEAVES OF ABSENCE HAVE BEEN GRANTED; THEIR RANK AND REASONS THEREFOR, AS WELL AS THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED AS BEING UNFIT FOR THE SERVICE.

TROOPS.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2d Lieutenants.	1st Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Guards.	Total.	Number of days on leave.			Discharges for disability.		
										On accounts of sickness.	Various.	Total.	Non-Commissioner officer.	Guards.	Total.
"A"	1	1	.....	1	3	2	.....	15	23	45	167	212	.....	4	4
"B"	1	1	1	1	5	4	1	46	60	189	257	446	.....	3	3
"C"	1	.....	1	.....	6	6	.....	55	69	366	254	620	1	12	13
"P"	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	19	25	74	60	134	.....	.....	.....
Total	4	3	2	2	16	13	2	135	177	674	738	1,412	1	19	20

STAT

"A" .
"B" .
"C" ..
"P" ..

To

10	40	34	3	To the authorities

ke

1				TOTAL

BER.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF THE FORCES OF THESE PROVINCES FROM APRIL 11, TO DECEMBER 31, 1901.

	Promotions.				Reductions.				Tranfers.				Discharges on acocunt of sickness.				DISCHARGES.															
																	Honorably.				Without honor.				Dishonorably.							
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Guards.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Guards.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Guards.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Guards.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Guards.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Guards.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Guards.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Guards.	Total.
"A"	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	.....	4	4	..	.....	...	...	...	.....	3	3	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
"B"	...	1	2	3	...	.....	...	...	1	2	...	6	...	.....	3	3	..	.....	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	.....	1	1	...	.....	..	...
"C"	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	3	.....	...	3	...	1	12	13	...	.....	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	.....	...	...	...	2	6	8
"P"	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	.....	...	3	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	1	4	5	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Total...	...	1	2	3	...	1	..	1	8	3	...	11	...	1	19	20	...	.....	...	...	...	3	12	15	..	.....	1	1	...	2	6	8

STATEMENT SHOWING PUNISHMENTS
BER 31, 1901.

TROOPS.	FINES.				
	Officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Guards.	TOTAL.	Officers.
A.	.....	6	26	32	.....
B.	.....	9	30	39	.....
C.	.....	9	22	31	1
P.	.....	.....	22	22	.....
Total.....	.....	24	100	124	1

STATEMENT SHOWING PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED UPON MEMBERS OF THESE FORCES FROM APRIL 10, 1901, UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1901.

TROOPS.	FINES.				ARRESTS.				DISCHARGES.				REMARKS.
	Officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Guards.	TOTAL.	Officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Guards.	TOTAL.	Officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Guards.	TOTAL.	
A.	.....	6	26	32	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	3	3	
B.	.....	9	30	39	.....	1	6	7	.....	1	4	5	
C.	.....	9	22	31	1	1	1	3	.....	1	2	3	One guard was discharged by sentence of Court-martial; the others by order, from these Headquarters.
P.	.....	.....	22	22	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	4	5	
Total.....	.....	24	100	124	1	3	11	15	.....	3	13	16	

STAMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED UPON THE MEMBERS OF THESE FORCES FROM JULY 11, 1899 UNTIL MARCH 1901.

PROVINCES.	FINES.				ARRESTS.				DISCHARGES.				REMARKS.
	Officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Guards.	TOTAL.	Officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Guards.	TOTAL.	Officers.	Non commissioned officer.	Guards.	TOTAL.	
Matanzas	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	All discharges were ordered by the corresponding captains.
Habana	.....	1	50	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	22	23	
Pinar del Río	1	3	33	37	.....	.....	4	4	.....	3	32	35	
	1	4	86	91	.....	.....	6	6	1	3	54	58	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN THE POSSESSION OF THE FORCES OF THESE PROVINCES, AND RECEIVED FROM THE STATE.

TROOP	ARMS.		AMMUNITION.						REMARKS.
	CARBINES	REVOLVERS	RECEIVED		SPENT		ON AND		
	Mauser.	Colt.	Carbine.	Revolver	Carbine.	Revolver	Carbine.	Revolver	
A.	90	8	1,440	688	16	.....	1,424	688	Of the 16 rounds spent, 10 were used against bandits, and 6 lost by the Guards.
B.	91	8	1,456	688	20	.....	1,436	688	
C.	97	8	1,552	688	17	.....	1,535	688	The 17 rounds were spent in pursuing bandits.
P.	97	8	1,552	688	.....	.....	1,552	688	The 26 Post, amount to $6.50, wich was sent to Headquarters.
	375	32	6,000	2,752	53	.....	5,947	2,752	

STATEMENT SHOWING SALARIES PAID THE RURAL GUARD OF HAVANA AND PINAR DEL RIO, FROM JULY 1899 UNTIL APRIL 1, 1901.

MONTH.	Year 1899. — Amount.		Year 1900. — Amount.		Year 1901. — Amount.		General Total		REMARKS.
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	
January	.....	.....	4,592	64	7,466	60	12,059	24	The amounts estimated for are not shown, because at that time, the estimates were made by the Superintendent, and the Sums herein expressed refers to troops "A" and "B."
February	.....	.....	4,617	03	7,898	69	12,515	72	
March	.....	.....	4,613	14	7,997	49	12,610	63	
April	.....	.....	4,562	66	7,875	90	12,438	56	
May	.....	.....	4,531	68	.....	.....	4,531	68	
June	.....	.....	4,580	66	.....	.....	4,580	66	
July	2,896	80	4,570	00	.....	.....	7,466	80	
August	4,641	62	4,586	00	.....	.....	9,227	62	
September	4,408	77	4,634	00	.....	.....	9,042	77	
October	4,545	15	4,604	68	.....	.....	9,149	83	
November	4.664	50	4,588	01	.....	.....	9,252	51	
December	4,711	48	4,614	67	.....	.....	9,326	15	
	25,868	32	55,095	17	31,238	68	112,202	17	

STATEMENT OF ARRESTS AND OTHER SPECIAL SERVICES RENDERED BY THE RURAL GUARD OF THESE PROVINCES, UP TO APRIL 10, 1901.

TROOP.	Destructon of bandits.	Arrests.	Special Services.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
A. and B.	2	55	302	359	The bandits killed were Antonio and Arcadio Valladares, in the Municipality of Managua.
C.	.....	8	3	11	
P.	.....	47	46	93	
Total.....	2	110	351	463	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE FROM MARCH 10, 1901, UNTIL DECEMBER 31, OF THE SAME YEAR, IN WHICH THE FORCES OF HAVANA AND PINAR DEL RIO WERE REORGANIZED.

Numbers.	DETACHMENTS.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2d Lieutenants.	1st Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Guards.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	Marianao.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	23	27	
2	Güines	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	10	
3	San Antonio de los Baños.	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	17	20	
4	Guanajay	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	9	11	
5	Mariel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	11	
6	Cabañas.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	1	17	19	
7	Aguacate	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	11	His detachment, according to Statement No. 1, is shown as being in Bahía Honda, having been abolished by superior orders.
	Total.....	1	1	1	1	7	6	92	109	

A STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE, FROM JULY 11, 1899, DATE IN WHICH THE RURAL GUARDS OF HAVANA AND PINAR DEL RIO WERE ORGANIZED, UNTIL MARCH 1900.

Numbers.	DETACHMENTS.	Captains and Inspectors.	Lieutenants.	2d Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Guards.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	Marianao	1	1	.....	.....	10	12	This force was commanded by the Captain Inspector, who had a Lieutenant and Adjutant, as per Special Order No. 116, Headquarters Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio.
2	Güines	.....	.....	1	1	20	22	
3	San Antonio de los Baños.	.....	1	.....	1	20	22	
4	Guanajay	.....	1	.....	1	10	12	
5	Mariel	.....	.....	.....	1	10	11	
6	Cabañas	.....	.....	1	1	20	22	This detachment was established by virtue of an order from the said Government, August 4, 1899.
7	Bahia Honda	.....	.....	.....	1	10	11	
		1	3	2	6	100	112	

RURAL GUARD OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Province of Santa Clara.

YEAR 1901.

REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS RURAL GUARD OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Santa Clara, January 2, 1902.

The Adjutan General,
Rural Guard, Island of Cuba,
Quemados de Marianao.

SIR:

Pursuant to instructions contained in your communication dated November 19, ultimo, relative to making a complete report on the Rural Guard of this Province, I have the honor to enclose herewith all the data which I have been able to obtain.

Very respectfully,

JOSÉ DE J. MONTEAGUDO.
Colonel, Inspector General,
Rural Guard, Island of Cuba.

The Rural Guards of the Province of Santa Clara were organized on April 7, 1899, pursuant to orders from General Bates, Commanding the Department of Santa Clara.

The plan of organization adopted for the said Force, was introduced by the undersigned Chief; the territory of the Province being divided into four districts, as follows: the 1st. 2nd, 3rd, and 4th; the first comprising the judicial districts of Santa Clara and Trinidad; the second, that of Cienfuegos; the third, Sagua, and the fourth Remedios and Sancti-Spíritus.

The districts were subdivided into Zones, these latter into Lines, and lastly into Posts, with an agregate of 595 men, distributed as shown in Statement No. 1.

On September 20 of the same year, the personnel of the Force was reduced to 500 men, by direction of the Commanding General of the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, organized and distributed as may be seen in Statement No. 2.

The Force continued in these conditions until March 24, 1900, when by direction of the Commanding General of the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, as contained in Special Orders No. 39, March 2, 1900, it was reorganized into four companies,

namely, "A," "B," "C," and "D," and respectively stationed in the abolished Districts, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, with a personnel numbering 499 men, distributed as indicated in Statement 3.

On July 1st, 1900, pursuant to orders from the Headquarters of the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, the personnel was again reduced to 57 men per company; the total strength of the Force being 307 men, distributed as per Statement No. 4.

For the discipline and government of the Force there was provissionally adopted on August 27, 1899, a Proyect of Regulations, which was later amplified and modified in accordance with the laws of the land, and which was definitely approved, on the date aforementioned, by Brigadier General James H. Wilson, Comanding the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara.

In the same manner and in order to have uniformity of drill in the Force, proper regulations were drawn up to that effect, and while they may be brief and light, still, they served as a foundation, and for excercises which might be improved upon in the future.

Up to February 7, 1900, the Force was known as "Rural Police", on which date the Commanding General of the Department directed that the name "Rural Guard" be again substituted.

From the organization of the Force throughout the Island were reorganized, the following arrests in this Province until April 1981, date when the Forces were made and services rendered:

ARRESTS.

Arrested for stealing	3
Arrested for robbery	416
Arrested as bad characters	6
Arrested by warrants of arrest	303
Arrested for quarrelling	125
Arrested for inflicting wounds	60
Arrested for carrying fire arms	34
Arrested for gambling and raffling	409
Arrested for abduction	4
Arrested for rape	50
Arrested for creating scandal	39
Arrested for attacking the police	4
Arrested for murder	15
Arrested for arson	8
Arrested for entering private residences by force	1
Arrested for disturbing the peace	50
Arrested for stealing timber	4
Arrested capture of bandits	11
Arrested for demanding money	1
Arrested for maltreating others	8
Total number of arrests	1,551

SPECIAL SERVICES.

Assistance rendered to the authorities	618
Assistance rendered to private parties	123
Assistance rendered to U. S. troops	57
Assistance rendered to the Cuba census	123
Assistance rendered in fires	78
Animals delivered to their owners	205
Animals delivered to the authorities	114
Arms collected	19
Prisoners escorted	395
Court summons	689
Total number of special services	2,421

SUMMARY.

Total number of arrests	1,551
Total number of special services	2,421
Grand total	3,972

Among the bandits captured during the period referred to, are Pedro Prado, Fernando Machado and Modesto Lorenzo, who under the leadership of the last of the three named, formed a gang of evildoers, which operated in the vicinity of Aguada and Amarillas, where they committed their robberries and crimes, keeping the said districts in a state of continual terror and alarm. On October 14, 1899, owing to the active and obstinate pursuit of the Rural Guards, the said Pedro Prado and Fernando Machado were captured by them, at a place known as "Jobo Corcobado" (Cienfuegos), after an exchange of shots with the abovementioned gang which resulted in the wounding of the bandits.

On the 19th of the same month Modesto Lorenzo was captured on a steamer plying between Rodas and Cienfuegos, by the Rural Guards from the latter named town, and was turned over, together, with the first two captured, to the Judge of Instruction at Cienfuegos.

On May 11, 1900, Cresencio García and Victor Lovattón, bandits at large, surrendered to the undersigned Chief, in view of the active operations carried on against them, on the farm "La Lechuga," jurisdiction of Remedios, turning in 4 carbines, one Remington rifle and twenty-four rounds of ammunition, and Colt revolver and five rounds of ammunition, one saddle bag and four cartridge cases.

By order of the Military Governor of Cuba, they were placed at the disposition of the Judge of Instruction of Remedios, to be tried by the ordinary tribunals.

On July 2, of the same year, one Pascual Delgado was captured, and Victor Lovattón again surrendered, these men together with Crescencio García, alias Chencho, Manuel Barrios and Ino-

cencio Verdeses, broke away from the Remedios jail on the 12th of the same month.

The bandits Camilo Díaz, Manuel Fernández, and Pablo Ortíz, were captured on March 11, 1901, these under the leadership of Martín Rico formed a gang of outlaws, at large in the district of Corralillo, March 9, 2901. Martín Rico closely pursued by forces from troop "C," was captured in the Ramona plantation, by private guards.

These are the most important arrests made, for which sincere congratulations have been received from the various authorities and private parties.

TELEPHONES.

In view of the many advantages offered by these means of communication, to better and render more effective the service of the Rural Guard in this Province; I, upon submitting my plan of organization of the Force to General Bates, Commanding the Department, also submitted a project for the construction of telephone lines, whereby all the detachments might be connected with their respective districts, and these with the Headquarters of the Province; a plan which was not taken into consideration. In view of this help was requested from the plantation owners and merchants, in order to make possible the project of constaucting these lines, and, as a result of the assistance of these men, the installation of the lines hereinafter expressed, was made, a work which was due, in a great measure, to the personal efforts of the members of the Force.

STATIONS.	Kilometers.
From San Diego del Valle to Jicotea.....	9
From Jicotea to Esperanza.....	12½
From Jicotea to San Vicente	7
From Ranchuelo to San Juan	8
From Guaos to Central "La Soledad".....	3
From Cruces to Camarones.....	7
From Rodas to Abreus.....	6
From Abreus to Yaguaramas.....	18
From Yaguaramas to Real Campiña.....	9
From Real Campiña to Aguada.....	9
From Aguada to the Railroad Station.....	½
Total.....	89

Besides these lines which are to be property of the Force, there have been an are still utilized, others which are operated by the plantations and farms, and with which, connections have been made; making and approximate total of 170 to 180 kilometers in operation.

From April to September 1900, a statistic was made by direction of the Quartermaster of the Department, relative to the

agricultural, cattle and horse (including Seep, swines, etc.) wealth of the Province, which in the month of August, was, according to compendium made in these Headquarters of the data obtained from the several detachments, as follows:

Cattle	90,238
Horses	20,210
Swine	56,089
Mules	3,488
Sheep	4,630
Total number	174,655

Besides, 3,776 caballerías (about 125,866⅔ acres) of cane were cut and ground, producing 18.196.239 "arrobas" (25 lbs. to the arroba) of sugar 84,415 bales of tobacco were made.

The hands employed for farming numbered 62,021 men and 15,025 women, being paid on the average of 90 per diem.

This work was abandoned in September as above stated, in view of the many difficulties which were encountered, and because it distracted the personnel from its more important duties.

WRITTEN CHARGES PREFERRED AND FINES IMPOSED.

During the period extending from April 7, 1899, to April 22. 1901, forty-none written charges have been preferred against the members of the Rural Guards, for various reasons, and 118 fines have been imposed, among the several companies as follows.

Company "A"	37
Company "B"	33
Company "C"	23
Company "D"	25
Total number of fines	118

CONSOLIDATION AND REORGANIZATION.

On April 5, 1901, the Rural Guard forces were consolidated and reorganized, by direction of the Military Governor of Cuba, and by virtue thereof, troops "C," "D," "E," "F" and "G" were assigned to the Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, the former going to Matanzas, and the latter four remaining in Santa Clara, under the immediate command of these Headquarters, with a personnel of 397 non-commissioned officers and men, distributed in the manner expressed in Statement No. 5.

Information reached these Headquarters to the effect, that by orders from your Headquarters, troop "C" was to communicate wit this office in all matters pertaining to the service, and on June 13th, that the personnel of same was, to be distributed as expressed in the corresponding statement.

This troops which was organized prior to the reorganization of the Force, was stationed in the city of Matanzas. Later the said troop was transferred from this command to that of the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Río pursuant to General Orders No. 19, Headquarters of the Force, August 5, 1901.

ARMS.

The arms with which troops "D," "E," "F," and "G" were equipped, came from the Cuban Army, and were in very bad condition; those of troops "E," "F," and "G" having been exchanged for 225 carbines, sent by Captain Crawford Artillery Corps U. S. A., and which were distributed as per instructions contained in Circular No. 21, Headquarters of the Force, April 29, 1901.

In the September and October estimate of founds for these Provinces, an amount sufficient to cover expense of equipping the tpoops, which had not been supplied with the new equipments, with the cartridge belt, was estimated for, pursuant to orders, August 2. Troop "D", is still equipped with the old carbines and cartridge belts, as no new ones have been received like those sent to troops E, F, and G. The Sargeants are all equipped with Colt revolvers, sent on September 24, ultimo.

ARRESTS AND SPECIAL SERVICES.

Besides the arrests and special services rendered by the Rural Guard forces of this Province, from April until the end of the current year, as expressed in the corresponding statements, there have been made, the very important captures of bandits Rafael Alvarez Segui and Máximo Hernández, a mulatto, who in May 11, proceeded to kidnap one Juan Francisco Gómez, a residence of Cascajal, and from whom a ransom of $200.00 was demanded, having mistaken the aforementioned gentleman, for one Mr. Caro, a land owner of the said town.

The mulattos Jesús Rojas, Manuel Fernández, and Pablo Scull, who on the night of November 30 ultimo, entered the farm "Managuaco", district of Aguada de Pasajeros, stealing a horse and firing several shots at the overseer of the place were captured in like manner.

STATE OF TRANQUILITY IN THE COUNTRY.

After the justifiable alarms which had been spread in the jurisdiction of Remedios and Sancti Spíritus in months gone by, owing to the abduction of Messrs, Jaime Garganta and Juan Reyes, and the murder of Antonio Bergollas, a farmer of the Adela Sugar Plantation, no other event worthy of notice has occurred to disturb the peace in the country. Our farmers continue to till the soil filled with the greatest confidence, infused by the frequent patrols which the Rural Guards make.

On the other hand, the progress which has been made towards

reconstructing the farms, and exploring the resources of the country, proves beyond all doubt that the Rural Guards, though small in numbers, (there being one Rural Guard for every 30 square miles) to guard the extensive territory comprised within this Province, have by their activity, zeal and efficiency remedied this defect, guaranteeing protection to life and property in the same.

DISCIPLINE AND MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

If we consider the limited powers vested in us by our Statutes, for the correction of offenses; the restricted authority we have the judge the same; and the lack of such power and sanction as is contained in Military Ordinances, which is the safe guard to military instruction, then, our forces are relatively well disciplined. This is not alone the work of a single day, it is the result which can only be obtained in time, by continual and incessant labor, learning, habits and moral customs. And, I will state that it was not long ago, a short while before the reorganization and consolidation of the Force, that we were considered as Rural Police, denying us all military character; and, we will agree that this principle, which is fundamental in all armed organisms, has been saved and sustained, by the moral influence, which emanates from a just and discreet administration, more than anything else.

On the other hand, a grave inconvenience, was the lack of a formal and binding, contract, to be made upon entering the Institution, which would have been always a cogent and obligatory force, to be strictly observed, and which would tend to avoid the punitive transgressions, which would have been punished, as there would be no means of escape.

And, in this respect, with our Regulations now in force, which were promulgated upon the final consolidation and reorganization of the Corps, and which calls for stricter and severer measures than the one abrogated In this Province, we have made marked and visible progress, and have confirmed this principle, as is demonstrated by the present condition of the forces: a change, so radical and convenient, has created a favorable impression in the minds of our non-commissioned officers and men, who, evading all responsibility, are stimulated by the just recompense and appreciation of their officers.

In regard to the military training given these forces, it is limited to a rudimentary knowledge, acquired from the Elements of General Instruction, appended to the revoked Regulations, and which in view of its limitations, can only be considered as mediocre.

It is too true that perseverance in the daily exercises, which had been prepared and ordered, so far as the needs of the service and other preferential duties permitted of it, have given satisfactory results; the evolutions and manouvres having been executed with that precision, martial air, and expedition which characterizes and demonstrates efficiency to work, when you are

master of it; but, in view of an order from Headquarters of the Force, September 12, 1901, all drills were stopped until the Manual of Drill Instructions, which was about to be completed, be issued; this, coupled with the continual movements of the forces during these last months, in view of the appearance of bandicts in the districts of Remedios and Sancti Spíritus, have, in a great measure hindered and retarded the perfection of this art

SANITARY CONDITION.

When the forces of this Province were first organized, frequent cases of malaria were recorded; but these have been steadily decreasing in proportion to the sanitary improvements that have been made in the towns in general.

Netwithstanding the fact that the greater number of the barracks are not in a desirable sanitary condition. still the number of sick registered are very few, which demostrates that the sanitary condition of the Rural Guard of this Province, is satisfactory. Proof of this fact is shown by the following register of sick cases which have taken place during the months therein expressed:

PATIENTS.

During the month of August.....	8
During the month of September.....	9
During the month of October.....	10
During the month of November.....	7
During the month of December.....	4
Total.....	38

A monthly average of 7.6, and which taking 312 men. the total force of this Province, as an average, there would result a percentage of 2.43%. A very small proportion.

CONDITION OF THE BARRACKS.

Statements A, B, C and D, hereto appended, show how the buildings were obtained and to whom they belong.

It can be safely stated that the only building which is in fit condition for the purpose designated. is the Sancti Spiritus Barracks, recently constructed by the State.

The sum of $197.15 allotted by the State, in March 1900, was spent in repairing the Santa Clara Barracks, and in view therof its sanitary condition was improved. although a great many improvements are still needed.

The remaining quarters are in their greater part, in the worse of condition, an evil which could not be obviated. as there are not sufficient funds nor means of any kind, to make the improvements required, in view of the very bad economical situation of the Ayuntamientos and private individuals.

Valuable assistance has been rendered by the several municipalities, which have not only paid the rent for the several quarters, but have also improved them, on condition that a Rural Guard detachment be stationed in certain fixed places.

The same has been done by private parties, who have paid rent for various quarters, because it meant to them, the guarantee of their property.

CONDITION OF THE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

It is an arduous undertaking to have to treat, in a brief or general way, regarding the condition of the personnel, without determinining the condition to which I may allude. Interpreting the matter according to my judgement. I am able to state, that as soon as the war was brought to a close, or still better, in January 1899, the authorities found it necessary to utilize the forces of the disbanded Cuban Army, as police, and to this end, the men best suited for the position were selected.

About four months later, the Rural Guards were organized, and from those men who were employed as police, there were carefully selected, such men as were needed, and who then formed part of the original forces of the Rural Guards.

It was natural that we should have obtained the best material, which the circumstances of the time, obliged us to select, in order to enroll them in the Rural Guard, taking into consideration the moral force at their disposal.

Those who were better qualified on account of their particular fitness as policemen were appointed to the ramk of non-commissioned officers. The grade higher or lower, which the men had obtained in the war, was laid aside when the officers were appointed; culture, instruction, education and fitness for command, were alone considered, with the result that the officers appointed, good or bad, formed the best personnel that could be selected, and this I can assure you.

Practice, afterwards, and above all the Regulations, and the the discipline observed, have taken care of their relative learning. So that if the lack of an Academic education be taken into consideration, and that the only training that they have had, has come from my own initiative and their's, it will be erasy to understand, judging from the services rendered, that the personnel of this Province is in excellent condition, to properly fullfil their duties, and they could have been able to receive the school training required by all armed organization we would, have without doubt, officers, non-commissioned officers, and Rural Guards, who would make a display, to our honor, of the excellent qualifications they possess for the formation of a Body, which would maintain order and guarantee the peace.

MOVEMENT OF THE PERSONNEL.

The several changes that have been made in the Rural Guards by order of the American Department Commanders, in this Pro-

vince since its original organization, has been a sufficiently reasonable cause for the extraordinary movements that it has had in its personnel, as is demonstrated in the several statements appended hereto, relative to the organization.

It would be a difficult and useless task, to explain the reasons and dates of every transfer made, which have been the result, as above stated, of the several superior orders received from the American Military Commanders.

PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED.

Special care has always been taken to prefer fines to arrests, for the reason, that the personnel is very reduced and the services required are many, and you cannot make an arrest without leaving them unattended; this is not the case with the fines, which does not offer any inconveniences.

On the other hand, as the fines go into the Charity Fund, which is used to attend to the needs of the personnel, it is less in consequence. Mereover practice has demonstrated that a fine is more effective than arrest.

This is the reason and no other, why, since the reorganization, there only appear the following arrests:

Troop "D"	4
Troop "E"	3
Troop "F"	5
Troop "G"	5
Total	17

corresponding to the dates included from May to December 1901.

In regard to the fines, 122 have been imposed for various offenses, and Statement "K', is herete appended which shows the zeal of the Detachment and Troop Commanders in punishing offenses committed by the personnel, offenses which will surely decrease in proportion with the increase of discipline, and the consolidation of the organization.

AMOUNTS ALLOTTED AND DISBURSED UNDER VARIOUS HEADINGS.

In regard to this matter, I am only able to transmit herewith an extract of the estimates approved and disbursed since the reorganization of the Force, April 1901, for the others of previous dates are not filed in this office, in view of the fact that all payments were made directly by U. S, Army officeers, without any intervention on our part whatsoever.

In the month of March 1900, the sum of $197.15 was allotted and placed to our credit, to be disbursed in repairing the Santa Clara quarters, and which was done on the proper vouchers.

THE CHARITY FUND.

When the Rural Guard Force was organized in this Province, among the various orders which were issued, there was one which were issued, there was one which directed that every man to whon a furlough might be given, except in case of sickness, should forfeit one half of the pay, due him for the time he was on leave, and which forfeiture would be turned in to the Charity Fund, which has always been exclusively used for the purpose of helping the numbers of the force. In view of this, the funds in question, amounted to on the date in which the forces were reorganized, together with the 118 fines imposed, to $911.62, of which $308.00 was spent in various charities.

In the month of April, of this year, when the Rural Guards of the Island of Cuba, were consolidated, it was deemed advisable to do away with the discount system which has been adopted when furloughs were granted, and the fines alone were turned in to the Charity Fund.

Not having other matters to treat of which are worthy of mention, I will close this reports, which I have roughly gotten up from the extracted statemen which I enclose herewith in order to render my report clearer; stating at the same time that it would be very pleasing to me to know whether or not the data which I furnish, is precisely what you request in your letter dated November 19, ultimo.

Yours respectfully,

José J. Monteagudo,
Colonel Inspector General, Rural Guard of the Island of Cub.

RURAL POLICE OF THE PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

FIRST DISTRICT.

ZONES.	LINES.	POSTS.	Sergeants.	Applicants.	Police.
		Santa Clara.....	2	.....	14
	Santa Clara	Loma Cruz.....	1	.....	6
		Seibabo.....	1	.....	6
		San Gil.....	1	.....	5
		Manicaragua.....	.....	1	5
	Manicaragua....	Baez	1	.....	7
Santa Clara.....		Fomento	1	.....	5
		Guinea Miranda	.....	1	5
	Esperanza	Esperanza.....	1	.....	7
		Hatillo.....	.....	1	4
	Ranchuelo.....	Ranchuelo..	1	.... .	7
	San Juan...	San Juan.....	.....	1	5
		Guayo.....	.....	1	5
		Trinidad.	1	.....	7
Trinida	Trinidad.	Caracusey.....	1	.....	4
		Condado	1	.....	4
		Cabagan.....	.....	1	4
2 Captains.....	6 Lieutenants.	17 Posts.....	12	6	100

SECOND DISTRICT.

ZONES.	LINES.	POSTS.	Sergeants.	Applicants.	Police.
		Cienfuegos.....	1	.....	13
		Caunao.....	1	.....	5
	Cienfuegos.....	Los Guaos.....	1	.....	5
		Arimao.....	1	.....	5
		Yaguaramas	1	.....	6
Cienfuegos		Aguada	1	1	6
	Yaguaramas ...	Real Campiña...	1	.....	5
		Jagüey Chico....	1	.....	6
		Rodas	.....	1	5
		Abreus.....	1	.....	5
		Limones.....	1	.....	5
		Cruces....	1	.....	8
	Lajas.....	Lajas.....	1	1	5
		Salto	.....	.....	4
		Camarones.....	.....	1	5
Cruces.....	Camarones.....	Cumanayagua ...	.....	1	4
	Palmira	Palmira	1	.....	5
	Cartagena.....	Cartagena.....	.....	1	5
		Ciego Montero...	.....	1	4
2 Capts.....	7 Lieuts.....	19 Posts.....	13	7	106

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

ZONES.	LINES.	POSTS.	Sergeants.	Applicants.	Police.
		Sagua	1	.....	10
		Chinchilla	.....	1	5
	Cifuentes	Cifuentes	1	1	5
		Viana	1	.....	5
	Quemado Güines	Sitiecitos.....	.....	1	4
		Quemado Güines	1	1	5
Sagua		Caguaguas	.....	.....	4
	Rancho Veloz..	Rancho Veloz...	.....	.....	5
		Carahatas	.....	.....	4
	Corralillo	Corralillo	1	1	5
		Motembo	1	1	5
		Calabazar.....	.....	1	5
	Calabazar.....	Encrucijada	1	.....	5
		Mata	.....	1	4
		Santo.....	1	.....	4
		Santo Domingo..	.....	.....	6
		San Marcos	.....	1	4
		Rodrigo	1	.....	4
Santo Domingo.		Yabucito	.....	1	4
	Alvarez	Manacas.....	.....	1	4
		Mordazo.	.....	1	4
		Cascajal	.....	1	5
		Jicotea	.....	1	4
		San Diego	.....	1	4
2 Captains.....	7 Lieutenants..	24 Posts	9	16	115

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ZONES.	LINES.	POSTS.	Sargeants.	Applicants.	Police.
		Remedios..	1	.. .	8
		....	.....	1	4
		Caibarien.....	1	.....	5
		Buena Vista.....	1	.....	4
Remedios.....	Yaguajay.....	Remate.....	.....	1	5
		Yaguajay.....	.....	1	3
		Meneses.....	1	.....	4
		Mayagigua.....	1	.....	6
Camajuaní	.....	Camajuaní.....	1	.....	5
		Santa Clarita....	1	1	3
		Salamanca.....	.....	1	5
	Vueltas	Vueltas.....	1	.....	4
		Quinta.....	1	.....	4
		Vega Alta.....	1	1	3
		Taguayabón.....	.....	1	6
		Placetas	.....	1	3
		Calabazas	.....	1	4
	Placetas...	Coloradas	1	.....	4
		Guaracabulla ...	.....	1	4
		San Andrés	.....	.....	8
		Sancti-Spíritus..	1	.....	3
		Manacas Jobosí.	.....	1	4
		Cabaiguán	.....	.....	4
	Cabaiguan	Santa Lucía.....	.....	1	4
		Taguasco	1	.....	3
S. Spíritus.....	....	Jatibonico	1	1	3
		Iguara	1	1	3
		Paredes	.....	1	3
		Banao	.....	1	3
	Paredes	Guasimal	.....	1	3
		Jarao	.....	1	4
		Jíbaro.....	1	.....	4
		Bacuino	1	.....	.....
3 Captains.....	5 Lieuts.....	32 Posts.....	16	18	133

EXTRACT OF STATEMENT NO. 1.

	CHIEF OF PROVINCE.	CHIEF OF DISTRICTS.	SECRETARY OF DISTRICTS.	CAPTAIN.	Lieutenants.	SERGEANTS.	APPLICANTS	GUARDS.	POTS.
Headquarters	1			2					
1st. District		1	1	2	6	12	6	100	17
2nd District		1	1	2	7	13	7	106	19
3rd District.		1	1	2	7	9	16	115	24
4th District		1	1	3	5	16	17	133	32
Total	1	4	4	11	25	50	46	454	92

EXTRACT OF STATEMENT NO. 2.

	CHIEF OF PROVINCE.	CHIEF OF DISTRICT.	SECRETARY OF DISTRICT.	CAPTAINS.	Lieutenants.	SERGEANTS.	POLICE.	POST.	MOVABLE POTS.
Headquarters	1			2					
1st District		1	1	2	6	10	90	9	7
2nd District		1	1	2	6	11	95	9	9
3rd District.		1	1	2	7	11	100	10	11
4th District.		1	1	2	7	16	122	14	14
Total	1	4	4	10	26	48	407	42	41

ABSTRACT TO STATEMENT No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS.

1 Chief of Province.
1 Captain and General Secretary.
1 Captain.

	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Guards.	Posts.
Company "A".....	1	1	1	8	8	105	15
Company "B".....	1	1	1	8	8	105	16
Company "C".....	1	1	1	8	8	105	16
Company "D".....	1	1	1	8	8	105	15
Total.....	4	4	4	32	32	420	62

General Total, 499 men.

ABSTRACT TO STATEMENT No. 4.

1 Chief of Province.
1 Captain and Adjutant.
1 Captain.

	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Guards.	Posts.	Sub-Posts.
Company "A".....	1	1	1	8	8	57	8	4
Company "B".....	1	1	1	8	8	57	9	7
Company "C".....	1	1	1	8	8	57	7	7
Company "D".....	1	1	1	8	8	57	8	10
Total.....	4	4	4	32	32	228	32	28

Grand Total, 307 men.

ABSTRACTS TO STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL OF TROOPS C, "D." E, F, AND "G," UPON CONSOLIDATION OF RURAL GUARDS.

HEADQUARTERS.

1 Lieutenant Colonel Chief of Province.

1 Major and Inspector.

1 Captain and Adjutant.

	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Guards.	Posts.	Sub-Posts.
Troop C.....	1	1	1	8	8	1	80	14	0
Troop D.....	1	1	1	8	8	1	58	8	4
Troop E.....	1	1	1	8	8	1	58	9	7
Troop F.....	1	1	1	8	8	1	58	7	7
Troop G.....	1	1	1	8	8	1	58	8	7
Total.....	5	5	5	40	40	5	312	46	25

Grand total, 416 men.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE RURAL GUARD FORCES OF THE PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

TROOP "D."

SANTA CLARA AND TRINIDAD.

1 Captain.—Santa Clara.

1 1st Lieutenant.—San Diego del Valle.

1 2d Lieutenant.—Trinidad.

Zones.	Posts.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Guards.
	Santa Clara....	1 First.	1	1	7
		1	.....	.....	4
	Esperanza.....	1	.....	.....	2
	Ranchuelo.....	1	.....	.....	5
1st Zone..	San Juan.....	.....	1	.....	5
	Manicaragua...	1	.....	.....	4
	Hoyo.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	Jicotea.....	1	.....	.....	3
	Loma Cruz.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	San Diego.....	.....	1	.....	3
2d Zone...	Maguaraya	1	1	.....	3
	San Gil.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Vega Alta.....	....	1	.....	5
	Trinidad	1	.....	.....	3
	Condado.	.....	1	.....	3
3d Zone...	Fomento	.....	1	.....	4
	Baez	.....	1	.....	.....
3	15	8	8	1	58

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE RURAL GUARDS FORCES OF THE PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

TROOP "E."

CIENFUEGOS.

1 Captain.—Cienfuegos.

1 1st. Lieutenant.—Rodas.

1 2nd. Lieutenant.—Cruces.

Zones.	Post.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Guards.
	Cienfuegos	1 First	.....	1	7
		1	....	.....	4
1st. Zone.					
	Palmira.....	1	1	.....	3
	Guaos.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	Aguada.....	1	1	.....	4
	Campiña.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	Yaguaramas.....	1	.....	.....	3
2nd. Zone.					
	Abreus.....	.....	1	.....	4
	Rodas.....	1	.....	.....	2
	Limones	.....	1	.....	5
	Cruces	.....	1	.....	4
	Lajas	1	.....	.....	3
3rd. Zone.					
	Cartagena	1	1	.....	4
	Camarones.....	.....	1	.....	5
	Ciego Montero..	.....	1	.....	.....
	14	8	8	1	58

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE RURAL GUARD FORCES OF THE PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

TROOP "F."

SAGUA.

1 Captain.—Sagua.

1 1st. Lieutenant.—Cascajal.

1 2nd. Lieutenant.—Cifuentes.

Zones.	Post.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Guards.
	Sagua	2		1	7
1st. Zone.	Sitiecito		1		3
	Sitio Grande		1		3
	Sto. Domingo,	1	1		3
	Cascajal	1			5
	Corralillo	1			5
2nd. Zone.	La Sierra		1		3
	Rancho Veloz	1			4
	Q. Güines	1			5
	Cifuentes	1			5
	Encrucijada		1		5
3rd. Zone.	Calabazar		1		4
	Guayabo		1		3
	Santo		1		3
3 Zones.	14	8	3	1	58

STATEMENT showing the present distribution of the Rural Guard forces of the province of Santa Clara.

"TROOP G."

REMEDIOS AND SANCTI SPIRITUS.

1 Captain. —Remedios.

1 1st Lieutenant.—Camajuaní.

1 2nd Lieutenant.—Sancti Spíritus.

ZONES.	POSTS.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Guards.
	Remedios	1	1		6
	Taguayabon			1	2
1st Zone.	Vueltas	1			2
	Camajuaní				2
	La Quinta		1		4
	Rojas		1		1
	Placetas	1 First.			4
	Sabana Abajos				2
	Zulueta		1		4
	San Andrés				1
	Guadalupe				2
2nd Zone.	Remate	1			1
	Buena Vista	1	1		4
	Meneses		1		2
	Yaguajay	1			7
	Siboney				2
	Mayajigua				1
	Sancti Spíritus	1			2
	Jíbaro				1
	Cabaiguan				2
3rd Zone.	Tuinicú		1		3
	Taguasco		1		3
	Manacas Jobosí	1			
3 Zones.	22	8	8	1	58

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT SHOWING PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES OF RURAL GUARD, PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

TROOPS	Captains	First Lieutenants	Second Lieutenants	Sergeants	Corporals	Trumpeters	Guards	Posts
Troop D	1	1	1	8	8	1	58	16
Troop E	1	1	1	8	8	1	58	14
Troop F	1	1	1	8	8	1	58	14
Troop G	1	1	1	8	8	1	58	23
TOTAL	4	4	4	32	32	4	232	67

General total..... 312 men.

ABSTRACT TO STATEMENT "K."

TROOPS.	No. of fines.	Total amount.	Average of fines per Troop.	Average of fines per month.	Average of total amount of fines per Troop.	Average of total amount of fines per month.	Percentage of total amount of fines.
Troop "C"	13	$ 51.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Troop "D"	15	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Troop "E"	38	128.66	24'4	15'25	$ 75.93	$ 47.45	$ 92.15
Troop "F"	35	121.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Troop "G"	21	41.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
TOTAL	122	$ 379.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ARRESTS AND SPECIAL SERVICES RENDERED.

TROOPS.	ARREST.	SPECIAL SERVICES.
Troop "C"	64	9
Troop "D"	137	619
Troop "E"	179	597
Troop "F"	131	304
Troop "G"	167	483
Total	678	2,012

Total number of arrests and services..... 2,690.

STATEMENT "B," SHOWING LIST OF QUARTERS FOR WHICH THE STATE PAYS RENT, AND AMOUNTS THEREFOR.

Number.	QUARTERS.	RENTS. Dollars.	Cents.
1	Office Headquarters of Provice.....	26	50
2	Headquarters Troop and Detachment Cienfuegos.....	40	00
3	Detachment of Manicaragua.....	10	00
4	Detachment of Condado.....	10	00
5	Detachment of Yaguajay.....	15	00
6	Detachtment of Mayajigua.....	8	00
7	Detachment of Cabaiguan.....	8	00
8	Detachment of Camajuaní.....	30	00
36		$147	50

STATEMENT "C," SHOWING LIST OF QUARTERS LOCATED IN STATE BUILDINGS AND FOR WHICH NO RENT IS PAID.

Number.	QUARTERS.
1	Office of Troop and detachment of Remedios.
2	Detachment of Sancti-Spíritus.
3	Detachment of Trinidad.

TOTAL 3 Quarters.

STATEMENT "D," SHOWING A LIST OF QUARTERS VOLUNTARILY CEDED BY THE VARIOUS AYUNTAMIENTOS AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS OF THE PROVINCE, FOR WHICH IN SOME CASES RENT IS PAID AND IN OTHERS IT IS GIVEN FREE TO THE STATE.

Troop and Detachment Headquartes, Santa Clara.

Quarters: Sagua,
Esperanza,
Ranchuelo,
San Juan,
Hoyo,
Jicotea,
Loma Cruz,
San Diego,
Maguaraya,
San Gil,

Quarters: Santo Domingo,
Cascajal,
Corralillo,
La Sierra,
Rancho Veloz,
Quemado de Güines.
Cifuentes,
Encrucijada,
Calabazar,
Guayabo,

Vega Alta,	Santo,
Fomento,	Taguayabón,
Baez,	Vueltas,
Palmira,	La Quinta,
Guaos,	Rojas,
Aguada,	Placetas,
Campiña,	Sabana Abajo,
Yaguaramas,	Zulueta,
Abreus,	San Andrés,
Rodas,	Guadalupe,
Limones,	Remate,
Cruces,	Buena Vista,
Lajas,	Meneses,
Cartagena,	Siboney,
Camarones,	Jíbaro,
Ciego Montero,	Tuinicú,
Sitiecito,	Taguasco,
Sitio Grande,	Manacas de Jobosí.
28 TOTALS	28

Total number of quarters, 57.

RECAPITULATION.

Headings.

Personnel	$ 118,721.50
Material	1,356.24
Rents	984.00
Furniture	516.25
Transportation	9.34
Incidental Expenses	300.75
Reimbursement of one horse	95.00
Premium on bond of Disbursing Officer	50.00
Grand Total	$ 122,033.08

RURAL GUARD OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Puerto Príncipe, December 31, 1901.

To the Adjutant General,
Rural Guard, Island of Cuba,
Quemados, Cuba.

SIR:

In compliance with the instructions given by your Headquarters on November 19th and December 23rd., current year, I have the honor to hand you herewith a report on the Rural Guard forces in this Province.

The report, as requested, has been divided in two sections, one comprising the period from the first organization of this force up to the date of its unification into the Rural Guard of the Island of Cuba, and the other one from this latter date up to this day.

We have endeavored to make this report as comprehensive as possible and to secure the greatest accuracy in the details.

The information regarding these two periods of the report has been accordingly divided in the following manner:

PERIOD FROM JANUARY, 1899 UP TO APRIL, 1901.

No. 1. Organization and reorganization.
2. Arms.
3. Capture and destruction of bandits.
4. Arrest and services.
5. State of tranquility in the country.
6. Discipline and Military Instruction.
7. Sanitary condition.
8. Condition of quarters.
9. Condition of Officers, non-commissioned officers and guard.
10. Changes in personnel.
11. Funds estimated and expended.

PERIOD FROM TO DECEMBER, 1901.

No. 1. Organization and reorganization.
2. Arms.
3. Capture and destruction of bandits.
4. Arrests and special services.
5. State of tranquility in the country.
6. Discipline and Military instruction.
7. Sanitary condiction.
8. Condiction of quarters.
9. Condiction of Officers and privates.
10. Changes in personnel.
11. Funds estimated and expended.

Very respectfully,

B. PEÑA,
Lieutenant Colonel, Rural Guard
Chief of the Province.

PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1899 TO APRIL 1901.

Organization and Reorganization.

The Rural Guard forces of the province of Puerto Príncipe were organized on January 1, 1899 in accordance with the following regulations promulgated by the late Brigadier General Louis H. Carpenter U. S. A. Commanding General of the Department of Puerto Principe.

RURAL GUARD REGULATIONS.

Province of Puerto Principe.—1899.

This organization will be known as the Rural Guard. The object for which it is created is to preserve order and to protect cattle from any depredations in the rural districts.

The Chief of the Rural Guard is the commanding officer of same, and he will be responsible for its discipline and efficiency. The office of the Chief will be located in the City of Puerto Principe, but nevertheless, the Chief is authorized to make as many inspections of the various detachments as he may deen necessary. A Sergeant to perform clerical work and four privates for mail carrying will be stationed at the Headquarters of the Rural Guard.

The province will be divided into four districts. Each district will be under the inmediate command of a Lieutenant. It will be the duty of the Lieutenants to frequently inspect the detachments whithin is territory in order to see that in each post all duties are faithfully complied with; that the territory is thoroughly patrolled and that the cattle therein is well protected against thieves and malefactors. They will also see that the members of the Rural Guard are well cared for.

As general rule, the detachments will consist of 1 Sergeant and 9 privates and located at such places as may be directed by the Chief of the Corps. Whenever the circumstances may demand it, Lieutenants are authorized to make temporary changes in the location of the posts. All changes of posts will be inmediately reported to the Headquarters of the Corps.

It shall be the duty of each detchment to thoroughly watch its district. They will see that order is preserved and that no one unduly authorized engages in slaughtering cattle for beef selling purposes. They will also protect cattle from being stolen. In this latter case they will pursue the malefactor until captured when they will take him to the nearest town and place him in jail, inmediately reporting the case to the Headquarters of the Corps.

ENLISTMENTS.

Each member of the Rural Guard when enlisting, will be obliged to sign a certificate stating therein his conformity with his salary and allotments for subsistence; also that he will obey the orders that might be given him by the Sergeants and officers, that he will comply with the Regulations and faithfully discharge his duties.

For the time being, the Rural Guard Corps is composed of the following members; 1 Chief, 4 Lieutenants, 16 Sergeants and 140 privates all of these under the inmediate orders of the Chief.

On April 1, 1899, the Military Commander of the District of Puerto Principe, following instructions from higher authority, verbally directed an increase of 1 Eieutenant, 4 Sargeants and

33 privates, subject to the same rules and regulations then in existence and these forces created the District of La Trocha, this being the name given the new force allotted.

On July 1, 1899, the same authority increased the forces with 2 Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants and 41 privates, under same conditions as above stated, excepting as to their pay, which instead of being in Spanish money now were being paid in U. S. Currency.

At the time of this increase in the number of forces and in consideration of the necessities of the service, the Military Commander of the Department appointed Lieutenant Angel Castillo, Second Chief of the Corps, with same rank and pay, who continued performing his duties as such until February 28, 1900 in which date this position was discontinued. Threfore, on July 1, 1899, the Rural Guard forces of this province were made up of the following members:

1 Chief (without military rank).
1 Lieutenant Second Chief.
6 District Lieutenants.
24 Sergeants.
218 Guards.

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250 In all.

Of the districts under the command of the Lieutenants one was composed of 4 detatchments and the other five had 5 detachments each, thus making a total number of 29 posts throughout the Province, and the number of personnel assigned to each post varying from 7 to 9 men for those commanded by non-commissioned officers and from 6 to 8, at the utmost, for those commanded by privates. The Chief of the Corps was later authorized to increase or decrease the personnel of each post at his own discretion and in accordance with the requirements of the service.

The Rural Guard districts of this Province on July 1899 were divided and commanded as follows:

East, commanded by Lieutenant, Juan J. Peña, with Headquarters in Guáimaro.

Southeast, comanded by Lieutenant Hilario Rivero, with Headquarters in Santa Cruz del Sur.

Northeast, commanded by Lieutenant Serapio Arteaga with Headquarters in Senado.

Southwest, commanded by Lieutenant Enrique Recio, with Headquarters in Guirabito.

Nothwest, commanded by Lieutenant Antonio L. Luaces with Headquarters in Santa Rita.

Trocha, commanded by Lieutenant Luis Suárez with Headquarters in Ciego de Avila.

This distribution so continued until March 1, 1900 when the organization was altered by the following General Order:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

General Orders } *Puerto Príncipe, Cuba February 28, 1900.*
Nº 9 }

In accordance with the provisions of General Orders Nº 90 c. s. Headquarters Division of Cuba, the Rural Guard of the District of Puerto Príncipe will consist of the following members, to date from March 1, 1900:

I. 1 Chief with the rank of Major and two companies.

Each company shall consist of 1 Captain, 1 1st Lieutenant, 1 2nd Lieutenant, 1 First Sergeant, 7 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, and 59 privates as a minimum.

II. The numbers of the Rural Guard will be paid in U. S. Currency at the following rates per month;

Major.	$ 175.00
Captain	125.00
1st. Lieutenant	85.00
2sd. Lieutenant	75.00
1st. Sergeant	55.00
Sergeant	50.00
Corporal	45.00
Guards, cavalry	40.00
Guards, infantry	30.00

They will have no other allowances.

III. Sergeants, corporals and guards who on account of negligence of abuse of their horses become dismounted, will receive half of their pay until provided with a serviceable horse.

1V. Mr. Braulio Peña is hereby appointed Chief of the Rural Guard of the District.

By command of Major Hatfield:

ELLWOOD W. EVANS,
1st. Lieut. 8th U. S. Cavalry
Acting Adjutant General.

As a result of the above order the former Rural Guard Districts were discontinued and the Rural Guard forces of this Province, as thus reorganized, were distributed in the following manner, each territory being under the command of an officer of the Corps:

Company No. 1.

From Nuevitas to Puerto Príncipe through the railroad Line; from Puerto Príncipe to Vertientes wharves; from this place following the sea coast up to the mouth of the Jobabo River; from this place up through the river to Nuevas Grandes and from this latter place, following the seasore up to Nuevitas. The captaincy was located in Guáimaro.

Company No. 2.

From Nuevitas, following the Rail Road Line down to Puerto Príncipe; from Puerto Príncipe to Vertientes wharves; from this place and following the seashore up to the boundaries of the Province of Santa Clara; following these boundaries up to the mouth of the Jatibonico del Norte River, and from this latter place, around the sea coast up to Nuevitas. The Captaincy was located in San Gerónimo.

This condition of affairs so continued until April 1901 when the Rural Guard forces of all provinces were consolidated and the present Corps organized.

ARMS.

When the Rural Guard forces of this province were organized on January 1, 1899 the late Commanding Officer of the Department of Puertó Principe, Brigadier General Louis H. Carpenter, U. S. A. lacking proper authority to purchase arms, directed that the forces be armed with those pertaining to the Cuban Army, which on November 1898 had been placed and deposited at his disposal. These arms were not only of a varied nature but in such conditions as to make them almost unserviceable: The members of the Corps were compelled to pay for the necessary repairs and held responsible for their good condition. On account of these circumstances the members of the Rural Guard were authorized to purchase their own revolvers. The arms were delivered without any requisite or formality whatsoever. The ammunition was taken from the deposits of the Revolutionary Army. The variety of the arms was such that when the number of enlisted men allowed (250) was completed, there were some carbines and guns cut short for use of cavalrymen of the Remington, Springfield and Mauser patterns; also the Argentine, Spanish and Turkish pattern as well as some Winchester and old Lee rifles.

On April 1901, the Military Commander, District of Puerto Principe, received 250 Remington-Mauser carbines, 7 mm. and 10,000 cartridges which were distributed by said authority at the rate of one carbine and 20 cartridges to each officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, leaving a surplus of 5,000 cartridges. Said Officer personally made the delivery as well as the receipt of the old armament. These deliveries were both made in a legal way and the new arms and cartridges duly accounted for in the Property Returns of the Rural Guard.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF BANDITS.

May 16, 1899.

Felipe Reinaldo, a negro, was arrested as an accomplice in several assaults and kidnapping of Mr. Eladio Junco Lamadrid, under threats of death and bad treatment. On the following day while being conducted to the City of Puerto Príncipe, tried to escape, and upon his refusal to halt was fired upon and killed. The corresponding legal charges were preferred, but the Audiencia was inhibitted.

May 16, 1899.

Bandit José González alias José Vuelta was arrested. This man belonging to the Province of Santiago committed here several assaults under threat of death. While being conducted to the City of Puerto Principe and at a farm named "San Juan de Dios de las Lajas" he tried to escape and on his refusal to halt he was fired upon and killed.

June 17, 1899.

At the farm "La Malograda" the Rural Guard met with a negro named Francisco Recia, also known by several other names, who was a kidnapper and companion of Felipe Reinaldo. When called to surrender he tried to use his knife and started to run. He was fired on and badly wounded, arrested and while awaiting the arrival of the Judge he died. The residents of the place witnessed the case.

July 7, 1899.

The Rural Guard exchanged shots on a farm known as "La Reforma" with a gang of bandits led by Manuel Pavon and as a result of which Luis Cruz Tamayo who had been badly wounded was captured. This man was taken to the city of Puerto Principe and turned over to the judicial authorities and while in jail died a few days afterwards. Another one of the bandits died in the territory of Tunas on account of the wounds. The rest of the gang surrendered a few days afterwards and were taken to Puerto Principe, where they were turned over to the judicial authorities who tried and sentenced them to long term imprisonment.

July 25, 1899.

On the previous day and at the farm "El Habanero" one Miguel Arias, a white man, kidnapper of Mr. Federico Salvador and author of various murders, assaults and so forth, was arrested. While being taken to the city of Puerto Príncipe and at the crossing of "La Legua" creek, he tried to escape and he started to run and as it was not possible to catch him, was fired on and killed. The charges preferred by the Court were inhibited.

November 12, 1899.

Modesto Agüero author of the murder of Mr. Augusto Moreno, Mayor of San Gerónimo, was captured. He escaped but was caught again at 11 o' clock P. M. same day. He was delivered to the judicial authorities.

December 1, 1899.

In the town of Bidot, guard José Alvarez while cleaning his revolver it went off accidentally, mortally wounding one Demetrio Fernández, alias "El Chino," who happened to be in a café opposite to the quarters. The man died a few moments after wards and he was found to be a man of ill reputation charged with several offenses. The Court acquitted private Alvarez.

December 2, 1900.

Near the farm "Dos Marías" one Rafael Barrera, who had demanded money from Mr. José Barrios García, under threats of death and destruction of properties, was arrested. At the time of his detention the money exacted from Mr. Barrios was found in his pockets as well as a list of several persons from whom money was to be demanded. Hewas taken to

Puerto Príncipe and the Chief of the Rural Guard in order to better prove hisoffenses, made in write out his personal description and thus it wasfound that he was the author of several letters demanding money from various ci izens. This was later confirmed before the proper Court. As soon as the news of the arrest of this man were known, the variouspersons from whom he had exacted money appeared to testify against him. He was sentenced to the penitentiary

March 10, 1901.

Mr. Pablo Geli Campanioni a resident of "San Gerónimo" was kidnapped. The Post commander proceed to pursue the kidnapper and captured one Felipe Almansa who assisted by another man, was found to be the culprit. Money was found on him and he was placed at the disposition of the proper authorities who afterwards convicted him.

April 13, 1901.

The Judge of Instruction and First Instance of Moron requested that a Spaniard named Leon Lopez who was a kidnapper be arrested. He was found and captured in the farm "La Cabera" Municipal District of Puerto Príncipe, the arms, money and jewels being taken away from him. He was turned over to the proper Judge and convicted by the Audiencia of Puerto Príncipe.

ARRESTS AND OTHER SERVICES.

I beg to enclose Sheets Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 comprising services rendered, arrests, stock recovered, an so forth, during the years 1899, 1900 and part of 1901 up to the unification of the Corps. The information as given in said sheets has been obtained from the records in this Provincial Headquarters.

No reference is made in said sheets of the capture and destruction of bandits, as this matter has been separately dealt with above.

We do not mention, either, the services rendered by the Rural Guard forces of the Province of Puerto Principe during the electoral period, as this service was confined to carrying blanks and packages of electoral matter. These services were very numerous, some days there having been delivered whithin the territory comprised by the five Municipal Districts, more than 300 documents referring to the elections. These services were requested by the Mayors who lacked the personnel to attend to this matter and it was also due to the lack of Postal comunications throughout the Province, for although we have several postal lines these are only served every 6 or 8 days by the postillions, and considering the hurry of electoral affairs it was not possible to wait for the mail.

In consequence of such a rough service, the horses sufferred greatly and some af them even died from excessive work. Nevertheless the horses now on hand have greatly improved owing to the good care that is taken of them.

STATE OF TRANQUILITY IN THE COUNTRY.

In the beginning of the year 1899 several gangs of bandis whose number varied from 10 to 40 frequently appeared within the Province. These gangs were made up of residents in the Province of Santiago who came up to this Province in order to steal live stock which were driven into Santiago Province in large lots. Once this done, those men would return to their homes, all scattered, and again take up their agricultural works, as if noting had been done, making themselves pass as honest and well to do farmers.

In view of the gravity and importance this matter was reaching, authority was resqueted from the Commanding Officer to commence operations and to patrol the Tunas and Manzanillo Districts. This authority was obtained and Lieutenant Angel Castillo was commissioned to carry out the operations with the forces under his command, as a result of which several lots of cattle and horses which had been stolen from the Province of Puerto Principe were held up, turning over to the judicial authorities the offenders.

In consequence of the presence of these forces and their frequent patrols in the above mentioned territories the offenses ceased and the tranquility and security in the country of the Province of Puerto Principe was restored.

Later on we had some cases of banditti and kidnapping; but as these were quickly suppressed and punished and the action of the Rural Guard forces met with the approval of the authorities and the people in the general, the outlaws found themselves in a lonely position and finally this was abandoned.

Petty thefts and soforth naturally do always exist and although in the beginning the number of cases greatly increased, the various arrests and punishments made them decrease a great deal.

It could be well stated without fear of committing an error that these light offenses were done by individuals living within the cities and who went to the country to carry out their plans necesisated by the lack of means to sustain their their families rather than the habit of stealing or making a living by extortions from the working class.

DISCIPLINE AND MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

The Rural Guard forces of this Province during the years 1899 and part of 1900 lacked the military instruction as the Military Commanders stated that although in principle this was a military Corps they were not really so therefore they should only be instructed in the use of weapons, notwithstanding this, Officers and chiefs were requested by this office to teach their subordinates the most necessary movements.

On March 1900 when it was seen that the organization was getting a real military form, authority was requested and obtained from the Military Commander, Major Chas. A. P. Hatfield, 8th. U. S. Cavalry to have the forces learn the Spanish Cavalry Military tactics which was continued until December 1900.

In January 1901 the above mentioned Military Commander distributed among the officers of the Rural Guard copies of United States Cavalry Instructions for the use of the Force, but as these were written in the English language it was of little or no use excepting to a small number of officers who were able to read the language.

The discipline of the forces has been good at all times and if it has not been more noticeable this is due to the large dissemination of such a small number of members for so great a territory as the Province of Puerto Principe, which considering its especial conditions has always required double the number of men actually enlisted.

SANITARY CODITIONS.

In the early months of the year 1899 there were quite a large number of patients suffering from paludism; but like the rest of the population this was mainly due to the miseries and sufferings during the war.

The Military Commander made a periodical distribution of sulphate of quinine among the posts, but this was necessary for a short time only.

Afterwards, naturally, there were several sick members; for the year 1900, 8 men per month is a close estimate of sick members.

The health of tha forces up to April 1901 was excellent.

CONDITION OF QUARTERS.

When the Rural Guard force were created on January 1, 1899 the Commanding General and later the Military Commanders allowed no credit for quarters.

In the beginning the forces were compelled to build up huts near the highways. In order to carry out this work "working Machetes" were purchased for the account of the State.

The Rural Guard began to use houses at the end of the year 1900 when owing to the insistence and reasons exposed by the Chief of the Rural Guard of this Province the Military Commander authorized that in such places as the houses were not freely furnished, that rent be paid under the condition that this was not to exceed $6 per month, and this, when appoved by said authority.

Under these conditions it was not possible to secure houses properly fitted for the requirements of the service but later on upon the reorganization of the Corps and these restrictions having been done away, and without going very far from the greatest possible economy to the State, allotments for this purpose were gradually increased and the condition of the quarters has been greatly improved.

CONDITION OF OFFICERS AND GUARDS.

In regard to the subjec matter of this paragraph I must state for justice sake, that officers as well as the guards have shown excellent conditions and this is plainly demonstrated by the state of tranquility and great security prevailing in this province for the working people, a condition of affairs which is being felt for some time past.

Quite more eulogies should be made of the forces, taking into consideration that they have held an almost continuous struggle with the hostile elements and that for a long time they were governed by a Regulations so deficient, incomplete and so badly adapted to the requirements of the service and the nature of this Institution as to make and illusion of the existence of such Regulations.

In many instances it was left to the own discretion of the officers and non-commissioned officers to decide some important cases, as the Military Commander always replied when consulted that the Corps was to be completely changed and in the mean while a decision was never obtained.

If to this is added the absolute lack of means to carry out their duties, they are more entiled to be praised, as notwithstanding their struggles with circunstances, they never lacked the best wishes to faithfully discharge their duties, without weakening their spirit of discipline and union which is an indispensable factor in such Institutions as the Rural Guard.

ENLISMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

Since the organization of the Rural Guard the following increases and decreases took place:

Increases.

To make up discharges	92
To increase forces	89
By creation of a position	1
By promotion	1
Total	183

Decreases.

By resignation	67
Discharged	12
By promotion	8
For refusing to sign contract	4
By death	2
By insubordination	1
For incompetence	1
Total	95

RURAL GUARD EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS 1899, 1900 AND UP TO APRIL 1901.

Year 1899.	Salaries	$ 86,379.32	
	Rations	22,870.80	
	Uniforms	2,614.60	
	Equipments	534.34	
	Rentals	133.00	
	Office suuplies	600.00	
	Lighting	39.00	
	Escorting prisoners	308.78	
	Incidentals	238.20	$ 113,738.04
Year 1900.	Salaries	$ 125,058.00	
	Rations	4,283.40	
	Rentals	252.06	
	Office supplies	600.00	
	Lighting	112.50	
	Incidentals	120.00	$ 130,425.96
Year 1901.	(Up to April).		
	Salaries	43,160.00	
	Rentals	218.84	
	Lighting	160.00	
	Office supplies	200.00	
	Incidentals	42.00	$ 43,780.84
	Total expenses		$ 287,944.84

PERIOD FROM MAY TO DECEMBER 1901 ORGANIZATION AND REORGANIZATION.

On May 1, 1901 in compliance with General Order No. 114 series 1901 Headquarters Department of Cuba, Troops "A" and "B" were disbanded and with the men of these two companies Troops "H" "I" and "K" were formed and assigned for duty in the Province of Puerto Principe.

Each of these troops consisted of the following members:

1 Captain.
1 First Lieutenant.
1 Second Lieutenant.
1 First Sergeants.
7 Sergeants.
8 Corporals.
1 Trumpeter and
63 Privates.

The rank of Lieutenant Colonel was created as well as that of Captain and Adjutant. The office of Chief Clerk was discontinued and Mr. Antonio Verjano who was holding the place became a civilian employee with a monthly pay of $100.

Said Order also increased the pay of all the personnel with the exception of those of the Captains. The following is a comparison of the former and actual pays:

MONTHLY.

	FORMER SALARIES.	ACTUAL SALARIES.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	.....	$ 250.00
Major.....	$ 175.00	200.00
Captain and Adjutant.....	.....	150.00
Captains.....	125.00	125.00
1st. Lieutenants.....	85.00	100.00
2nd. Lieutenants.....	75.00	85.00
1st. Sergeants.....	55.00	57.00
Sergeants.....	50.00	52.00
Corporals.....	45.00	47.00
Trumpeters.....	.....	47.00
Privates.....	40.00	42.00
Civil employee.....	75.00	100.00

By said order the present Rural Guard Corps was constituted and the Regulation governing same, promulgated throughout the Island.

The Rural Guard forces in the Province of Puerto Príncipe was thus made up of the following members, modified as stated in accordance with the previuos organization:

FORMER STRENGTH.	ACTUAL STRENGTH.
1 Major.	1 Lieutenant Colonel, Chief.
.....	1 Major and Inspector.
.....	1 Captain and Adjutant.
2 Captains.	3 Captains.
2 1st. Lieutenants.	3 1st. Lieutenants.
2 2nd. Lieutenants.	3 2nd Lieutenants.
1 Chief Clerk, civilian.	3 1st. Sergeants.
2 1st. Sergeants.	21 Sergeants.
14 Sergeants.	24 Corporals.
16 Corporals.	3 Trumpeters.
211 Privates.	189 Privates.
.....	1 Civil employee.
251	253

ARMS.

At the time of the reorganization of the Corps there were in the hands of the Rural Guard forces of the Province of Puerto Príncipe 250 Remington-Maüser carbines, 77 mm. cal. and 10,000 cartridges of which 5,000 were on deposit and the balance equally divided at the rate of 20 cartridges per man.

Of this number of carabines and cartridges some of them have been dropped, owning to various reason and in accordance with the requisites as directed in the existing orders.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF BANDITS.

June 4, 1901.

Anselmo Santayana, Jr. was kindnapped by Antonio Artiles, Eduardo Monzon Nápoles, José Valdés and Francisco Betancourt Fabelo: Lieutenant Colonel Peña, assisted by Sergeant Cruz García, Troop "K" not only captured and turned over to the proper authorities the whole gang of bandits but recovered all the money paid out as ransom.

July 15, 1901.

A gang of bandits formed byJosé Rodríguez, alias *El Choricero*, who led it, and Juan M. Rodríguez, Ramon Puertas, Vidal González, Teófilo Salazar, Rafael Lapera, Lorenzo Hernández and Lorenzo Plá made its appearance in Ciego de Avila. On the following day they fired on the camp of "The Cuba Company." On the 19th same, Juan Rodríguez and Ramon Puertas surrendered. On the 21st, early in the morning, the Rural Guard exchanged shots with them at a place named "Sabana la Mar," After they were disbanded they requested to be pardoned. On the same day the gang surrendered bringing with them their arms, horses and equipments, José Rodríguez did not surrender untill the 25th, same month when he did so before the authorities of Ciego de Avila. The other members of the gang surrendered to Lieutenant Colonel Peña.

The case was recently tried and the offenders as well as those responsible for the kindnapping of Santayana, sent to the penitentary where they now are.

For both these services the Chief of The Rural Guard of the Island of Cuba as well as the Military Governor warmly complimented these forces.

STATE OF TRANQUILITY.

On this date the state of tranquility throughout the Province of Puerto Príncipe is perfect; and with the exception of a few petty thefts done by city loafers there is no important occurrence to account for. The accompanying statements will clearly show the great decrease in the offenses.

DISCIPLINE AND MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

There is a strong spirit of discipline among these forces; but in regard to their military instruction same is very deficient and varied owing to the fact that up to this date no plan or system has been decided upon.

When this is done the Rural Guard forces of the province of Puerto Príncipe will have not only the best military aspect but they will hardly be excelled by those of any other Province.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition is comparatively good notwithstanding the rough seryices of these forces.

There are not any cases of those maladies which as a general rule often cause quite a decrease in the number of available men.

Whereas no decision has been arrived at as to whether or not the members of the Corps should be compelled to go to State Hospitals in case of sickness it has become a practice that when they lack means they are admitted in the State Hospitals provided this is so requested by the Chief of the Province; those possessing means go to their homes to be cured.

CONDITION OF THE QUARTERS.

The condition of the houses occupied as quarters by the Rural Guard of this Province, is excellent, considering the small amounts allotted for rentals. There is just one State building used by the Rural Guard and which is certainly most appropriate. This is the one in use by the Polvorín post near to the city of Puerto Príncipe.

There being no suitable state buildings for the use of the Rural Guard in the rest of the province they are not occupied by these forces. In the city of Puerto Príncipe there is a State building known as "Cavalry Quarters" excellently fitted for Rural Guard quarters and the late Spanish Army Engineers Commandry, which is most adequately fitted out for Rural Guard Headquarters.

CONDITION OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

The condition of officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and privates, is good and they are all zealous in the performance of their duties, notwithstanding their struggle with a certain element which is at all times trying to interrupt the good ways and efforts of the Rural Guard. It is very lamentable that in a large Province as this lacking communications, there should be such a small personnel.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

Increases:

By promotions	46
To fill vacancies	23
Transfers	1
Total increases	70

Decreases:

For incompetency	9
By discharges	6
For not knowing how to read	4
For violation of superior orders	4
By deaths	3
By transfers	1
Total decreases	27

FUNDS ESTIMATED FOR SEVERAL PURPOSES FROM MAY TO DECEMBER, 1901.

Salaries:

May and June	$ 24,200.00	
July and August	24,200.00	
September and October	24,200.00	
November and December	24,204.00	$ 96,804.00

Office supplies:

May and June	$ 230.00	
July and August	230.00	
September and October	230.00	
November and December	230.00	$ 920.00

Lighting:

May and June	$ 138.00	
July and August	144.00	
September and October	167.50	
November and December	167.50	$ 617.00

Rentals:

May and June	$ 320.00	
July and August	368.54	
September and October	484.00	
November and December	512.00	$ 1,684.54

For cleaning arms:

September and October	$ 14.40	
November and December	14.40	$ 28.80

Rentals due in May and June, September and October	$ 73.04	$ 73.00

Office Furniture:

November and December	$ 97.45	$ 97.45

Incidentals:

May and June.	$ 171.50	
July and August.....	125.00	
September and October.....	272.00	
November and December.....	154.00	$ 732.50
Total from May to December.....		$ 100,956.79

Puerto Principe, December 31, 1901.

B. PEÑA,

Lt. Col. Rural Guard, Chief of Puerto Principe Province.

GENERAL STATEMENT, Arrest and Special Services.

YEARS.	Robberies.	Wounds.	Public disorders.	Quarrelling.	Damaging property.	Rape.	Abduction.	Attacks made upon the authorities.	Threats.	Persons for whom warrants of arrest have been issued.	Usurping public office and illegal wearing of uniforms.	Carrying arms.	By judicial orders.	Capture of bandits.	Murders.	TOTAL.	ASSISTANCES. Court summons.	To the authorities.	To private parties.	In fires.	To the U. S. Army.	Prisoners escorted.	SERVICES. ANIMALS DELIVERED. To the authorities.	To their owners.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
1899.....	75	2	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	30	.....	3	34	2	5	157	102	141	12	.....	51	21	145	30	502	659
1900.....	32	1	2	2	6	2	2	1	...	16	.....	8	5	...	...	77	131	179	19	1	36	20	121	4	511	588
1901.....	18	...	...	...	3	...	4	.....	...	5	.....	...	8	...	1	29	104	115	4	.....	6	2	20	.....	251	280
Total.....	125	3	2	6	9	2	7	2	...	51	.....	11	47	2	6	263	337	435	35	1	93	43	286	34	1,264	1,527

Arrests and Special Services.

MONTH — 1901.	ARRESTS.													SPECIAL SERVICES.								
														ASSISTANCE.					ANIMALS DELIVERED.			
	Robberies.	Wounds.	Public disorders.	Quarrelling.	Abduction.	Rape.	Threats.	Persons for whom warrants of arrest have been issued.	Carrying arms.	By judicial order.	Capture of bandits.	Murders.	Total.	Court Summons.	To the authorities.	To private parties.	To the U. S. Army.	Prisoners escorted.	To the authorities.	To private parties.	Total.	Grand Total.
May	3	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	10	13	13	2	....	....	....	5	33	43
June	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	12	34	12	....	....	2	....	....	48	60
July	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	6	2	13	25	17	34	2	8	5	....	91	104
August	1	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	10	35	1	1	....	5	2	....	44	54
September	2	....	....	3	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	9	35	4	5	....	16	3	1	64	73
October	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	34	7	3	....	4	3	....	51	52
November	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	38	2	....	....	4	6	4	52	56
December	3	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	9	23	4	1	....	....	....	1	29	39
Total	17	6	1	5	7	1	1	8	2	12	6	2	68	237	60	46	2	39	19	11	412	480

Brigadier General Alejandro Rodriguez,
Chief of the Rural Guard of the Island of Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following report as directed on November 19th. ulto. My wishes were that this report be as complete as the importance of the matter requires. but several difficulties together with the shortness of the time have prevented it; notwithstanding this, I have tried to state hereon the most important details, though briefly, so as to enable you to form a judgement of the present condition of the Rural Guard in this Province.

The deficiencies to be found in this so called report, though simply "notes" would be a more appropriate name, are due. mainly, to the impossibility for these Headquarters, nowadays, to collect in a certain time all the news that might be exacted from it, which I wish I could be able to furnish. The principal reason for this rests in the lack of properly kept records in all the province, in such a way as to enable this office to gather in a short time whatever data might be necessary in cases as the present one.

You are undoubtedly acquainted with the fact that this defect is due, principally to the scarcity of a competent personnel with sufficient accuracy and intelligence to take care of this branch of the service, the importance of which is often forgotten and as a general rule, neglected.

Referring to this matter I do not wish to pass in silence the advisability of preparing this Corps for an evolution, which while adding the guarantees of fitness to the personnel, whould also increase the respectability which undoubtedly it enjoys today.

To propose measures to this end is a matter out of my intentions and attributions, but I would deem it as a neglect of my duties if I did not state the necessity that is being felt of exalting the Rural Guard Institution, favoring it with a guaranty that would dissipate the general belief that the members of this Corps when complying with their duties, sometimes of a difficult and hard nature, can be tried in the same way as a common citizen with no special mission. For it is a sad affair that a Rural Guard who in compliance with his duties, boldly defying perils, at last fulfils his errand, should afterwards find himself, not only subjected to the action of the judicial courts as this might be logical. but treated as a vulgar criminal and locked up in a public jail while awaiting the decision of the Court.

The natural consequences of the above statement is that the Rural Guard should enjoy the same rights as have been always

given to armed institutions and the like, which could not be interpreted as constituting exceptions, privileges or unjust prominences, as this request is nothing new, but a repetition of a most just concession confirmed by various and existing former laws.

The proper limits of the work to which I have been commited prevent me from making this report of excessive dimensions, therefore, although many remarks come to my mind I will let them pass on for brevety's sake, but before concluding I will repeat my statement in the beginning, that is, my regret for being unable to fully comply with the request made owing to the various reasons I have had the honor of indicating to you.

Very respectfully,

J. VAILLANT,
Lieut. Col. Chief of the Province.

RURAL GUARD OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

ORGANIZATION.

1st. Section.

The Province of Santiago de Cuba is subjected to the strict compliance of the prescriptions set forth in the Corps Regulations and the duties thereon indicated are my basis for the government and direction of the duties with which those Headquarters commits me.

In the performace of this work I am assisted by the Major and Inspector, the Captain and Adjutant, the Captains and all other officers, without whom I could not be able to maintain the good order of organization.

This Province is geographically divided in four districts, viz: Santiago de Cuba, Guantánamo Manzanillo and Holguin, with the corresponding officers; each district is divided in three zones (1) each of which is under the command of an officer wherein the several detachments are distributed, according to their importance, each detachment being commanded by a non-commissioned officer.

In order to better understand the above, I beg to enclose a statement of the Provincial Districts, indicating thereon the Municipal Districts, comprised in each zone, number of inhabitants, territorial extension, wards, villages, forces that can be disposed of and the superficial square mileage of each municipal district. (See Statement No. 1).

FORCES IN THE PROVINCE.

2nd. Section.

When referring to the organization I stated that this was composed of Troops L. M. N. and O., that is, the Districts of Santiago, Guantánamo, Manzanillo and Holguin, leaving for

(1) General Order No. 13, July 3rd, 1901.

this section the demonstration of the numbers and distribution of the available forces (Statement No. 1).

The total number of forces in this Province consists only of THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THREE MEN of whom THIRTY TWO are doing clerical work, TWELVE acting as orderlies and THIRTEEN being the average number of sick members per month, therefore THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN is the number of available men to discharge the various duties to which the Rural Guard is committed.

The force has to cover and police a territory of ELEVEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY FIVE, square miles, the topography of which is mostly mountainous and comprising SIX Judicial Districts, EIGHTEEN Municipal Districts. TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY TWO Wards TWO HUNDRED AND TWO villages, its total population amounting to three hundred and twenty seven thousand, seven hundred and seventeen inhabitants, this not including some 8,000 Jamaicans and 5.000 Galicians and Porto Ricans, those people having arrived after the last Census was made, and who are working with the Cuban Central Railroad Company.

These numbers speak for themselves and clearly show the scarce personnel I can dispose of to comply with so many duties as are imposed upon the Rural Guard; I will try to demostrate all these services so that they will not be unknown, and to that end I will treat this subject in its proper place, following the order wich I have established for this report.

In the year 1894 during the Spanish domination, and for the purpose of rendering the same services as those demanded of the Rural Guard excepting the subpoena service and mail carrying, there were 827 men that is "Un tercio" composed of two Commands, the main one located in Santiago de Cuba under the command of a Lieut. Colonel and Chief assisted by a Major, who acted as Adjutant, Quartermaster etc., and the other one was stationed in the City of Holguín under the command of a Major and Chief, and a Captain, acting as Adjutant, Quartermaster, etc.

The first Command was composed of three companies and one troop which were doing service in the Santiago, Guantánamo and Manzanillo districts.

The second Command located in the City of Holguín consisted of two companies and a troop, having the district of Holguín under its charge.

Each Company consisted of one Captain, two First Lieutenants, two Second Lieutenants and 120 privates. Each Troop had a Captain, two First Lieutenants, one Second Lieutenant and 100 privates, which in addition to the 27 men forming the Staff made a total of 827 men as above stated.

According to these numbers there are 511 less men in the actual strength of the Rural Guard, while the Spanish Civil Guard had no Judicial mail to carry, a service often rendered by the Rural Guard, nor the subpoena service, which today constitutes a most cumbersome service and one which often distracts the Rural Guard from its other duties.

In doing this I only propose to clearly show with true numbers the great difference between both institutions, as I have no idea of establishing comparisons the result of which would be extremely vexatious in as much as they can not and should not be established, as we must take into consideration the fact that our organization was never under a true and efficient commander until April 22nd of the current year, on which date our distinguished Brigadier General Alejandro Rodríguez assumed command of the forces, while the Spanish Civil Guard, duly organized was a complete institution whose competence was admitted by all, being the equal of the best institutions of its class in the world, it is a body that enjoys the highest consideration in Spain, a careful attention having been given to it since its foundation under the name of "National Policemen."

I only desire to show that the Rural Guard of Cuba which is the legal substitute of the Spanish Civil Guard, as it has come to fill the place left vacant by the latter, lacks a sufficient number of men to fulfil so many duties which are made more difficult at present on account of the circumstances which the Island is going through, and notwithstanding this, it is a known fact that the Rural Guard has fulfilled its duties in the most zealous manner, and carried on a most moralizing action in the country where several gangs of bandits were a menace to the Province doing all kinds of crimes and depradations.

This is not the place to eulogize the Rural Guard, but considerating that this Corps with such a small number of men has attended to so many duties and contributed to the tranquility and quietness of this Province it would be but unjust not to mention at least these facts that bring honor upon it.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES.

3rd Section.

It is difficult, almost impossible for me, to treat now the matter of the real distribution of the forces in this province during the last year, especially that of Troop "L" as this force is the one upon which the most duties are imposed.

In the accompanying statement No. 1 will be clearly seen the number of posts and men composing each of them there are so many posts for such a small amount of men the posts are not many but are greatly scattered, but all are necessary and always established whenever there is a logical reason for so doing.

There are quite a number of village districts which are in a by far more pitiable condition, and which, considering their inhabitants and importance, justly claim for the presence of the Rural Guard, a guaranty to which they are perfectly entitled and do not enjoy, owing to the real fact of my inability to take away from the other posts any of the forces allotted to them.

Considering the small number of guards, and the various and continuous services they now perform, it becomes necessary to distribute the men in all directions, more so when experience has taught me that most of the offenses are committed in those places

where no vigilance exists, therefore it can be readily seen that in order to render such immediate assistance as the nature of these facts requires it becomes necessary to draw upon the nearest posts, which then become unprotected spots during the time the other one is being searched and assisted.

These are changes which are often made and it will not be difficult to prove them, as can be seen in the accompanying statement No. 3, where there appear to exist some 472 villages in all the Province, which divided among the 363 individuals composing the total force of the Corps it will be found that there are 99 men short to station one man in each of the places demanding the vigilance and intervention of the Rural Guard.

CHANGES OF PERSONNEL (DISCHARGES.)

I will end this matter with a brief description of the discharges effected in the Province during the year now ending. The discharges have amounted to 129 of which 99 were originated by the reorganization of the Corps on April 1st and the other thirty were caused by the various causes set forth in the enclosed statement No. 2.

I wish I could have closed this section with more information on the subject, but as a fact we do not possess all the data pertaining to a work of such a nature and on the other hand the time is very short

It is perfectly natural that on speaking of the discharge some reference should be made of the enlistments caused thereby, but the absence of this information is due to the lack of properly kept records, an error which experience has pointed out to me and once noted I propose to make good in the future.

SERVICES.

4th Section.

In referring to the services rendered by the Rural Guard it should have been necessary to posses the true information obtained from the records kept by the Captains of the Troops, otherwise we run the risk of omitting some of the most important ones, but as I had the honor to indicete in the letter of introduction, these records have not been accurately kept, and we cannot blame the Captains for this either, as how could they keep a proper record if the guards often neglected to notify them of the services rendered? For this reason the measures taken in Special Order No. 4 directing that Post Commanders should never send their guards on duty without the patrol ticket will never be too much praised. In accordance with the said Order, Captains of Troops have been duly requested to comply with th instructions contained therein and I have no doubt but that they will fully comply with said intructions, consequently the various changes that are made among the members of the Corps will not be ignored in the future, and this will put me in a position to inform those Headquarters, with all the minute details of any change

that takes place in this province. For the present, this information is confined to general statement of services as taken from the actual records. (See Statement No. 3.)

SUBPOENAS.

5th Section.

Among the services rendered by the Rural Guard, it is proper to mention that of the serving subpeonas as directed by the Judicial Authorities. In order to get an idea of the cumbersome service that this work gives, it is necessary to remember that according to the brief data I have been able to obtain from the territorial Audiencia, there were 1,727 cases for trial during the year 1901, of which only 110 remain untried, and the balance of 1,617 have been decided.

Taking into consideration the great difficulties of communication throughout the Province, especially after leaving Santiago, the indispensable quickness in serving these subpoenas in order to avoid delays in the procedures of the cases to be tried, and the absolute lack of special Judicial Police of which the courts could avail themselves, it is easy to understand to what an extent they utilize the Rural Guard for this service. The number of cases upon which a decision has been arrived at amounts to 1,617 and taking five subpoenas as an average on each case, you will readily imagine the immense burden of this service on the Rural Guard and the time lost in the same during the year 1901, even if we admit that just this number of subpoenas have been served, and this not including the number of men employed in this service as the guards must always go two together, nor considering either the immense work to the horses in a country mostly mountainous, rough and without any roads worthy of such name.

I do well understand that it is the duty of the Rural Guard to assist the Judicial Courts in every possible way; but on the other hand no harm would be done by creating a special police force to which this work could be confided, so that the Rural Guard being free from such duties, would be enabled to give all its attention and efforts to other matters more in harmony with the object for which it was established.

GENERAL INFOMATION.

6th. Section.

PUBLIC ORDER IN THE COUNTRY.

Since the death of bandit Martín Rodríguez (alias Corralillo) on September 1st, ulto., effected by forces of Troop "M," no occurrences worthy of mention have been recorded exception being made of some cattle thievery here and there; otherwise a perfect state of tranquility is noted throughout the Province.

The use of the Patrol Tickets has greatly contributed to inspire confidence among our farmers, resulting in their losing the fear to confide to the Rural Guard any confidential news

they might possess, this being a most indispensable factor to succeed in our efforts to pursue and capture malefactors.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Owing to the benignity of the climate and the order and regularity as well as the most strict hygiene to which the Rural Guard has been subjected, we do not have to lament any important losses for sickness or deaths, and the one death which occurred after the reorganization was due to a kick given by his horse to the guard while on duty.

CASH ACCOUNTS: FINES.

It would be well to indicate to higher authority that the irregularity noted in forwarding the sums collected under this heading is due, simply to the form established of payments through the use of checks.

The payrolls of the different Troops always reach this office within the first fortnight of the following month to that to which the payments correspond; they are immediately revised and if correct, checks are sent out by the steamer leaving on the 13th of each month; consequently the fines collected never reach this office until about the 15th day of the following month.

I am lending my best attention to this matter and am endeavoring to obtain the least possible delay, considering the material inconveniences which I have pointed out.

DISCIPLINE AND MILITARY ISTRUCTION.

Owing to the fact that the Rural Guard are always on service, it has been imposible to give them the military instruction the Corps requires, and therefore most of the personnel in this Province lacks this essential requisite.

In order to attain this, since the month of December we have been exchanging ten members of the troops beginning with Troop "L," with those of the Arsenal Detachment, of this City and once here they are taught how to handle their weapons, and in this way we hope, though very slowly, to bring about the military instruction of these forces.

As to discipline, they are in better condition as same is well observed and I hope, that with the assistance and good will of my subordinate officers, it will be as complete as desired.

CONDITION OF BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

By consulting the enclosed statement No. 4 the conditions of each of the quarters will be readily known, as well as the material they are constructed of.

The total number of posts amounts to 56; of these 6 of the quarters belong to the State and 2 to the cities. These eight quarters are the only ones worthy of the name of "quarters"

considering the capacity of each one; nevertheless their ruinous condition makes them less valuable than those established in private houses. which although of smaller size, are better equipped

This number, 56 quarters, includes two camping tents sheltering the guards doing service in Dos Caminos and Palmarito, these tents having been furnished to the guards by the Company holding the contract for highway building of the Cuban Central Railroad Company respectively.

Careful and prompt attention should be given to the question of repairing quarters at Palma Soriano and Cobre; if they are not attended to as quickly as their ruinous condition requires, some day we will have to lament a serious accident to its tenants.

Excepting El Cristo and Caney all the other quarters are small and lack stalls and shelter.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

In the statement referring to the condition of the arms ammunition throughout the Province, mention is made of those serviceable and unserviceable, the ones in use and those that have been deposited, as well as the ammunition actually on hand. (See statement No. 5).

I make no reference to other properties belonging to the State, as this matter I desire to leave to the Inspector of the Province who undoubtedly will treat the subject with all the accuracy and extension the matter requires, in his report of Funds Received and expended.

ADDITIONAL FORCES.

This is composed of the Arsenal Detachment wich as directed on August ulto., has been incorporated in the Rural Guard.

From that date their services began to be utilized as more assistants for the subpoena service in and around the City of Santiago.

The personnel composing the same is the following: 1 First Sergeant, 2 Sergeants, Four First corporals, 5 corporals and 28 privates. The main service of the Arsenal Detachment is that of furnishing a detail of one Corporal and six privates for guarding the Arsenal building.

They also render services as escort to the Civil Disbursing Officer, as well as to other private parties; in one word, the Arsenal Detachment is rendering all the service requested by the Civil and Judicial Authorities in the neighborhood of Santiago.

Very respectfully,

J. VAILLANT,
Lt. Col. Chief of the Province.

DISTRICT OF MANZANILLO.

Troops.	Zones.	Municipal District.	Population.	Wards.	Villages.	Superficial square miles.	Posts.	Captain.	1st Lieut.	2d Lieut.	1st Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trompeter.	Privates.	Totals.
'N'	1st.	Manzanilllo	32,288	13	11	491	Manzanillo	1	....	....	1	2	4	1	15	24
							Yara	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	4
							Tranquilidad	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
		Total	32,288	13	11	491	Totals	1	....	....	1	2	5	1	20	30
	2d.	Campechuela	7.369	4	3	51	Ceiba Hueca	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	4	6
							Campechuela	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	6
							San Ramón	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
							Media Luna	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	4	5
		Niquero	2,718	2	2	145	Niquero	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5
							Pilón	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
		Total	10,087	6	5	196	Totals	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	22	27
	3rd.	Bayamo	21,193	9	10	1,034	Bayamo	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	5
							Veguita	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	5
							Cauto	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	5
		Jiguaní	10,495	5	1	495	Jiguaní	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	5
							Baire	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
		Total	31,688	14	11	1,529	Totals	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	17	22
		Grand total	74,063	33	27	2,216		1	1	1	2	7	8	1	59	79

DISTRICT OF HOLGUIN

Troops.	Zones.	MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.	Population.	Wards.	Villages.	Superficial square miles.	POSTS.	Captain	1st. Lieutenant	2d Lieutenant.	1st. Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeter.	Privates.	TOTAL
"O"	1st.	Holguín	33,420	38	36	1,589	Holguín	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	19	24
							Auras	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	9
							San Andrés	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6
		Mayarí	8,504	7	20	1,009	Alcalá	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	8
							Mayarí	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	5
		TOTAL	41,923	45	56	2,598	TOTAL	1	.....	.....	1	3	4	1	42	52
	2d.	Gibara	31,594	28	25	466	Gibara	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	11	15
							Banes	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	7
		TOTAL	31,594	28	25	466	TOTAL	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	17	22
	3rd.	Puerto Padre	21,070	22	12	1,215	Puerto Padre	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	4	6
							San Manuel	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	8
							Tunas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5
		TOTAL	21,070	22	12	1,215	TOTAL	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	14	19
		GRAND TOTAL	94,588	95	93	4,279	GRAND TOTAL	1	1	1	1	6	9	1	73	93

RECAPITULATION.

TROOOI-S.	Zones.	Municipal Districts.	Population.	Wards.	Villages.	Superficial square miles.	Posts.	Lieutenant Colonel.	Major, Inspector.	Captain and Adjutant.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2d Lieutenants.	1st Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	TOTALS.
Staff.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
"L".....	3	6	103,261	53	39	1,840	15	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	89	109
"M".....	3	3	55,805	61	43	3,520	17	.....	... .	.....	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	59	79
"N"	3	5	74,063	33	27	2,216	14	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	59	79
"O".....	3	4	94,588	95	93	4,279	10	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	73	93
Totals.	12	18	327,717	242	202	11,855	56	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	28	32	4	280	363

STATEMENT showi
and owners.

QUARTERS.
Caney.....
Santiago .....
Cobre.....
Guamá .....
San Luis.....
Songo . ...
Palma Soriano .....
Cristo .....
Palmarito.....
Dos Caminos .....

TROOPS.	Zones.	Municipal
Staff.	....	...
"L".....	3	
"M".....	3	
"N"	3	
"O".....	3	
Totals.	12	

EL AÑO 1901

CUBA.

OS.-SERVICES.

Al Ejército de los E. U. To the U. S. Army.	Presos conducidos. Prisoners escorted.	Animales entregados. Animals delivered.		TOTAL. TOTAL.	TOTAL GENERAL. GRAND TOTAL.
		A las autoridades. To the authorities.	A sus dueños. To their owners.		
12	76	33	35	1,035	1,167
2	67	8	.....	476	636
.....	20	.....	.....	512	639
15	106	2	11	751	876
29	269	43	46	2,774	3,318

STATEMENT shown and owners.

QUARTERS.
Caney.....
Santiago .....
Cobre.....
Guamá .....
San Luis.....
Songo .....
Palma Soriano .....
Cristo .....
Palmarito.....
Dos Caminos .....

TROOPS.	Zones.	Municipal
Staff.	....	...
"L".....	3	
"M".....	3	
"N"	3	
"O".....	3	
Totals.	12	1

STATEMENT showing actual quarters of each Troop, with details as to their condition, construction and owners.

DISTRICT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

QUARTERS.	CONSTRUCTION.			PROPERTY.			CONDITION.
	Walls.	Roof.	Floor.	State.	Municipal.	Private.	
Caney	Wood.	Tiles.	Brick.			Private.	Good.
Santiago	Stone.	do.	do.	State.			Very good.
Cobre	do.	do.	do.		Municipal.		Ruinous.
Guamá	Wood.	Zinc.	Wood.			R. R. Co.	Good.
San Luis	do.	Tiles.	Brick.			Private.	do.
Songo	do.	Zinc.	Earth.		Municipal.		Medium.
Palma Soriano	do.	Straw.	do.	State.			Ruinous.
Cristo	Stone.	Tiles.	Brick.			Private.	Good.
Palmarito	Wood and camping tent.					R. R. Co.	Bad.
Dos Caminos	Camping tent.					do.	do.

DISTRICT OF MANZANILLO.

QUARTERS.	CONSTRUCTION.			PROPERTY.			CONDITION.
	Walls.	Roof.	Flood.	State.	Municipal.	Private.	
Manzanillo	Wood.	Tiles.	Wood.			Private.	Good.
Bayamo	Stone.	do.	Brick.			do.	Very good.
Veguita	Wood.	Zinc.	Wood.			do.	Good.
Jiguaní	Stone.	Tiles.	Brick.			do.	do.
Baire	Hut.	Thatched.	Earth.			do.	Bad.
Cauto	do.	do.	do.			do.	do.
Media Luna	Wood.	do.	Wood.			do.	Good.
Niquero	do.	do.	do.			do.	do.
Yara	do.	do.	do.			do.	do.
Campechuela	do.	Tiles.	do.			do.	do.
San Ramón	do.	do.	do.			do.	do.
Tranquilidad	do.	Thatched.	do.			do.	do.
Guisa	do.	do.	do.			do.	Bad.
Ceiba Hueca	do.	Tiles.	do.			do.	Medium.

DISTRICT OF GUANTANAMO.

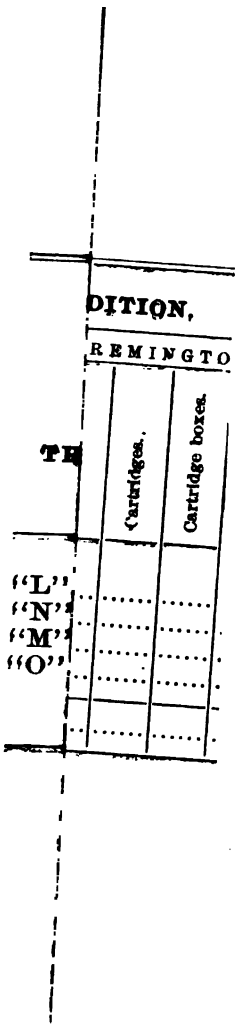
QUARTERS.	CONSTRUCTION.			PROPERTY.			CONDITION.
	Walls.	Roof.	Floor.	State.	Municipal.	Private.	
Guantánamo	Stone.	Tiles.	Wood.	State.	.....	.....	Good.
Baracoa	do.	do.	Brick.	do.	.....	.....	Very good.
Sagua.	do.	Zinc.	Wood.	do.	.....	.....	Bad.
Tiguabo	Wood.	Thatched.	Earth.	.....	.....	Private.	do.
Palmar	do.	do.	do.	.....	.....	do	do.
Las Cañas	} Small rooms furnished by Estate's owners lacking proper condition.						
Santa Cecilia							
San Carlos							
San Antonio							
Romelí							
Isabel							
Esperanza							
San Miguel							
Soledad							

DISTRICT OF HOLGUIN.

QUARTERS.	CONSTRUCTION.			PROPERTY.			CONDITION.
	Walls.	Roof.	Floor.	State.	Municipal.	Private.	
Holguín	Stone.	Tiles.	Brick.			Private.	Medium.
Auras	do.	do.	do.			do.	Good.
San Andrés	Wood.	do.	Wood.			do.	do.
Alcalá	Hut.	Thatched.	Earth.			do.	Bad.
Mejías	do.	do.	do.			do.	do.
Mayarí	Wood.	Zinc.	Wood.	State.			Good.
Gibara	do.	Tiles.	do.		Municipal.		Bad.
Banes	do.	do.	do.			Private.	Good.
Puerto Padre	do.	do.	do.			do.	do.
San Manuel	do.	do.	do.			do.	do.
Tunas	do.	do.	Brick.			do.	Medium.
Uñas	Stone.	do.	Wood.			do.	Good.
Velazco	Wood.	Thatched.	Earth.			do.	Bad.
Maniabón	do.	Zinc.	Wood.			do.	Good.
Chaparra	do.	do.	Timber.			do.	Medium.
Fray Benito	Timber.	do.	Earth.			do.	Bad.
Cantimplora	do.	Thatched.	Wood.			do.	Medium.
Bocas	Wood.	Tiles.	do.			do.	Good.

RECAPITULATION.

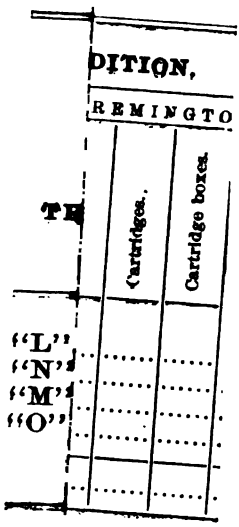
Troops.	Quarters.	STATE.					MUNICIPAL.					PRIVATES.					General Total.
		Stone.	Wood.	Palm huts.	Tents.	Total.	Stone.	Wood.	Palm huts.	Tents.	Total.	Stone.	Wood.	Palm huts.	Tents.	Total.	
"L"	10	2	.....	.....	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	4	10
"M"	14	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11	14
"N"	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	2	.....	14	14
"O"	18	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	11	2	.....	16	18
	56	5	1	.....	2	8	1	2	.....	.....	3	5	36	4	.....	45	56



del Río 17 destacamentos, correspondientes á las compañías "A" y B," con un total de 177 hombres entre oficiales clases y guardias, que poseían 106 tercerolas Remington, que en la actualidad se encuentran en la Pirotecnia Militar. Era Jefe de dichas fuerzas el que lo es hoy de las que existen en las Provincias de Matanzas, Habana y Pinar del Río.

Las de la provincia de Santa Clara estaban á cargo del Teniente Coronel José de J. Monteagudo, y cubrían 60 destacamentos, correspondientes á las compañías "A," "B," "C" y "D," con un total de 306 hombres, entre oficiales, clases y guardias, que usaban como armamento—procedente del Ejército Cubano,—carabinas Remington, Springfields y Maüsers en mal estado, que han sido recogidos casi en su totalidad y remitidos á la Pirotecnia Militar de la Habana, según Orden Superior de 15 de Junio de 1901.

La provincia de Puerto Príncipe estaba á cargo del hoy Teniente Coronel Braulio Peña, y en ella existían 34 destacamentos, correspondientes á las compañías "A" y "B," con un total de 250 hombres entre oficiales, clases y guardias. El Armamento que entonces se hallaba en poder de esas fuerzas es el que actualmen-



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"A" y B," con un total de 177 hombres entre oficiales clases y guardias, que poseían 106 tercerolas Remington, que en la actualidad se encuentran en la Pirotecnia Militar. Era Jefe de dichas fuerzas el que lo es hoy de las que existen en las Provincias de Matanzas, Habana y Pinar del Río.

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La provincia de Puerto Príncipe estaba á cargo del hoy Teniente Coronel Braulio Peña, y en ella existían 34 destacamentos, correspondientes á las compañías "A" y "B," con un total de 250 hombres entre oficiales, clases y guardias. El Armamento que entonces se hallaba en poder de esas fuerzas es el que actualmen-

Habana, 1º de Abril de 1902.

Sr. Ayudante General del Departamento de Cuba,

Habana.

SR:

Tengo el honor de remitir á Vd. adjuntas, cuatro *Memorias* subscritas por los Jefes de las provincias de Matanzas, Habana y Pinar del Río, de Santa Clara, de Puerto Príncipe y de Santiago de Cuba, en las que, con abundancia de detalles, se hace una suscinta historia de la organización de la Guardia Rural de la Isla de Cuba en cada provincia, comprendiendo dos períodos: el del establecimiento de esas fuerzas y su estado hasta el 10 de Abril de 1901, y el de la unificación del Cuerpo, que tuvo lugar á partir de esta última fecha.

Por la Orden Civil núm. 101 del Cuartel General del Departamento de Cuba, de 18 de Abril de 1901, se me confirió el cargo de Jefe de la Guardia Rural de la Isla de Cuba, y en Orden General núm. 1, de Abril 22 del mismo año, anuncié haber tomado pesesión de dicho cargo.

En esa fecha existían en las provincias de la Habana y Pinar del Río 17 destacamentos, correspondientes á los Escuadrones "A" y B," con un total de 177 hombres entre oficiales clases y guardias, que poseían 106 tercerolas Remington, que en la actualidad se encuentran en la Pirotecnia Militar. Era Jefe de dichas fuerzas el que lo es hoy de las que existen en las Provincias de Matanzas, Habana y Pinar del Río.

Las de la provincia de Santa Clara estaban á cargo del Teniente Coronel José de J. Monteagudo, y cubrían 60 destacamentos, correspondientes á las compañías "A," "B," "C" y "D," con un total de 306 hombres, entre oficiales, clases y guardias, que usaban como armamento—procedente del Ejército Cubano,—carabinas Remington, Springfields y Maüsers en mal estado, que han sido recogidos casi en su totalidad y remitidos á la Pirotecnia Militar de la Habana, según Orden Superior de 15 de Junio de 1901.

La provincia de Puerto Príncipe estaba á cargo del hoy Teniente Coronel Braulio Peña, y en ella existían 34 destacamentos, correspondientes á las compañías "A" y "B," con un total de 250 hombres entre oficiales, clases y guardias. El Armamento que entonces se hallaba en poder de esas fuerzas es el que actualmen-

te tienen, y que consiste en 350 carabinas Remigton–Maüser; armamento que fué remitido por el Cuartel General del Departamento de Cuba al Comandante Militar de Puerto Príncipe.

La provincia de Santiago de Cuba estaba á cargo del hoy Teniente Coronel José Vaillant, constituyendo las fuerzas de la misma un total de 320 hombres, entre jefes, oficiales, clases y guardias, pertenecientes á la Jefatura de la provincia, y á los escuadrones "Santiago", "Manzanillo", "Guantánamo", "Holguín" y "Puerto Padre", distribuídos entre la citada Jefatura y 68 destacamentos. Esas fuerzas estaban armadas de carabinas Springfields, facilitadas por el Gobierno Militar, á excepción de partes de ellas, que tenían tercerolas Maüser, Remington y Winchester, propiedad de las mismas.

Hay que hacer constar que en Orden Civil Nº 108 del Cuartel General del Departamento de Cuba, de 20 de Abril de 1901, se dispuso que el escuadrón de la Guardia Rural de Guanabacoa, que estaba bajo el mando del Jefe de Policía de la Habana, fuera incorporado al Cuerpo de la Guardia Rural de la Isla de Cuba, cumpliéndose dicha Orden el 23 de Abril del propio año, por Orden General de esta Jefatura, tomando designación de Escuadrón "P" y quedando á las órdenes del Jefe de las provincias de Habana y Pinar del Río.

Después de la unificación del Cuerpo y de haber tomado el mando del mismo el que subscribe, se destinaron los escuadrones "A," "B," "C" y "P," á las provincias de Matanzas, Habana y Pinar del Río, y distribuídas sus fuerzas, ascendentes á 389 hombres, entre jefes, oficiales, clases y guardias, en 55 destacamentos, armados aquéllos con carabinas Remington–Maüser, procedentes del Estado. Además, existe un empleado civil.

Esas fuerzas han prestado muchos y variados servicios, como lo demuestra el estado número 10 de la Memoria respectiva, siendo buena la disciplina de las mismas, bueno su estado sanitario y regular su instrucción militar. Las manda el Teniente Coronel Manuel Antonio Martínez, es Capitán Ayudante el señor Ramón Martín, y existen en la Jefatura un empleado civil y dos Sargentos auxiliares de la misma, siendo Inspector y Oficial pagador de las tres provincias el Comandante José F. Lamas.

Figuran en la provincia de Santa Clara los escuadrones "D," "E," "F" y "G," con un total de 312 hombres, entre jefes, oficiales, clases y guardias, distribuídos en 67 destacamentos, debiendo hacer notar que en la Jefatura de la provincia prestan servicio como escribientes un Sargento 1º y dos guardias, además de existir en ella un empleado civil.

Dichas fuerzas, mandadas por el Coronel José de J. Monteagudo, han prestado también buenos servicios y el estado de las mismas es satisfactorio. Respecto á la disciplina, es relativamente buena, pues el personal, con muy raras excepciones, es obediente y respetuoso.

Con relación á la instrucción militar de dichas fuerzas, debe considerarse elemental: ha sido adquirida con arreglo á la táctica de caballería é infantería española y su progreso ha sido muy lento, por falta de tiempo para dedicar el personal al frecuente

ejercicio, necesario para llegar á conocer los movimientos y reglas tácticas que deben poseer.

La provincia de Puerto Príncipe está á cargo del Teniente Coronel Braulio Peña, teniendo un Capitán Ayudante, un Comandante Inspector y pagador y un empleado civil para la oficina.

El total de las fuerzas es de 252 hombres, que están distribuídos entre la oficina de la Jefatura y 32 destacamentos, formando aquéllas los escuadrones "H," "J" y "K". Cincuenta clases y guardias del escuadrón "H" han sido destinados, temporalmente, á la provincia de Santa Clara, y existe en la Jefatura un empleado civil.

El armamento que dichas fuerzas poseen es el mismo que se menciona anteriormente, el cual fué remitido por el Cuartel General del Departamento de Cuba al Comandante Militar de Puerto Príncipe. La instrucción militar de las mismas se halla en estado rudimentario; el espíritu de disciplina es excelente, satisfactorio su estado sanitario y los servicios prestados hasta la fecha son de verdadera importancia, debiendo señalar entre ellos los realizados á raiz del secuestro de Santayana, ocurrido en Junio último, así como con motivo de la partida de malhechores levantada en Puerto Príncipe, que fué disuelta; habiendo merecido por estos hechos ser congratulado por esta Jefatura el Jefe de las fuerzas de la mencionada Provincia.

Las fuerzas de la Provincia de Santiago de Cuba, mandadas por el Teniente Coronel José Vaillant, están compuestas de 363 hombres entre jefes, oficiales, clases y guardias, que pertenecen á los Escuadrones "L," "M," "N," y "O," las cuales están distribuidas en 51 destacamentos, entre los que figura el Arsenal, donde está la Escolta, armadas de carabinas Remington-Mauser, facilitadas por el Gobierdo Militar.

CERTIFICADOS DE MÉRITO.

A virtud de servicios especiales, han sido concedidos certificados de mérito á varios individuos del Cuerpo, por la Orden Especial número 17 de esta Jefatura, y son: el cabo Vicente López y los guardias Pablo Sabatier y Felipe Montero, del Escuadrón "C" de Matanzas, por el valor y actividad que demostraron con motivo de la persecución y muerte del bandido Lino Lima, ocurrida en el mes de Agosto último, en la mencionada Provincia.

También se concedió Certificado de Mérito al sargento Cruz García, del Escuadrón "K," por los servicios eficaces desplegados con motivo del ya citado secuestro del señor Anselmo Santayana—hijo,—efectuado en la provincia de Puerto Príncipe el día 3 de Junio último, y que dieron por resultado la captura de los criminales, habiéndose recuperado gran parte del dinero que sirvió para el rescate del referido Santayana.

Igualmente se ha concedido Certificado de Mérito, por la Orden Especial número 27 de esta Jefatura, al sargento Gerardo Sánchez, del Escuadrón "C," y á los guardias Manuel Balaez, José María Vergara, Constantino Suárez y Eduardo del Rey, del mis-

mo Escuadrón, por el especial valor y actividad que demostraron con motivo de la persecución y muerte de los bandidos Felipe Toro (a) Cabo Toro y Diego Soto, efectuadas en la provincia de Matanzas durante el mes de Octubre de 1901.

CAPTURA DE MALHECHORES.

Debo hacer especial mención de las fuerzas de los destacamentos de Songo, en Santiago de Cuba, y Camajuaní, en Santa Clara, que, respectivamente, capturaron al bandido Alfonso Mirabal (a) Chachalín y á Julián Hernández, este último por haber exigido cien centenes á un tal Luis Menéndez, de Vueltas. Por estos servicios, esta jefatura ha tenido el honor de ser felicitada, por telégrafo, por el señor Gobernador Militar de la Isla.

NOMBRAMIENTOS.

Y antes de pasar adelante, debo consignar aquí que el 20 de Mayo de 1901, en cumplimiento de la Orden Civil número 138 del Cuartel General del Departamento de Cuba, fué nombrado el señor Pablo G. Menocal Comandante Cuartel-maestre del Cuerpo de la Guardia Rural, habiendo cumplido su cometido á satisfacción de esta Jefatura.

También, de acuerdo con lo preceptuado en la Orden Civil número 237, serie corriente, del Departamento de Cuba, por la Orden General número 24, de esta Jefatura, se ha hecho público el nombramiento del Teniente Coronel José de J. Monteagudo, de la Guardia Rural, como Inspector General de la Guardia Rural de la Isla de Cuba, con el grado de Coronel, con fecha 7 de Octubre de 1901.

Por Orden Especial número 4, de esta Jefatura, del 7 de Mayo de 1901, fué nombrada una Comisión compuesta del Comandante Rafael Rodríguez, Inspector General interino de la Guardia Rural, Capitán Federico Rasco, ex-Capitán y Ayudante de las Provincias de Matanzas y Santa Clara, y del Capitán Ramón Martín, Ayudante de las Provincias de Habana y Pinar del Río, á fin de proceder á la preparación de modelos en blanco y demás documentos para uso de la Guardia Rural, así como para formar un Reglamento de Instrucción Militar para el Cuerpo; habiendo terminado sus trabajos satisfactoriamente, los cuales fueron aprobados por este Centro.

ASCENSOS.

El 19 de Abril del año de 1901, fué nombrado 2º Teniente el Sargento del Escuadrón "C," de Matanzas, Eugenio J. Gálvez; y por disposición del Gobernador Militar, según la Orden General número 21 de esta Jefatura, se hicieron los siguientes ascensos, surtiendo sus efectos desde el 1º de Septiembre del mismo año:

Fué nombrado Comandante é Inspector el Capitán y Ayudante Federico Rasco, por renuncia del Comandante James E. Shelley.

Se nombró Capitán y Ayudante al Capitán Serapio Arteaga Betancourt, por ascenso del Capitán y Ayudante Federico Rasco.

Se nombró Capitan al Primer Teniente Juan Francisco Coppinger Roque, por ascenso del Capitán Serapio Arteaga Betancourt.

Se nombró Primer Teniente al Segundo Teniente Luis del Rosal Quesada, por ascenso del Primer Teniente Juan Francisco Coppinger Roque.

Se nombró Segundo Teniente al Sargento Isidoro Claramund, por ascenso del Segundo Teniente Luis del Rosal Quesada.

FONDOS.

Al final de este Informe, acompaño un Estado demostrativo del movimiento de fondos del Cuerpo desde el mes de Abril al 31 de Diciembre de 1901; Estado que suscribe el Comandante Inspector General Interino de la Guardia Rural de la Isla de Cuba y Oficial Pagador, Rafael Rodríguez.

RENDIDOS.

Merced á la activa persecución de la Guardia Rural, y á gestiones del que suscribe, al girar una visita de inspección á la provincia de Pinar del Río, se me presentó, sin condiciones, el alzado Ramón Cruz, que dió muerte á un Juez Municipal, y Amelio Acosta, también alzado, que se me presentó en Santiago de Cuba.

EXPULSADOS DEL CUERPO.

Por violación de los preceptos del Reglamento, han sido expulsados varios individos del Cuerpo, teniendo sumo cuidado esta Jefatura de que los miembros que lo componen observen constantemente las prescripciones de rigor. Poco á poco se irá haciendo la conveniente selección, y al cabo, el Instituto á que me honro de pertenecer formará un todo homogéneo, en cuanto hace relación al sentimiento del deber.

Tal es, á grandes rasgos, el estado general del Cuerpo; pero me permito someter á la consideración de su Autoridad la conveniencia de aumentar las fuerzas del mismo, para responder mejor á las necesidades del servicio.

En este Centro se han recibido varias comunicaciones suscritas por Autoridades, por vecinos, comerciantes y propietarios de algunos Términos Municipales y otras, trasladando acuerdos de Ayuntamientos, tendentes todas á demostrar la necesidad de ese aumento. Y yo he podido comprobarlo en la visita de inspección que he girado por toda la Isla.

No desconoce esta Jefatura que un aumento de fuerzas traería necesariamente un aumento de gastos, lo que implicaría una carga mayor para el Tesoro de Cuba; pero hay gastos reproductivos.

De esa naturaleza serían los que se hicieran en favor del Cuerpo: pues mejor protegidos los campos por la Guardia Rural, cuya esfera de acción se extendería más, cobraría mayor impulso la agricultura, se desarrollarían nuevas industrias y no tardaría el país en alcanzar la prosperidad de otros días.

Respetuosamente,

GUARDIA RURAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

INSPECCIÓN GENERAL.

Quemados de Marianao, Enero 15 de 1902.

Sr. Ayudante General de la Guardia Rural
de la Isla de Cuba, Quemados-Marianao, Cuba.

SEÑOR:

Tengo el honor de adjunto remitir á usted, un estado que demuestra el movimiento de fondos del Cuerpo, encomendados á mí, como Pagador, acompañándole también una hoja adicional que demuestra detallados por capítulos las cantidades invertidas. Comprende el referido estado el movimiento de caudales desde el mes de Abril hasta el 31 de Diciembre de 1901.

De usted, Muy respetuosamente.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ,
Comandante, Inspector General Interino de la
Guardia Rural de la Isla de Cuba,
Oficial Pagador.

Quemados de Marianao, Enero 15 de 1902.

ESTADO *que demuestra el movimiento habido en los fondos del Cuerpo á mi cargo, durante los meses de Abril á Diciembre de 1901.*

Recibido del Tesorero de Cuba:

1901

Mayo 23	$ 3,247.48	
Junio 28	2,234.67	
Julio 26	8,551.92	
Agosto 23	2,652.42	
Septiembre 21	3,619.22	
Octubre 16	2.328.17	
Noviembre 28	4,290.52	
Diciembre 21	2,683.34	
Total general recibido		$ 29,607.74
Desembolso en gastos del Cuerpo de conformidad con la hoja número 2		22,933.59
		$ 6,674.15
Reintegrado á Tesorero por liquidación del año fiscal 1901		870.76
Saldo en el Banco Nacional de Cuba, Enero 1º de 1902		$ 5,803.39

Reintegros:

Agosto 27	$ 800.00
Octubre 15	70.76
Total	$ 870.76

ESTADO *de fondos desembolsados en esta Inspección General hasta la fecha, Enero 1º de 1901.*

Sueldos:

Mes de Mayo	$ 1,997.48	
Mes de Junio	1,291.67	
Mes de Julio	1,771.67	
Mes de Agosto	1,566.67	
Mes de Septiembre	1,566.67	
Mes de Octubre	1,566.67	
Mes de Noviembre	1,891.67	
Mes de Diciembre	1,858.34	
Total desembolsado por sueldos		$ 13,510.84

Gastos de viaje:

Mes de Junio	$ 415.35	
Mes de Julio, (Año Fiscal 1901)...	88.31	
Mes de Julio	124.79	
Mes de Agosto, (Año Fiscal 1901).	22.60	
Mes de Agosto	348.85	
Mes de Septiembre (Año Fiscal de 1901.)	17.56	
Mes de Septiembre	276.53	
Mes de Octubre, (Año Fiscal 1901)	62.79	
Mes de Octubre	176.51	
Mes de Noviembre	112.13	
Mes de Diciembre	237.20	
Total desembolsado de gastos de viaje..		$ 1,882.62

Efectos de Escritorio, muebles é impresos:

Mes de Junio	$ 483.30	
Mes de Julio (Año Fiscal de 1901.)	38.40	
Mes de Julio	195.85	
Mes de Agosto	65.70	
Mes de Septiembre	197.10	
Mes de Octubre	253.90	
Mes de Noviembre	42.45	
Mes de Diciembre	51.95	
Total desembolsado de efectos de Escritorio, muebles etc		$ 1,328.65

Imprevistos:

Mes de Julio	$ 6.40	
Mes de Agosto	35.53	
Mes de Septiembre	68.10	
Mes de Octubre	215.90	
Mes de Noviembre	13.75	
Mes de Diciembre	117.50	
Total desembolsados en imprevistos		$ 457.18

Sobres oficiales:

Mes de Julio	$ 23.50	
Mes de Septiembre	59.80	
Total desembolsado en sobres oficiales....		$ 83.30

Fianza del Inspector General:

Mes de Julio	$ 50.00	50.00

Libros y modelos:

Rambla y Bouza.....	$ 5,621.00	$ 5,621.00
Total embolsado.....		$ 22.933.59
Saldo en Banco Nacional de Cuba Enero 1902.....		$ 5,803.39
Total.....		$ 28,736.98
Reembolsado.....		870.76
Total.....		$ 29,607.74

RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ,

Comandante Inspector General Interino de la Guardia Rural de la Isla de Cuba, Oficial Pagador.

GUARDIA RURAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

OFICINA DEL CUARTEL-MAESTRE.

Quemados de Marianao, Enero 24 de 1902.

Sr. Teniente Coronel Emilio Avalos,
Ayudante General de la Guardia Rural
de la Isla de Cuba,
Quemados de Marianao.

SEÑOR:

Habiendo sido nombrado por el Gobernador Militar de Cuba, Comandante Cuartel-Maestre de la Guardia Rural, en la Orden Civil número 138 del Cuartel General del Departamento de Cuba, con fecha 27 de Mayo de 1901, y habiéndome hecho cargo de mi puesto por la Orden General número 8 de fecha Mayo 31 de 1901 de la Jefatura de la Guardia Rural, tengo el honor de remitir á usted un Estado-Memoria de los trabajos realizados en esta Oficina hasta el 31 de Diciembre de 1901.

Debo advertir á usted que en el Estado que le adjunto no se hace mención de los 1,356 libros y 10,000 Estados que la casa de los señores Rambla y Bouza imprimieron para la Guardia Rural, por no haber sido adquiridos por esta Oficina, pero que habiéndose empezado á recibir en 11 de Agosto inmediatamente se procedió á remitirlos á las Provincias, habiéndose hecho la última remisión en 15 de Noviembre de 1901 y quedando en esta Oficina 28 libros como modelos. También debo hacer constar que en el Archivo de esta Oficina se encuentran todas las cartas de remisión y recibos de dichos libros.

Es cuanto tengo el honor de informar á usted.

Muy respetuosamente,

PABLO G. MENOCAL,
Comandante Cuartel-Maestre y Oficial Pagador
de la Guardia Rural de la Isla de Cuba.

GUARDIA RURAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

OFICINA DEL CUARTEL-MAESTRE.

Resumen de la Propiedad Insular recibida por compra y transferencia desde el 31 de Mayo de 1901 hasta el 31 de Diciembre de 1901.

1 Alcuza.
5 Almohadillas.
2 Alforjas.
3 Bufetes.
48 Carpetas.
58 Cajas de madera.
12,000 Cartuchos de revólver calibre 38.
1 Centímetro.
1 Cepillo.
1,200 Cinturones
12 Cestos de alambre.
120 Cordones de revólver.
6 Cestos de mimbre.
12 Cabos de pluma.
6 Escupidera..
3 Pares de Espuelas.
3 Estantes archivo.
100 Pares de esposas.
4 Fechadores.
120 Fundas de revólver.
3 Gamuzas.
3 Kepis.
12 Limpia-plumas.
3 Libros índice.
2 Máquinas de escribir Remington.
1 Mesa escritorio.
2 Mesas para las máquinas de escribir.
2 Monturas.
17 Pisa papeles.
2 Pares polainas.
3 Paños con franja.
8 Raspadores
1 Regla sistema español.
120 Revolvers "New Army" calibre 38.
2 Relojes.
27 Sellos gomígrafos.
1 Sello autógrafo.
8 Secadores.

4 Sostenes para sellos de goma.
1 Sello oficial.
1 Simitril Remington.
4 Sillas giratorias.
4 Sillas oficina.
6 Sostén para plumas.
1 Sombrero.
4 Tijeras.
5 Trajes de uniforme.
12 Tinteros.
24 Cajas de alfileres.
27 Bloks de papel grande.
48 Bloks de papel mediano.
24 Bloks de papel chico.
12 Bolas de cordel.
9 Cintas Tipewriter.
100 Certificados de mérito.
200 Circulares.
1 Diccionario Español.
1 Diccionario Inglés-Español.
300 Distribución de fuerzas.
400 Escalafones.
5,000 Estados No. 5.
5,000 Estados Nº 6.
500 Estados No. 21.
4,000 Estados No. 34.
100 Estados No. 30.
24 Gomas de borrar.
3,000 Modelos de Instrucción.
66 Lápices negros.
24 Cajas de ligas de goma chicas.
24 Lápices azules.
12 Lápices rojos.
12 Cajas de ligas de goma grandes.
12 Gruesas de ligas de goma grandes.
12 Cajas de ligas de goma medianas.
2 Libros rayados.
1 Libro de Caja.
1,000 Recibos modelos.
12 Pomos de Mucilago.
1 Libra de Naftalina.
2,100 Ordenes Especiales.
1,200 Ordenes Generales.
7,500 Hojas de papel timbrado "Typewriter."
5 y ½ Cajas de papel blanco.
87 Hojas de papel secante.
2 Cajas de papel "Foolscap."
2,000 Hojas de papel de carta.
6 Resmas de papel de carta.
6 Resmas de papel de envolver.
12 Pomos de pasta.
15 Cajas de presillas, grandes.

12 Cajas de presillas, chicas.
3 Cajas de papel carbón.
16 Cajas de plumas de Mallat.
24 Cajas de presillas.
2 Pomos de "Eureka."
2 Hojas de papel para typewriter, millares.
12 Recibos talonarios.
500 Recibos memorandum.
250 Relaciones de nombramientos.
47,000 Sobres oficiales.
4 Litros de tinta "Premium."
3 y ¼ pintas de tinta "Carmine."
24 Talones de recibos.
6 Talones de pasajes.
6 Cylinder bolt springs.
3 Crane locks.
3 Crane lock springs.
6 Ejector springs.
3 Injector rod heads.
6 Hammers complete.
6 hands and springs.
3 latch pins.
3 latch springs.
6 main springs.
3 rebound lenzes.
6 rebound springs.
6 stock screws.
6 side plate screws.
6 triggers.

GUARDIA RURAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA

PROVINCIAS DE

MATANZAS, HABANA Y PINAR DEL RIO

MEMORIA

DEL

AÑO 1901.

GUARDIA RURAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

PROVINCIAS DE MATANZAS, HABANA Y PINAR DEL RÍO.

JEFATURA.

MEMORIA.

Quemados, Cuba, Enero 18 de 1902.

Aunque muy árdua es la empresa, esta Jefatura de Provincias se propone en la presente memoria reunir la mayor cantidad de datos posibles para, si como es su más ardiente deseo, logra cumplir su cometido á satisfacción de la Jefatura de la Guardia Rural.

Las transiciones que constantemente se han sucedido en este Cuerpo, serán en su mayor parte, las causas de que los datos traídos á ésta memoria no sean tan completos como se necesitan, por lo cual y para mayor claridad se divide en dos períodos, uno de organización que comprende desde el día 11 de Julio de 1899 hasta el 10 de Abril de 1901, y el otro desde el 11 de Abril en que fué reorganizada y unificada la Guardia Rural de la Isla de Cuba, hasta el 31 de Diciembre último.

Comienza pues el primer período en 11 de Julio de 1899, que por virtud de la Orden Civil número 116 del Cuartel General de Habana y Pinar del Río fué organizada la de estas Provincias bajo el mando del Capitán Inspector Manuel A. Martínez, cuyo personal constaba de 3 Primer Tenientes (uno Ayundante), 2 Sub-Tenientes, 6 Sargentos y 100 Guardias, teniendo un total de 112 plazas distribuídas según estado número 1.

Desde dicha época hasta el mes de Diciembre llevaba como uniforme, guerrera y pantalón de dril crudo, acordándose en esta última fecha que éste fuera de Khaki.

Posteriormente en 10 de Marzo de 1900 sufrió modificaciones por orden del Gobierno Militar, por las cuales el Capitán Inspector, sería solamente Capitán con menos sueldo, así como el número y haber de los demás Oficiales, cuyo número y distribución de la fuerza se demuestra en el estado número 2.

En primero de Enero de 1901 y por la propia autoridad se dispuso aumentar dichas fuerzas hasta el número de 187 plazas, divididas en las Compañías "A" y "B".

Num. 4.

ESTADO que demuestra el dinero pagado al personal de la Guardia Rural de la Habana y Pinar del Río desde el mes de Julio de 1899 á 1º de Abril de 1901.

JEFATURA.

MES.	Año 1899. — Importe.		Año 1900. — Importe.		Año 1901. — Importe.		Total General		OBSERVACIONES.
	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	
Enero.....	.....	.....	4,592	64	7,466	60	12,059	24	No se hace constar lo presupuestado, porque en esas épocas hacía los presupuestos la Superintendencia, y las cantidades en este estado comprendidas corresponden á las fuerzas de los Escuadrones "A" y "B."
Febrero	.....	.....	4,617	03	7,898	69	12,515	72	
Marzo...	.....	.....	4,613	14	7,997	49	12,610	63	
Abril.....	.....	.....	4,562	66	7,875	90	12,438	56	
Mayo	.....	.....	4,531	68	.....	.....	4,531	68	
Junio.....	.....	.....	4,580	66	.....	.....	4,580	66	
Julio.....	2,896	80	4,570	00	.....	.....	7,466	80	
Agosto	4,641	62	4,586	00	.....	.....	9,227	62	
Septiembre	4,408	77	4,634	00	.....	.....	9,042	77	
Octubre	4,545	15	4,604	68	.....	.....	9,149	83	
Noviembre.....	4.664	50	4,588	01	.....	.....	9.252	51	
Diciembre.....	4,711	48	4,614	67	.....	.....	9,326	15	
	25,868	32	55,095	17	31,238	68	112,202	17	

ESTADO que demuestra el número de los castigos y penas impuestas á individuos de estas fuerzas desde Julio 11 de 1899, á Marzo de 1901.

PROVINCIAS.	MULTADOS.				ARRESTADOS.				EXPULSADOS.				OBSERVACIONES.
	Oficiales.	Clases.	Guardias.	TOTAL.	Oficiales.	Clases.	Guardias.	TOTAL.	Oficiales.	Clases.	Guardias.	TOTAL.	
Matanzas	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Todas las expulsiones fueron dispuestas por los respectivos Capitanes.
Habana	.....	1	50	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	22	23	
Pinar del Río	1	3	33	37	.....	.....	4	4	.....	3	32	35	
	1	4	86	91	.....	.....	6	6	1	3	54	58	

ESTADO que demuestra el número de armas y municiones en poder de las fuerzas de estas Provincias, y recibidas por cuenta del Estado.

Escuadrón.	ARMAS.		MUNICIONES.						OBSERVACIONES.
	CARABINAS	REVOLVERS	RECIBIDAS		GASTADAS		EXISTENTE		
	Mauser.	Colt.	Carabina.	Revolver	Carabina.	Revolver	Carabina.	Revolver	
A.	90	8	1,440	688	16	.....	1,424	688	De las 16 municiones gastadas, 10 se gastaron en fuego con bandidos y 6 perdidas por los Guardia
B.	91	8	1,456	688	20	.....	1,436	688	Perdidas por los Guardias.
C.	97	8	1,552	688	17	.....	1,535	688	Las 17 municiones fueron gastadas con los bandidos.
P.	97	8	1,552	688	.....	.....	1,552	688	Las 26 municiones perdidas importan $6.50, y fué remitido á la Jefatura Superior.
	375	32	6,000	2,752	53	.....	5,947	2,752	

Núm. 7.

ESTADO que demuestra el número de los castigos y penas impuestas á individuos de estas fuerzas desde el 10 de Abril de 1901 á 31 de Diciembre de 1901.

ESCUADRON.	MULTADOS.				ARRESTADOS.				EXPULSADOS.				OBSERVACIONES.
	Oficiales.	Clases.	Guardias.	TOTAL.	Oficiales.	Clases.	Guardias.	TOTAL.	Oficiales.	Clases.	Guardias.	TOTAL.	
A.	.....	6	26	32	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	3	3	
B.	.....	9	30	39	.....	1	6	7	.....	1	4	5	
C.	.....	9	22	31	1	1	1	3	.....	1	2	3	Un guardia fué expulsado por sentencia de un Consejo, y los demás por orden de la Jefatura del Cuerpo.
P.	.....	.....	22	22	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	4	5	
Total.....	.....	24	100	124	1	3	11	15	.....	3	13	16	

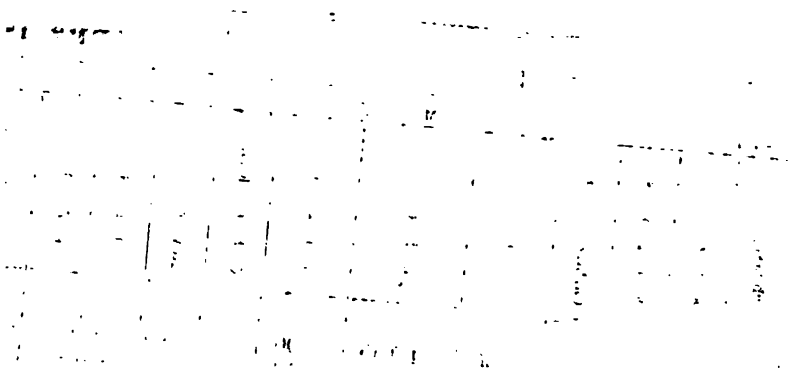
e Cu

Oficiales judiciales.	A las autoridades.
37	35
28	34
.....	.....
60	40
125	109

an e

MBRE.

Guardias.	TOTAL.
.....	.....
7	8
4	5
.....	.....
11	13



ESTADO que comprende el movimiento ocurrido en la fuerza de estas Provincias desde el 11 de Abril al 31 de Diciembre de 1901, inclusives.

	Ascensos.				Degradaciones.				Traslados.				Bajas por enfermedad.				EXPULSIONES.												Certificados de Mérito.			
																	Con honor.				Sin honor.				Deshonrosamente.							
	Oficiales.	Clases.	Guardias.	Total.	Oficiales.	Clases.	Guardias.	Total.	Oficiales.	Clases.	Guardias.	Total.	Oficiales.	Clases.	Guardias.	Total.	Oficiales.	Clases.	Guardias.	Total.	Oficiales.	Clases.	Guardias.	Total.	Oficiales.	Clases.	Guardias.	Total.	ficiales.	Clases.	Guardias.	Total.
"A"	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	.....	4	4	..	.....	...	...	...	.....	3	3	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
"B"	...	1	2	3	...	.....	...	...	1	2	...	6	...	.....	3	3	...	.....	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	.....	1	1	...	.....	..	...
"C"	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	3	.....	...	3	...	1	12	13	...	.....	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	.....	...	...	...	2	6	8
"P"	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	.....	...	3	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	1	4	5	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Total...	...	1	2	3	...	1	..	1	8	3	...	11	...	1	19	20	...	.....	...	...	...	3	12	15	...	.....	1	1	...	2	6	8

ESTADO que demuestr
de 1901 inclusives se

PRESUPUESTAD

CONCEPTOS.

Por todos conceptos.....

Suma.....

ESTADO que demuestra
así como el número

ESCUADRONES.	Capitanes.	Tenientes.														
"A".....	1															
"B".....	1															
"C".....	1	.....														
"P".....	1	–	.....	.....	2	1	1	19	25	74	60	134	.....	.....	.....
Total...	4	3	2	2	16	13	2	135	177	674	738	1,412	1	19	20

ESTADO que demuestra las cantidades presupuestadas y gastadas por el Escuadrón "C" desde Enero á Diciembre de 1901 inclusives según datos recibidos de aquella Capitanía.

PRESUPUESTADO.	CANTIDAD.		GASTADO.	CANTIDAD.	
CONCEPTOS.	Pesos.	Cts.	CONCEPTOS.	Pesos.	Cts.
			Personal	47,833	78
			Mobiliario de Oficina	1,237	53
Por todos conceptos	59,941	62	Material de Oficina	359	30
			Alquileres	1,662	10
			Gastos de viajes	452	54
			Alumbrado	253	00
Suma	59,941	62	Suma	51,798	25

ESTADO que demuestra el número de indivíduos que han obtenido permiso con expresión de su categoría y causas. así como el número de los que han sido dado de baja por inutilidad para el servicio.

ESCUADRONES.	Capitanes.	Tenientes.	2º Tenientes.	Sargentos 1º.	Sargentos.	Cabos.	Trompeta.	Guardia.	Total.	Dias de permiso.			Bajas por inutiles.		
										Por enfermedad.	Otros asuntos.	Total.	Clases	Guardias.	Total.
"A"	1	1	.....	1	3	2	.....	15	23	45	167	212	.....	4	4
"B"	1	1	1	1	5	4	1	46	60	189	257	446	.....	3	3
"C"	1	.....	1	.....	6	6	.....	55	69	366	254	620	1	12	13
"P"	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	19	25	74	60	134	.....	.....	.....
Total...	4	3	2	2	16	13	2	135	177	674	738	1,412	1	19	20

GUARDIA RURAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA

PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA

AÑO DE 1901

MEMORIA

Santa Clara 31 de Diciembre de 1991.

GUARDIA RURAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA.

Jefatura.

Santa Clara, 2 de Enero de 1902.

Sr. Ayudante General de la Guardia Rural de la Isla de Cuba.

Quemados de Marianao.

SEÑOR:

En cumplimiento de lo que dispuso Vd. en su comunicación de fecha 19 de Noviembre del año pasado, referente á la redacción de una minuciosa Memoria de la Guardia Rural de esta Provincia, tengo el honor de acompañarla con todos los datos posibles que he podido recopilar.

De usted atentamente

JOSÉ DE MONTEAGUDO.

Coronel, Inspector General de la Guardia Rural de la Isla de Cuba.

La Guardia Rural de la provincia de Santa Clara, fué creada en 7 de Abril de 1899, á virtud de orden del Sr. Comandante General del Departamento de Santa Clara, General Bates.

El plan de organización adoptado para dicho Cuerpo fué presentado por el Jefe que suscribe, por el cual quedaba dividido el territorio de la Provincia en cuatro Distritos que se denominaban: 1º, 2º, 3º y 4º y que comprendían los Partidos Judiciales de Santa Clara y Trinidad para el primero, Cienfuegos para el segundo, Sagua para el tercero y Remedios y Sancti Spíritus para el cuarto. Los Distritos se subdividían en Zonas; éstas en Líneas, y por último, en Puestos, con un total general de 595 hombres con la distribución que se observa en los estados marcados con el número 1.

En 20 de Septiembre del mismo año y por disposición del señor Comandante General del Departamento de Matanzas y Santa Clara, se redujo este personal al número total de 500 hombres con la misma organización y la distribución que se expresa en el estado marcado con el número 2.

En estas condiciones continuó la Institución, hasta que en 24 de Marzo de 1900, por Orden especial número 39, de fecha 2 del mismo mes, dictada por el Comandante General del Departamen-

to de Matanzas y Santa Clara, quedó reorganizada en cuatro Compañías, denominadas «A», «B», «C» y «D», destinadas, respectivamente, á los abolidos Distritos 1º, 2º, 3º y 4º, con un personal general de 499 hombres, distribuídos en la forma que se señala en el estado número 3.

El primero de Julio de 1900 y obedeciendo órdenes del Cuartel General del Departamento de Matanzas y Santa Clara, se redujo nuevamente este personal á 57 Guardias por Compañía, ascendiendo el total general del Cuerpo á la suma de 307 individuos con la distribución que puede apreciarse en el estado número 4.

Para el régimen y gobierno de esta fuerza se adoptó con carácter provisional hasta 27 de Agosto de 1899, un Proyecto de Reglamento, que ampliado luego y modificado, de acuerdo con las leyes del país, fue aprobado definitivamente por el General de Brigada James H. Wilson, Comandante General del Departamento de Matanzas y Santa Clara en la fecha antes dicha.

Igualmente y á fin de que existiese la conveniente unidad táctica para todas las fuerzas, se dictaron las reglas al efecto; que aunque sucintas y ligeras servían de base y ensayo para ulteriores adelantos.

Hasta el 7 de Febrero de 1900 se denominó el Cuerpo "Policía Rural;" pero en esta fecha dispuso el señor Comandante General del Departamento que se sustituyese nuevamente por el de "Guardia Rural."

En el período que media desde la creación del Cuerpo en esta Provincia, hasta Abril de 1901 en que quedó unificado para toda la Isla, se han prestado los arrestos y servicios especiales que á continuación se relacionan:

DETENCIONES.

Detenidos por estafa	3
Idem por robo	416
Idem por malos antecedentes	6
Idem por requisitorias	303
Idem por reyertas	125
Idem por heridas	60
Idem por portar armas	34
Idem por juegos y rifas	409
Idem por raptos	50
Idem por violación	4
Idem por escándalos	39
Idem por agresión á fuerza pública	4
Idem por asesinato	15
Idem por incendiarios	8
Idem por allanamiento de morada	1
Idem por alteración de orden público	50
Idem por extracción de maderas	4
Idem por captura de bandidos	11
Idem por exigencia de dinero	1
Idem por atropello	8
Total de detenciones	1,551

SERVICIOS ESPECIALES.

Auxilio á las Autoridades	618
Idem á particulares	123
Idem á fuerza de los Estados Unidos	57
Idem al Censo de Cuba	123
Idem en incendios	78
Devolución de animales á sus dueños	205
Idem, ídem, ídem á las Autoridades	114
Armas recogidas	19
Conducción de presos	395
Citaciones judiciales	689
Total de servicios especiales	2,421

RESUMEN:

Total de detenciones	1,551
Total de servicios	2,421
Total general	3,972

Entre las capturas de bandidos verificadas en igual época que se cita, figuran las de Pedro Prado, Fernando Machado y Modesto Lorenzo, que al mando de este último formaban una partida de malhechores que merodeaban por Aguada y Amarillas, donde cometían sus latrocinios y fechorías, teniendo en constante alarma y sobresalto á dichos Barrios. El 14 de Octubre de 1899, debido á la activa y tenaz persecución de la Guardia Rural, cayeron en poder de ésta los nombrados Pedro Prado y Fernando Machado, en el punto conocido por "Jobo Corcobado," (Cienfuegos), después de haber sostenido fuego con dicha partida y del cual resultaron heridos los expresados bandidos. El 19 del mismo mes, y en el vapor de Rodas á Cienfuegos, fué capturado por Guardias de este último Puesto, el nombrado Modesto Lorenzo, el que, en unión de los dos primeros, fué entregado al señor Juez de Instrucción de Cienfuegos.

El 11 de Mayo de 1900 y debido á las operaciones activas que se efectuaron para la captura de los alzados en armas, Crescencio García y Víctor Lovattón, se presentaron al Jefe que suscribe en la finca "La Lechuga" jurisdicción de Remedios, entregando cuatro tercerolas, un fusil Remington con 25 municiones, un revólver sistema Colt con 5 municiones, una cargadera y cuatro carteras. Por orden del Sr. Gobernador Militar de la Isla; fueron puestos á disposicion del Sr. Juez de Instrucción de Remedios, para que se les juzgase por los Tribunales ordinarios.

En 2 de Julio del mismo año, fué capturado Pascual Delgado y presentado nuevamente Víctor Lovattón, los cuales, en unión de Crescencio García (a) Chencho, Manuel Barrios é Inocencio Verdesés, se evadieron de la Cárcel de Remedios en 12 del mismo mes.

El 11 de Marzo de 1901, se obtuvo la captura de los bandidos

Camilo Díaz, Manuel Fernández y Pablo Ortiz, que á las órdenes del cabecilla Martín Rico, formaban una cuadrilla de salteadores alzados en armas en el Término de Corralillo, con fecha 9 del mismo mes. El 16, y perseguido de cerca por fuerzas de la Compañía "C", fué capturado Martín Rico en el Ingenio "Ramona", por Policías Jurados de dicha finca.

Estas son las más importantes aprehensiones realizadas, y por las cuales se han recibido las felicitaciones más expresivas de diversas Autoridades y particulares.

TELÉFONOS.

Vistas las grandísimas ventajas que esta vía de comunicacion prestaría al mejor y más eficaz servicio de la Guardia Rural de esta Provincia, al presentar al Comandante General del Departamento, General Bates, el plan de organización del Cuerpo: presentósele á la vez un Proyecto de líneas teléfónicas por el cual quedarían unidos todos los Puestos con los Distritos respectivos y á la vez con la Jefatura de la Provincia, proyecto que no se tomó en consideración. En tal concepto y ocurriendo al apoyo de los señores hacendados y comerciantes, procurando realizar en cuanto fuese factible la instalación de estas vías, se obtubo como resultado por el concurso de dichos señores, la fundación de las líneas que seguidamente se señalan, y cuyos trabajos se han llevado á cabo, en gran parte, por el esfuerzo personal de individuos del Cuerpo.

ESTACIONES.	Kilómetros.
De San Diego del Valle á Jicotea.....	9
De Jicotea á Esperanza.....	12½
De Jicotea á San Vicente.....	7
De Ranchuelo á San Juan.....	8
De Guaos al Central "Soledad".....	3
De Cruces á Camarones.....	7
De Rodas á Abreus.....	6
De Abreus á Yaguaramas.....	18
De Yaguaramas á Real Campiña.....	9
De Real Campiña á Aguada.....	9
De Aguada á Estación del Ferrocarril.....	0½
Total.....	89

Además de estas líneas que son de la propiedad de la Institución, se han utilizado y se utilizan otras de Centrales y Colonias con las cuales se han conectado aquéllas y que forman un total general aproximado de 170 á 180 kilómetros.

Desde el mes de Abril de 1900, hasta Septiembre del mismo año, vínose realizando por disposición del Cuartel General del Departamento, un trabajo estadístico de riqueza agrícola y pecuaria provincial que en el mes de Agosto, según datos obtenidos

por los distintos Puestos y resumen hecho por la Jefatura, arrojaba en toda Provincia, la siguiente riqueza:

Ganado vacuno	90,238
Idem caballar	20,210
Idem de cerda	56,089
Idem mular	3,488
Idem lanar	4,630
Total de cabezas	174,655

Además se habían cortado y molido 3,776 caballerías de caña y elaborado 18.196,239 arrobas de azúcar, habiéndose embalado 84,415 tercios de tabacos.

Habían empleados en las faenas agrícolas 62,021 hombres y 16,025 mujeres, pagándose un jornal de 90 centavos diarios como promedio.

Estos trabajos dejaron de continuarse en el mes de Septiembre, como ya se ha dicho, por las grandísimas dificultades que presentaba y porque distraía al personal de los deberes más primordiales.

EXPEDIENTES INSTRUIDOS Y MULTAS IMPUESTAS.

Durante el período que comprende desde el 7 de Abril de 1899 al 22 del mismo mes de 1901, se han instruído contra individuos de la Guardia Rural 49 expedientes por distintos conceptos y se han impuesto 118 multas que, descompuestas en Compañías son como siguen:

Compañía «A»	37
Compañía «B»	33
Compañía «C»	23
Compañía «D»	25
Total de mulas	118

UNIFICACION Y REORGANIZACION.

En 5 de Abril de 1901 por orden del Sr. Gobernador Militar de la Isla de Cuba, quedó unificado y reorganizado el Cuerpo de la Guardia Rural en la forma actual, y con motivo de ésto quedaron destinados á las provincias de Matanzas y Santa Clara, los Escuadrones "C", "D", "E", "F" y "G"; el primero á la Provincia de Matanzas, y los restantes para la de Santa Clara, bajo el mando inmediato de esta Jefatura, con un personal de 397 Clases y Guardias, distribuídos en la forma que se indica en las tablas marcadas con el número 5.

Con fecha 26 de Abril se participó á esta Jefatura, que por orden de aquel Centro Superior se había dispuesto que el Escuadrón "C" se entendiese con esta Provincia en todos los asuntos del servicio, y en 13 de Junio, que el personal del mismo quedase distribuído en la forma que aparece en el estado correspondiente.

Este Escuadrón que había sido creado con antelación á la reorganización del Cuerpo, permanecía acuartelado en la ciudad de Matanzas. Luego por Orden General número 19 dictada por la Jefatura del Cuerpo en 5 de Agosto, quedó separado del mando de la de esta Provincia y transferido al Jefe de las Provincias de Habana y Pinar del Río.

ARMAMENTOS.

El armamento usado por los Escuadrones "D", "E", "F" y "G" era el procedente del disuelto Ejército Libertador, en pésimas condiciones, habiéndose sustituído el de los "E", "F" y "G" por las 225 tercerolas que remitió el Capitán de Artillería del Ejército de los Estados Unidos Grawford, que se repartieron á virtud de la Circular núm. 2 de fecha 29 de Abril de 1901, dictada por la Jefatura del Cuerpo.

En el presupuesto de Fondos de esta Provincia para los meses de Septiembre y Octubre, se consignó la cantidad suficiente para equipar con el nuevo cinturón-cartuchera á los individuos del Escuadrón que no había recibido nuevo armamento, obedeciendo la orden dada en 2 de Agosto. El Escuadrón "D" aún continúa usando el mismo armamento y cartera primitivos, por no haberse recibido el cinturón-cartuchera y tercerola correspondientes, al igual que "E", "F" y "G".

Los Sargentos usan todos el revólver sistema Colt, enviados en 24 de Septiembre último.

ARRESTOS Y SERVICIOS ESPECIALES.

Ademas de las detenciones y servicios especiales realizados por las fuerzas de esta Provincia desde el mes de Abril hasta el final del presente año, según se relacionan en los estados respectivos, se han verificado las importantes capturas de los malhechores Rafael Alvarez Seguí y pardo Máximo Hernández, que en la noche del 11 de Mayo procedieron al secuestro del vecino de Cascajal Juan Francisco Gómez, al que exigieron $200 de rescate confundiéndolo con el Sr. Caro, propietario de dicho lugar.

Igualmente se han obtenido la captura de los pardos Jesús Rojas, Manuel Fernández y Pablo Scull que en la noche del 30 de Noviembre último se presentaron en la finca "Managuaco", barrio de Aguada de Pasajeros, llevándose un caballo y haciendo disparos contra el mayoral de dicha finca.

ESTADO DE TRANQUILIDAD DE LOS CAMPOS.

Después de las justificadas alarmas ocurridas en las jurisdicciones de Remedios y Sancti Spíritus en pasados meses con motivo del secuestro del señor Jaime Garganta y Juan Reyes, y el asesinato del colono del ingenio "Adela" señor Antonio Bergolla, ningún otro accidente notable ha venido á turbar el orden en los campos. Nuestros colonos y vegueros continúan en sus tareas agrícolas llenos de la mayor confianza, que les infunden los frecuentes recorridos de la Guardia Rural.

Por otra parte el progreso en la reconstrucción de las fincas y el desenvolvimiento de la riqueza, prueban de manera inconcusa que la Guardia Rural, aunque deficiente en su número (un Guardia Rural por cada 30 millas cuadradas) para guardar las extensas comarcas de esta Provincia y sus cuantiosas riquezas, ha suplido con su actividad, celo y eficiencia esta falta, garantizando los intereses de la misma.

DISCIPLINA É INSTRUCCIÓN MILITAR.

Si tenemos en cuenta la acción restringida que nuestros Estatutos nos han concedido para la corrección de las faltas, la limitación de competencia para entender en ellas y la falta de esa autoridad é imperio que palpita en las Ordenanzas Militares que son la verdadera salvaguardia de la disciplina, nuestras fuerzas están relativamente bien disciplinadas. No es esta tampoco la obra de un solo día; es el resultado que sólo se obtiene con la labor lenta e incesante del tiempo, la enseñanza, hábitos y costumbres morales. Y si advertimos que no ha mucho, poco antes de la unificación y reorganización del Cuerpo, sólo se nos consideraba como Policía Rural negándosenos todo carácter militar, convendremos en que este principio que es el fundamento de todo organismo armado se ha salvado y sostenido más que por otra cosa, por la influencia moral que ha emanado de una justa y discreta dirección.

Por otra parte, grave inconveniente fué siempre la falta del compromiso formal é ineludible que debía haberse contraído al ingresar en la Institución; esto hubiera sido siempre una fuerza que previniera para evitar las transgresiones.

Y en este sentido, con nuestro actual Reglamento promulgado al quedar definitivamente unificado y reorganizado el Cuerpo, en el que se advierte mayor rigidez y severidad que en el abrogado de esta Provincia, hemos adelantado en este camino de manera tan notoria y visiblemente quedando afianzado este principio, como se demuestra por el estado actual de las fuerzas. Cambio tan radical y conveniente, ha operado favorablemente en el ánimo de nuestras Clases y Guardias, que evadiendo todo acto de responsabilidad, le estimula la justa recompensa y el aprecio de sus Jefes.

Por lo que respecta á la Instrucción Militar que poseen estas fuerzas se reducen á los conocimientos preliminares de que tratan los elementos de la Instrucción General agregados al derogado Reglamento, que por su limitada extensión pueden considerarse en la mediocridad de esta. Bien es verdad que la perseverancia en los ejercicios cotidianos que se tenía prevenido y ordenado, en cuanto lo permitían las atenciones del servicio y los deberes mas preferentes, habían dado resultados satisfactorios, por cuanto las evoluciones y movimientos se ejecutaban con la precisión, aire marcial, y expedición que caracteriza y señala la eficiencia para obrar cuando se está en posesión de ella; pero debido á la orden de la Jefatura del Cuerpo de 12 de Septiembre próximo pasado en la que se disponía la supresión de toda instrucción hasta que

se diese el Manual Táctico que estaba pronto á terminarse, así como también á la movilidad diaria que en estos últimos meses han tenido que realizar las fuerzas por la presencia de bandidos en las comarcas de Remedios y Sancti Spíritus, han sido causas que han privado y entorpecido en gran parte el mejor perfeccionamiento de esta.

ESTADO SANITARIO.

Al comienzo de la primitiva organización del Cuerpo en esta Provincia, se registraban con frecuencia casos de paludismo; pero esto ha ido desapareciendo á medida que ha ido mejorando el estado sanitario de las poblaciones en general.

Hoy á pesar de no reunir la mayoría de los Cuarteles las condiciones higiénicas que se necesitan, es muy reducido el número de enfermos que se registra, lo cual demuestra que es satisfactorio el estado sanitario de la Guardia Rural en esta Provincia. Por el número habido en los meses que á continuación se señalan, se prueba esta verdad.

ENFERMOS.

En el mes de Agosto	8
En el mes de Septiembre	9
En el mes de Octubre	10
En el mes de Noviembre	7
En el mes de Diciembre	4
Total	38

que ofrecen un promedio mensual de 7'6 que partiendo de la base 312 hombres de que constan las fuerzas de esta Provincia, resulta un 2'43 por ciento. Proporción bien exigua.

CONDICIONES DE LOS CUARTELES.

Los estados A., B., C. y D. que se acompañan, demuestran su procedencia ó propiedad.

Puede asegurarse que el único que reune completas condiciones para el uso para que es destinado, es el Cuartel de Sancti-Spíritrs que recientemente fué construído por el Estado.

En el Cuartel de Santa Clara, se invirtieron $197.15 que facilitó el Estado en Marzo de 1900 para su reparación, debido á lo cual quedó en condiciones más higiénicas aunque adolece de grandes faltas.

Los demás cuarteles, están en su mayoría, en pésimas condiciones, punto sobre el cual no se ha podido tomar medidas, por cuanto no se disponen de fondos suficientes, ni de medios para mejorarlos, dada la mala situación económica de los Ayuntamientos ó de particulares.

Mucha ayuda hemos tenido por parte de algunos Municipios, que no solo pagan el alquiler de varios Cuarteles, sino que han introducido mejoras en los mismos, por tal de disponer de un Puesto de la Guardia Rural en determinados lugares.

Lo mismo ha sucedido con los particulares, que se han repartido el importe de alquileres de algunas Casas Cuarteles, porque significan para ellos la garantía de las propiedades que poseen.

CONDICIONES DE LOS OFICIALES, CLASES Y GUARDIAS.

Es una comisión ardua, tener que tratar en general ó parcialmente de las condiciones del personal, sin que se exprese á que clase de condiciones me pueda referir; interpretando el asunto á mi juicio, puedo decirle que á la terminaeión de la guerra ó sea en los primeros días de paz, Enero de 1899, fué necesarió por parte de las Autoridades, utilizar las fuerzas del disuelto Ejército Libertador, para que desempeñaran funciones de policía y al efecto dentro de squellas masas, se escogieron los individuos más aptos para estos puestos.

Más tarde, ó sea cuatro meses después, surgió el Cuerpo de la Guardia Rural y dentro de aquellos individuos que venían desempeñando empleos de policía, se sacaron. seleccionado con esmero todos los que formaron la primera Guardia Rural.

Es natural que obtuviéramos lo mejor de aquellos elementos que la circunstancia de la época, nos obligaba á elegir para nombrar los Guardia Rural, dada la fuerza moral de que disponían.

Como ya sobresalían por sus condiciones policiacas algunos, fueron éstos los que se nombraron Clases. Se prescindió por completo del mayor ó menor grado que los hombres de la guerra llegaron á obtener para hacer los nombramientos de Oficiales, y sólo se tuvo en cuenta su grado de cultura, instrucción, educación y condiciones de mando, resultando que los Oficiales nombrados, buenos ó malos, puedo asegurarle que componían la mejor clase del personal que podía elegirse.

La práctica después y sobre todo el Reglamento y la disciplina observada, se han encargado de su relativa enseñanza. De manera que si tenemos en cuenta la falta de Academia de que adolecemos todavía, y que la única dirección que han tenido, ha partido de mi propia iniciativa y la de ellos, se comprenderá claramente por los servicios prestados que el personal de esta Provincia, reune excelentes condiciones, para el desempeño de sus cargos y que de haber podido pasar por la escuela que exige todo Cuerpo armado, contaríamos sin duda con Oficiales, Clases y Guardias Rurales que pondrían de manifiesto, para honor nuestro, sus dotes excelentes para formar un Cuerpo de orden y seguridad.

MOVIMIENTO DE PERSONAL.

Las distintas modificaciones que por orden de los Jefes americanos de Departamentos, ha sufrido la Guardia Rural en esta Provincia, desde su primitiva creación, ha sido causa bastante razonable para que en la misma haya tenido su personal un extraordinario movimiento, como se demuestra en los estados que se acompañan correspondiente á organización.

Tarea muy difícil é inútil pues, sería explicar los motivos y

las fechas de cada traslado por cuanto, estos casi generalmente han obedecido como se ha dicho á las distintas órdenes superiores de Jefes Militares.

CASTIGOS IMPUESTOS.

Siempre se ha tenido especial cuidado en preferir como castigo las multas á los arrestos, por la razón de que, siendo el personal sumamente reducido y muchos los servicios demandados, no se puede proceder al arresto sin desatender alguno de aquéllos, no sucediendo lo mismo con las multas, por cuanto no perjudican á éstos.

Por otra parte, como las multas van al Fondo de Beneficencia y éste solamente se emplea en atenciones de personal, resulta la multa menos gravosa. Además se ha podido en la práctica advertir que suele ser de más efecto una multa, que un arresto.

Por esta causa y no otra, es por lo que aparece desde la unificación, aplicados solamente los arrestos siguientes:

Por el Escuadrón "D"	4
Por el Escuadrón "E"	3
Por el Escuadrón "F"	5
Por el Escuadrón "G"	5
Total.....	17

correspondiente á las fechas comprendidas desde Mayo á Diciembre de 1901.

Sobre las multas, se han impuesto por distintas faltas é infracciones 122 y se acompaña el estado marcado con la letra K, con lo cual se demuestra el celo que han desplegado los Jefes de Destacamentos y Escuadrones para reprender las falsas cometidas por el personal, faltas que de seguro irán menguando á medida que aumente la disciplina y se consolide la organización.

DINERO PRESUPUESTADO Y GASTADO CON EXPRESIÓN DE CAPÍTULOS.

Sobre este particular solo puedo acompañar el resumen de los presupuestos aprobados y gastados desde la reorganización del Cuerpo en Abril de 1901, pues de los correspondientes á fechas anteriores, no obran en poder de estas oficinas ningún dato, debido á que toda clase de pago y gastos eran hechos directamente por Oficiales del Ejército americano, sin que mediase por parte nuestra intervención de ninguna clase.

Solo en el mes de Marzo de 1900 se nos concedió un crédito de $197.15 para la reparación del Cuartel de Santa Clara, que fué invertido con la debida justificación de gastos.

FONDO DE BENEFICENCIA.

Cuando se creó el Cuerpo de la Guardia Rural en esta Provincia, entre las distintas disposiciones que se dictaron, se dispuso

que á todo individuo que hiciera uso de alguna licencia, no siendo en caso de enfermedad, se le descontase la mitad de sus haberes en los días que disfrutare de la misma, cuyo descuento pasaría á ingresar en el Fondo de Beneficencia, fondo que siempre ha sido exclusivamente destinado al socorro de todos los individuos del Cuerpo. Por esta causa estos fondos llgaron á sumar hasta el día de la unificación del Cuerpo, juntamente con las 118 multas impuestas, la suma de $911.62 de los cuales se extrajeron $308.00 que se invirtieron en distintos socorros.

En Abril de este año en que se dispuso la unificación de la Guardia Rural para toda la Isla, se creyó oportuno suprimir los descuentos que se venían haciendo por licencias particulares y solo se continuó ingresando en el Fondo de Beneficencia, por el concepto de multas.

No teniendo otros particulares de que tratar, que merezcan especial mención, doy por terminada la presente memoria que á grandes rasgos he podido redactar con la recopilación de los estados que se acompañan para la mayor comprobación de todo lo expuesto; debiendo significarle que me sería en extremo grato saber que, los datos que le facilito, son precisamente los que usted interesa en su comunicación de fecha 19 de Noviembre último.

De usted atentamente,

JOSÉ DE J. MONTEAGUDO.

Coronel, Inspector General de la Guardia Rural de la Isla de Cuba.

POLICIA RURAL DE LA PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA

PRIMER DISTRITO.

ZONAS.	LINEAS.	PUESTOS.	Sargentos.	Aspirantes.	Policías.
Santa Clara.....	Santa Clara	Santa Clara.....	2	.....	14
		Loma Cruz.....	1	.....	6
		Seibabo.....	1	.....	6
		San Gil.....	1	.....	5
	Manicaragua....	Manicaragua.....	.....	1	5
		Baez	1	.....	7
		Fomento	1	.....	5
		Guinea Miranda.....	.....	1	5
	Esperanza	Esperanza.....	1	.....	7
		Hatillo.....	.....	1	4
	Ranchuelo.....	Ranchuelo..	1	.....	7
	San Juan.....	San Juan.....	.....	1	5
		Guayo.....	.....	1	5
Trinidad	Trinidad.	Trinidad.	1	.....	7
		Caracusey.....	1	.....	4
		Condado	1	.....	4
		Cabagan.....	.....	1	4
2 Capitanes.....	6 Tenientes.....	17 Puestos	12	6	100

SEGUNDO DISTRITO.

ZONAS.	LINEAS.	PUESTOS.	Sargentos.	Aspirantes.	Policías.
		Cienfuegos.....	1	.....	13
		Caunao.....	1	.....	5
	Cienfuegos.....	Los Guaos.....	1	.....	5
		Arimao.....	1	.....	5
		Yaguaramas.....	1	.....	6
Cienfuegos		Aguada	1	1	6
	Yaguaramas...	Real Campiña...	1	.....	5
		Jagüey Chico....	1	.....	6
		Rodas	.....	1	5
		Abreus.....	1	.....	5
		Limones.....	1	.....	5
		Cruces.....	1	.....	8
	Lajas.....	Lajas.....	1	1	5
		Salto	.....	.....	4
		Camarones.....	.....	1	5
Cruces.....	Camarones.....	Cumanayagua ...	.....	1	4
	Palmira	Palmira	1	.....	5
	Cartagena.....	Cartagena.....	.....	1	5
		Ciego Montero...	.....	1	4
2 Capitanes.....	7 Tenientes....	19 Puestos.....	13	7	106

TERCER DISTRITO.

ZONAS.	LINEAS.	PUESTOS.	Sargentos.	Aspirantes.	Policías.
		Sagua	1	.....	10
		Chinchilla	.....	1	5
	Cifuentes	Cifuentes	1	1	5
		Viana	1	.....	5
	Quemado Güines	Sitiecitos.....	.....	1	4
		Quemado Güines	1	1	5
Sagua		Caguaguas	.....	.....	4
	Rancho Veloz..	Rancho Veloz...	.....	.....	5
		Carahatas	.....	.....	4
	Corralillo	Corralillo	1	1	5
		Motembo	1	1	5
		Calabazar.....	.....	1	5
	Calabazar.....	Encrucijada	1	.....	5
		Mata	.....	1	4
		Santo.....	1	.....	4
		Santo Domingo..	.....	.....	6
		San Marcos	.....	1	4
		Rodrigo	1	.....	4
Santo Domingo.		Yabucito	.....	1	4
	Alvarez	Manacas.....	.....	1	4
		Mordazo.	.....	1	4
		Cascajal	.....	1	5
		Jicotea	.....	1	4
		San Diego	.....	1	4
2 Capitanes.....	7 Tenientes.....	24 Puestos.....	9	16	115

CUARTO DISTRITO.

ZONAS.	LINEAS.	PUESTOS.	Sargentos.	Aspirantes.	Policías.
		Remedios	1	. .	8
		.....	.....	1	4
		Caibarien	1	.....	5
		Buena Vista	1	.....	4
Remedios	Yaguajay	Remate	.....	1	5
		Yaguajay	.....	1	3
		Meneses	1	.....	4
		Mayagigua	1	.....	6
Camajuaní	.....	Camajuaní	1	.....	5
		Santa Clarita	1	1	3
		Salamanca	.....	1	5
	Vueltas	Vueltas	1	.....	4
		Quinta	1	.....	4
		Vega Alta	1	1	3
		Taguayabón	.....	1	6
		Placetas	.....	1	3
		Calabazas	.....	1	4
	Placetas	Coloradas	1	.....	4
		Guaracabulla	.....	1	4
		San Andrés	.....	.....	8
		Sancti-Spíritus	1	.....	3
		Manacas Jobosí	.....	1	4
		Cabaiguán	.....	.....	4
	Cabaiguan	Santa Lucía	.....	1	4
		Taguasco	1	.....	3
S. Spíritus	.....	Jatibonico	1	1	3
		Iguara	1	1	3
		Paredes	.....	1	3
		Banao	.....	1	3
	Paredes	Guasimal	.....	1	3
		Jarao	.....	1	4
		Jíbaro	1	.....	4
		Bacuino	1	.....	.....
3 Capitanes	5 Tenientes	32 Puestos	16	17	133

RESUMEN DEL ESTADO NUMERO 1.

	Jefe de Provincia.	Jefes de Distritos	Secretarios de Disuritos.	Capitanes.	Tenientes.	Sargentos.	Aspirantes.	Guardias.	Puestos.
Jefatura	1			2					
Primer Distrito		1	1	2	6	12	6	100	17
Segundo Distrito		1	1	2	7	13	7	106	19
Tercer Distrito		1	1	2	7	9	16	115	24
Cuarto Distrito		1	1	3	5	16	17	133	32
Total	1	4	4	11	25	50	46	454	92

RESUMEN DEL ESTADO NUMERO 2.

	Jefe de Provincia.	Jefes de Distritos	Secretarios de Distritos.	Capitanes.	Tenientes.	Sargentos.	Policías.	Puestos.	Puestos volantes.
Jefatura	1			2					
Primer Distrito		1	1	2	6	10	90	9	7
Segundo Distrito		1	1	2	6	11	95	9	9
Tercer Distrito		1	1	2	7	11	100	10	11
Cuarto Distrito		1	1	2	7	16	122	14	14
Total	1	4	4	10	26	48	407	42	41

Total general, 500 hombres.

RESUMEN DEL ESTADO No. 3.

JEFATURA.

1 Jefe de Provincia.
1 Capitán Secretario General.
1 Capitán.

	Capitanes.	Primeros Tenientes.	Segundos Tenientes.	Sargentos.	Cabos.	Guardias.	Puestos.
Compañía "A"	1	1	1	8	8	105	15
Compañía "B"	1	1	1	8	8	105	16
Compañía "C".....	1	1	1	8	8	105	16
Compañía "D".....	1	1	1	8	8	105	15
Total.....	4	4	4	32	32	420	62

Total General, 499 hombres.

RESUMEN DEL ESTADO No. 4.

1 Jefe de Provincia.
1 Capitán Jefe de Despacho.
1 Capitán.

	Capitanes.	Primeros Tenientes.	Segundos Tenientes.	Sargentos.	Cabos.	Guardias.	Puestos.	Sub-Puestos.
Compañía "A"	1	1	1	8	8	57	8	4
Compañía "B"	1	1	1	8	8	57	9	7
Compañía "C"	1	1	1	8	8	57	7	7
Compañía "D".....	1	1	1	8	8	57	8	10
Total.....	4	4	4	32	32	228	32	28

Total General, 307 hombres.

ESTADO que demuestra la distribución actual de las fuerzas de la Guardia Rural en la Provincia de Santa Clara.

ESCUADRON "D."

SANTA CLARA Y TRINIDAD.

1 Capitán.—Santa Clara.

1 1er. Teniente.—San Diego del Valle.

1 2º Teniente.—Trinidad.

Zonas.	Puestos.	Sargentos.	Cabos.	Trompeta.	Guardias.
	Santa Clara....	1 Primero.	1	1	7
		1	.....	.....	4
	Esperanza.....	1	.....	.....	2
	Ranchuelo.....	1	.....	.....	5
1ª Zona...	San Juan.....	.....	1	.....	5
	Manicaragua...	1	.....	.....	4
	Hoyo.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	Jicotea.....	1	.....	.....	3
	Loma Cruz.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	San Diego.....	.....	1	.....	3
2ª Zona...	Maguaraya	1	1	.....	3
	San Gil.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Vega Alta.....	....	1	.....	5
	Trinidad.....	1	.....	.....	3
	Condado.....	.....	1	.....	3
3ª Zona...	Fomento.....	.....	1	.....	4
	Baez	.....	1	.....	.....
3	16	8	8	1	58

Núm. 5.

RESUMEN del Estado que demuestra la distribución del personal de los Escuadrones "C" "D" "E" "F" y "G" al quedar unificado el Cuerpo de la Guardia Rural.

JEFATURA.

1 Teniente Coronel Jefe de las Provincias.

1 Comandante Inspector.

1 Capitán y Ayudante.

1 Empleado Civil.

	Capitanes.	Primeros Tenientes.	Segundos Tenientes.	Sargentos.	Cabos.	Trompetas.	Guardias.	Puestos.	Sub-Puestos.
Escuadrón C.....	1	1	1	8	8	1	80	14	0
Escuadrón D.....	1	1	1	8	8	1	58	8	4
Escuadrón E.....	1	1	1	8	8	1	58	9	7
Escuadrón F.....	1	1	1	8	8	1	58	7	7
Escuadrón G.....	1	1	1	8	8	1	58	8	7
Total.....	5	5	5	40	40	5	312	46	25

Total general 416 hombres.

ESTADO QUE DEMUESTRA LA DISTRIBUCION ACTUAL DE LAS FUERZAS DE LA GUARDIA RURAL EN LA PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA.

ESCUADRON "F."

SAGUA.

1 Capitán.—Sagua.

1 Primer Teniente.—Cascajal.

1 Segnndo Teniente.—Cifuentes.

Zonas.	Puestos.	Sargentos.	Cabos.	Trompetas.	Guardias.
	Sagua	2	.....	1	7
	Sitiecito	.....	1	.....	3
1ª Zona.	Sitio Grande...	.....	1	.....	3
	Sto. Domingo,.	1	1	.....	3
	Cascajal	1	.....	.....	5
	Corralillo.....	1	.....	.....	5
2ª Zona.	La Sierra.....	.....	1	.....	3
	Rancho Veloz..	1	.....	.....	4
	Q. Güines.....	1	.....	.....	5
	Cifuentes	1	.....	.....	5
	Encrucijada....	.....	1	.....	5
3ª Zona.	Calabazar	.....	1	.....	4
	Guayabo.....	.....	1	.....	3
	Santo	.....	1	.....	3
3 Zonas.	14	8	8	1	58

ESTADO QUE DEMUESTRA LA DISTRIBUCIÓN ACTUAL DE LAS FUERZAS DE LA GUARDIA RURAL EN LA PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA.

"ESCUADRON G."

REMEDIOS Y SANCTI SPIRITUS.

1 Capitan. —Remedios.

1 Primer Teniente.—Camajuaní.

1 Segundo Teniente.—Sancti Spíritus.

ZONAS.	PUESTOS.	Sargentos.	Cabos.	Trompeta.	Guardias.
	Remedios	1	1		6
	Taguayabon			1	2
1ª Zona.	Vueltas	1			2
	Camajuaní				2
	La Quinta		1		4
	Rojas		1		1
	Placetas	1 Primero.			4
	Sabana Abajos				2
	Zulueta		1		4
	San Andrés				1
	Guadalupe				2
2ª Zona.	Remate	1			1
	Buena Vista	1	1		4
	Meneses		1		2
	Yaguajay	1			7
	Siboney				2
	Mayajigua				1
	Sancti Spíritus	1			2
	Jíbaro				1
	Cabaiguan				2
3ª Zona.	Tuinicú		1		3
	Taguasco		1		3
	Manacas Jobosí	1			
3 Zonas.	23	8	8	1	58

RESUMEN del estado que demuestra la distribución actual de las fuerzas de la Guardia Rural destacadas en la Provincia de Santa Clara.

Escuadrones.	Capitanes.	Primeros Tenientes.	Segundos Tenientes.	Sargentos.	Cabos.	Trompetas.	Guardias.	Puestos.
Escuadrones D.....	1	1	1	8	8	1	58	16
Escuadrones E.....	1	1	1	8	8	1	58	14
Escuadrones F.....	1	1	1	8	8	1	58	14
Escuadrones G.....	1	1	1	8	8	1	58	23
Total.....	4	4	4	32	32	4	232	67

Total general..... 312 individuos.

RESUMEN DEL ESTADO "K."

Escuadrones.	No. de multas.	Importe total.	Promedio de multas por Escuadrones.	Promedio de multas por meses.	Promedio del importe total de multas por Escuadrones.	Promedio del importe total de multas por meses.	Tanto por ciento del importe total de multas.
Escuadrón... C	13	$ 51.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Escuadrón .. D	15	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Escuadrón... E	38	128.66	24'4	15'25	$ 75.93	$ 47.45	$ 92.15
Escuadrón... F	35	121.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Escuadrón... G	21	41.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	122	$ 379.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DETENCIONES Y SERVICIOS ESPECIALES PRESTADOS.

ESCUADRONES.	DETENCIONES.	SERVICIOS ESPECIALES.
Escuadrón "C".....	64	9
Escuadrón "D".....	137	619
Escuadrón "E".....	179	597
Escuadrón "F".....	131	304
Escuadrón "G".....	167	483
Total.....	678	2,012

Total general de arrestos y servicios..... 2,690.

ESTADO que demuestra la distribución actual de las fuerzas de la Guardia Rural en la Provincia de Santa Clara.

ESCUADRON "E."

CIENFUEGOS.

1 Capitán.—Cienfuegos.

1 1er. Teniente.—Rodas.

1 2º Teniente.—Cruces.

Zonas.	Puestos.	Sargentos.	Cabos.	Trompeta.	Guardias.
	Cienfuegos	1 Primero.	.....	1	7
		1	....	.....	4
1ª Zona...					
	Palmira.....	1	1	.....	3
	Guaos.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	Aguada.....	1	1	.....	4
	Campiña.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	Yaguaramas.....	1	.....	.....	3
2ª Zona...					
	Abreus.....	.....	1	.....	4
	Rodas.....	1	.....	.....	2
	Limones	.....	1	.....	5
	Cruces	.....	1	.....	4
	Lajas	1	.....	....	3
3ª Zona...					
	Cartagena	1	1	.....	4
	Camarones.....	.....	1	.....	5
	Ciego Montero..	.....	1	.....	.....
3	14	8	8	1	58

ESTADO "A."

ESCUADRONES.	Cuarteles Nº.	Mamposte-ría y teja.	Tabla y teja.	Tabla y guano.	Total.
Escuadrón "D".....	16	9	5	2	16
Escuadrón "E".....	14	1	13	,,	14
Escuadrón "F".....	14	6	7	1	14
Escuadrón "G"	23	5	12	6	23
TOTAL.....	67	21	37	9	67

ESTADO "B," que demuestra los Cuarteles por los cuales paga alquileres el Estado, con expresión de precios.

Número.	CUARTELES.	ALQUILERES. Pesos.	Cents.
1	Oficina Jefatura Provincia.....	26	50
2	Capitanía y Destacamento Cienfuegos.....	40	00
3	Destacamento de Manicaragua	10	00
4	Destacamento de Condado.....	10	00
5	Destacamento de Yaguajay	15	00
6	Destacamento de Mayajigua.....	8	00
7	Destacamento de Cabaiguan.....	8	00
8	Destacamento de Camajuaní	30	00
8		$147	50

ESTADO "C," que demuestra los Cuarteles que están en edificios del Estado y por los cuales no se paga alquiler.

Número.	CUARTELES.
1	Capitanía y destacamento de Remedios.
2	Destacamento de Sancti-Spíritus.
3	Destacamento de Trinidad.
	TOTAL 3 Cuarteles.

ESTADO "D," que demuestra los Cuarteles cedidos expontáneamente por varios Ayuntamientos y particulares de la Provincia, los cuales pagan unos, y otros y le resultan gratis al Estado.

Capitanía y Destacamento de Santa Clara.

Cuartel:	Sagua.	Cuartel:	Santo Domingo.
	Esperanza.		Cascajal.
	Ranchuelo.		Corralillo.
	San Juan.		La Sierra.
	Hoyo.		Rancho Veloz.
	Jicotea.		Quemado de Güines.
	Loma Cruz.		Cifuentes.
	San Diego.		Encrucijada.
	Maguaraya.		Calabazar.
	San Gil.		Guayabo.
Cuartel:	Vega Alta.	Cuartel:	Santo.
	Fomento.		Taguayabón.
	Báez.		Vueltas.
	Palmira.		La Quinta.
	Guaos.		Rojas.
	Aguada.		Placetas.
	Campiña.		Sabana Abajo.
	Yaguaramas.		Zulueta.
	Abreus.		San Andrés,
	Rodas.		Guadalupe.
	Limones.		Remate.
	Cruces.		Buenavista.
	Lajas.		Meneses.
	Cartagena.		Siboney.
	Camarones.		Jíbaro.
	Ciego Montero.		Tuinicú.
	Sitiecito.		Taguasco.
	Sitio Grande.		Manacas de Jobosí.
28	TOTALES.	28	

TOTAL GENERAL DE CUARTELES..... 57.

RESUMEN

CAPÍTULOS

Personal.....	$	118,721.50
Material.....	»	1,356.24
Alquileres.....	»	984.00
Mobibiario.....	»	516.25
Transportación.....	»	9.34
Gastos imprevistos.....	»	300.75
Reembolso de un caballo..	»	95.00
Premio fianza Pagador	»	50.00
Total general.....	$	122,033.08

GUARDIA RURAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA

JESATURA DE LA PROVINCIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Puerto Príncipe, Diciembre 31 de 1901.

Ayudante Guardia Rural de Cuba.

Quemados, Habana.

SEÑOR:

Cumpliendo lo dispuesto por las comunicaciones de ese Centro, fechas Naviembre 19 y Diciembre 23 del presente año, adjunto tengo el honor de remitir á usted Memoria, que comprende desde Enero de 1899 á la fecha.

Asimismo, y teniendo en cuenta lo ordenado, se ha establecido la debida separación, dividiendo todos los asuntos en dos épocas; esto es, una, desde la creación de las fuerzas hasta la unificación y constitución del Cuerpo actual; y otra, á partir de esa fecha hasta este día.

Se ha hecho todo el esfuerzo posible por que todo resulte bien comprensivo, y los datos que la Memoria arroja sean detallados con toda exactitud.

La Memoria ha sido dividida, como queda dicho, en los dos períodos siguientes, y sus piezas ó respectivas informaciones, numeradas como se expresa:

PERÍODO DE ENERO DE 1899 Á ABRIL DE 1901.

1. Organización y reorganización.
2. Armamento.
3. Aprehensión y muerte de bandidos.
4. Detenciones y servicios.
5. Estado de tranquilidad en los campos.
6. Disciplina é Instrucción Militar.
7. Estado Sanitario.
8. Condiciones de los Cuarteles.
9. Condiciones de los Oficiales, clases y guardias.
10. Movimiento de personal.
11. Dinero presupuestado.

PERÍODO DE MAYO Á DICIEMBRE DE 1901.

1. Organización y reorganización.
2. Armamento.

3. Aprehensión y muerte de bandidos.
4. Detenciones y servicios.
5. Estado de tranquilidad en los campos.
6. Disciplina é Instrucción Militar.
7. Estado Sanitario.
8. Condiciones de los Cuarteles.
9. Condiciones de los Oficiales, clases y guardias.
10. Movimiento de personal.
12. Dinero presupuestado.

Muy respetuosamente,

B. PEÑA.

Tent. Cor., G. R., Jefe.

PERIODO QUE COMPRENDE DE ENERO DE 1899 A ABRIL DE 1901.

ORGANIZACIÓN Y REORGANIZACIÓN.

Al crearse fuerzas de la Guardia Rural en la provincia de Puerto Prínsipe, en Enero de 1899, se organizaron con sujeción á los reglamentos siguientes, promulgados por el entonces General de Brigada Louis H. Carpenter, del Ejército de los E. U., y Comandante General del que fué Departamento de Puerto Príncipe:

REGLAMENTO DE LA GUARDIA RURAL.

GAMAGUEY.—1899.

Esta organización será conocida por el nombre de Guardia Rural. Su objeto es, mantener el orden y protejer el ganado contra depredaciones en los Distritos Rurales.

1. El Jefe de la Guardia, es el encargado principal de ella y será responsable de su disciplina y eficacia. La oficina del Jefe estará situada en la ciudad de Puerto Príncipe. El Jefe, sin embargo, podrá hacer las visitas de inspección á los diferentes destacamentos, siempre que lo crea necesario. En el Cuartel General de la Guardia habrá perennemente un Sargento que fungirá de Escribiente y cuatro Guardias para el servicio de correos.

2. La provincia se considerará dividida en Cuatro Distritos ó Zonas. Cada Distrito estará á cargo de un Lugarteniente. Será obligación de los Lugartenientes inspeccionar con frecuencia los varios puestos de sus Distritos, para ver que cada destacamento cumpla con sus deberes; que se explore bien cada zona y que el ganado en ella, reciba la debida protección contra los cuatreros y malhechores. También se cuidarán de ver que los individuos de la Guardia estén bien alimentados y atendidos.

3. Los Destacamentos consistirán, por lo general, de un Sar-

hento v nueve Guardias, que serán colocados en puestos designados por el Jefe de la Guardia. Cuando las circunstancias así lo exigiesen podrá el Lugarteniente encargado del Distrito mudar los puestos temporalmente. Todo cambio de Destacamento será avisado enseguida al Cuartel General de la Guardia.

Cada Destacamento vigilará minuciosamente la zona que se le encomendare. Se cuidará igualmente de mantener el orden y de que nadie que no esté debidamente autorizado, sacrifique ganado en el campo. Asimismo defenderá el ganado contra todo ladrón que inténtare llevárselo. En este último caso, dará persecución al malhechor, qne, al ser aprehendido será conducido á la población más inmediata y allí, encarcelado. En estos casos, se dará parte al Cuartel General de la Guardia.

ENLISTAMIENTO.

Cada miembro de la Guardia, tendrá que suscribir una declaración en la cual expresará su conformidad con la paga y la asignación para su manutención; se comprometerá á obedecer las órdenes de los Sargentos y Oficiales que lo manden; á cumplir el Reglamento y desempeñar fielmente su obligación.

En Abril 15, 1899, el Comandante Militar del Distrito de Puerto Príncipe, mediante autorización superior, que debe obrar en aquel archivo, ordenó verbalmente el aumento de fuerza con un Lagarteniente, cuatro Sargentos y treinta y tres Guardias, que quedaron sujetos al mismo Reglamento que venía rigiendo, quedando así constituído el Distrito ó Zona de la Trotcha, pues esta fué la denominación dádole.

En Julio 1, 1899, la misma autoridad, y también mediante autorización superior, aumentó á las fuerzas ya referidas, dos Lugartenientes, cuatro Sargentos y cuarenta y un Guardias, que quedaron en iguales condiciones y bajo igual Reglamento, con la excepción de que las cantidades que antes habían sido en oro del cuño español, ya regían en moneda de los Estados Unidos.

Al verificarse este aumento, atendiendo á las necesidades del servicio, el Comandante Militar del Distrito ordenó como Segundo Jefe de la Guardia, de entre los Lugartenientes y con el mismo sueldo, al de esta clase Angel Castillo Quesada, que continuó en su desempeño hasta Febrero 28, 1900, en que quedó amortizada esta plaza.

Así pues, en Julio 1, 1899, quedó la fuerza con la siguiente plantilla:

Jefes (sin grados)	1
Lugartenientes Segundos Jefes	1
Lugartenientes de Distritos	6
Sargentos	24
Guardias	218
Total fuerza	250

De las Zonas ó Distritos á cargo de Lugartenientes, una com-

prendía 4 Destacamentos, y las otras cinco, cinco Dastacamentos cada una, que hacían un total de veinte y nueve Destamentos en toda la provincia, variando su plantilla de siete á nueve Guardias, los comandados por Sargentos y de seis á ocho, cuando más, los comandados por Guardias. Más tarde se autorizó al Jefe de la Guardia para aumentar ó disminuir el personal de cada Destacamento, á su criterio y según las necesidades del servicio.

La denominación de las referidas seis Zonas ó Distritos era, en Julio 1899, como sigue:

E. á cargo del Lugarteniente Juan J. Peña, con cabecera en Guáimaro.

SE. á cargo del Lugarteniente Hilario Ribero, con cabecera en Santa Cruz del Sur.

NE. á cargo del Lugarteniente Serapio Arteaga, con cabecera en Senado.

SO. á cargo del Lugarteniente Enrique Recio, con cabecera en Guirabito.

NO. á cargo del Lugarteniente Antonio L. Luaces, con cabecera en Santa Rita.

Trotcha. á cargo del Lugarteniente Luis Suárez, con cabecera en Ciego de Avila.

Todo continuó así, hasta Marzo 1, 1900, en que se alteró la organización por las Ordenes Generales siguientes:

CUARTEL GENERAL.—DISTRITO DE PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Puerto Principe, Cuba, Febrero 29, 1900.

ORDEN GENERAL)
NUM. 9.)

1. De acuerdo con lo dispuesto en la Orden General núm. 90, série corriente, del Cuartel General de la División de Cuba, la Guardia Rural del Distrito de Puerto Príncipe á partir de Marzo 1, 1900, se compondrá de:

Un Jefe con el grado de Comandante, y dos Compañías.

Cada Compañía consistirá de un Capitán, un Primer Teniente, un Segundo Teniente, un Sargento Primero, siete Sargentos, ocho Cabos, y por lo menos, cincuenta y nueve Guardias:

2. Los individuos de la Guardia Rural percibirán sus pagas en moneda corriente de los Estados Unidos, á razón de los siguientes tipos al mes:

Comandante	$ 175
Capitán	125
Primer Teniente	85
Segundo Teniente	75
Sargento Primero	55
Sargento	50
Cabo	45
Guardia montado	40
Guardia desmontado	30

No tendrán ninguna otra retribución.

3. Los sargentos, cabos y guardias, que debido á negligencia ó abuso de sus cabalgaduras fueren desmontados, percibirán sólo la mitad de la paga correspondiente hasta que vuelvan á estar otra vez debidamente montados.

4. Braulio Peña. queda por la presente nombrado Jefe de la Guardia Rural de este Distrito.

Por orden del Comandante Hatfield:

ELLWOOD W. EVANS.
1er. Teniente 8º de Caballería.
Ayudante General Actuante.

Por consecuencia de esta reorganización desaparecieron los antiguos Distritos, designándose á cada Compañía el siguiente territorio, convenientemente subdividido entre los oficiales subalternos.

Compañía número 1.

Desde Nuevitas á Puerto Príncipe, por la vía férrea; de Puerto Príncipe al embarcadero de Vertientes; de este punto, por la costa, pasando por Santa Cruz del Sur, hasta la desembocadura del río Jobabo; de este lugar por todo el río, hasta el embarcadero de Nuevas Grandes; y de aquí por la costa, hasta Nuevitas. La Capitanía estaba en Guáimaro.

Compañía número 2.

Desde Nuevitas, por la vía férrea, hasta Puerto Príncipe; de Puerto Príncipe al embarcadero de Vertientes; de este lugar por la costa, hasta el límite con la otra Provincia; continuando por esta línea divisoria con la provincia de Santa Clara hasta la desembocadura del río Hatibonico del Norte; de aquí, por la costa, hasta Nuevitas. La Capitanía se hallaba en San Gerónimo.

Todo continuó sin alteración hasta Abril de 1901, en que se unificaron las fuerzas de la Guardia Rural de las distintas provincias, y se constituyó el Cuerpo actual.

ARMAMENTO.

En Enero 1, 1899, al crearse las fuerzas de la Guardia Rural en la provincia de Puerto Príncipe, el entonces Comandante General del Departamento de Puerto Príncipe, General de Brigada Louis H. Carpenter, del Ejército de los E. U., careciendo de autorización para comprar armamentos, armó las fuerzas con los del disuelto Ejército Libertador, que se habían depositado á su disposición en Noviembre 30 de 1898. Este armamento, además de ser variadísimo, se hallaba en pésimas condiciones y los gastos de su reparación y conservación quedaron á cargo de cada individuo. Además, por el mal estado y condición del armamento, se autorizó á los miembros de la Guardia para adquirir revólvers por su cuenta. El armamento fué entregado sin formalidad ni requisito alguno. Las municiones las tomó la Guardia de los depósitos existentes de la revolución. El armamento llegó á ser

tan variado que cuando se completó el número de doscientos cincuenta plazas, se hallaban en su poder carabinas, y fusiles recortados para utilizarlos como carabinas, de los sistemas "Remington," "Springfield" y "Mausser" de los sistemas Argentino, Español y Turco, también algunos recortados, así como rifles "Relámpago," "Winchester" y "Lee" antiguo.

En Abril de 1901, recibió al Comandante Militar del Distrito de Puerto Príncipe, 250 carabinas sistema "Remington-Mausser," calibre 7 mm., con una dotación de diez mil cartuchos, en total, que distribuyó aquella autoridad una carabina á cada oficial, clase y guardia, y veinte cartuchos por plaza, quedando una reserva de cinco mil cartuchos. Dicha autoridad, realizó la entrega de las armas, personalmente, así como el recibo del armamento viejo. Para ambas cosas se observaron los requisitos legales, y el armamento y municiones nuevas, pasaron á figurar en las cuentas de propiedades en poder de la Guardia Rural.

PERIODO QUE COMPRENDE DE ENERO 1º DE 1899 A ABRIL DE 1901.

APREHENSIÓN Y MUERTE DE MALHECHORES.

Mayo 16, 1899. Felipe Reinaldo, de la raza negra, fué detenido como coautor de varios robos á mano armada y secuestro de Hilario Junco Lamadrid, con amenazas de muerte y mal trato. El 17, al ser conducido á la ciudad de Puerto Príncipe, emprendió la fuga, sin hacer caso al alto que repetidas veces se le dió. Hubo nesidad, por lo tanto, de hacer fuego y quedó muerto. Se instruyó causa y la Audiencia se inhibió.

Mayo 16, 1899. Fué detenido el bandido José González (a) José Vuelta, que, procedente de la Provincia de Santiago, cometió en la de Puerto Príncipe, varios robos á mano armada, con amenazas de muerte. Al ser conducido á la ciudad de Puerto Príncipe, se dió á la fuga en la finca "San Juan de Dios de las Lajas", y no obedeciendo al alto que se le dió, hubo necesidad de hacer fuego. Resultó muerto de dos balazos. El Tribunal correspondiente se inhibió.

Junio 17, 1899. En la finca "La Malograda" se encontró la Guardia con el secuestrador Francisco Recio, conocido con otros varios nombres, de la raza negra y compañero de F. Reinaldo. Al intimársele la rendición hizo uso de un cuchillo y emprendió la fuga. Se le hizo fuego, quedando herido de gravedad y detenido en espera del Juzgado. Antes de la llegada del Juzgado falleció; pero quedaron allí los vecinos que presenciaron el caso.

Julio 7, 1899. La Guardia sostuvo fuego en la finca "La Reforma", con la partida de bandidos capitaneada por Manuel Pavón, quedando gravemente herido y en poder de la Guardia Luis Cruz Tamayo, que conducido á la ciudad de Puerto Príncipe y entregado á la autoridad judicial, falleció en la cárcel á los pocos días. Otro de los malhechores fué á morir, á consecuencia de heridas en el fuego, en territorio de Tunas. El resto de la parti-

da se presentó á los pocos días y conducida á Puerto Príncipe y entregada á la autoridad judicial, fué juzgada y sus miembros condenados á presidio mayor.

Julio 25, 1899. El día anterior fué detenido, en la finca "El Habanero", Miguel Arias, de raza blanca, secuestrador de Federico Salvador, autor de varios asesinatos, de robos á mano armada, y de robos de animales. Al ser conducido á la ciudad de Puerto Príncipe, en el paso del arroyo "La Legua", se dió á la fuga y no pudiendo dársele alcance, hubo necesidad de hacerle fuego y resultó muerto. El Tribunal correspondiente formó causa y se inhibió.

Noviembre 12, 1899. Fué capturado Modesto Agüero, autor de homicidio frustrado de Augusto Moreno, Alcalde de San Jerónimo. Se fugó y á las once de la noche se le pudo dar alcance. Fué entregado á la autoridad judicial.

Diciembre 1º, 1899. En el puesto Bidot se hallaba limpiando el revólver el Guardia José Alvarez y se le escapó un tiro, que hirió mortalmente á Demetrio Fernández (a) El Chino, que se hallaba en la casa del frente ocupada por una cantina. El Chino falleció á los pocos momentos. Después resultó que era sujeto de pésimos antecedentes, y que se hallaba requisitoriado por varios delitos. La Audiencia absolvió libremente al Guardia Alvarez.

Diciembre 2, 1900. Fué detenido próximo á "Dos Marías", Rafael Barrera, autor de exigencias de dinero á José Barrios García, con amenazas de muerte y destrucción de propiedades. Al detenérsele, se le ocupó el dinero exigido y una lista de individuos para exigirles más dinero. Conducido á Puerto Príncipe, el Jefe de la Guardia, para comprobar más el hecho, le hizo escribir sus generales y por la forma de letra se vió que el autor de las cartas exigiendo dinero en aquella fecha era Barrera. Esto se comprobó más tarde ante tribunal competente. En cuanto se tuvo noticia de la detención de Barrera, se presentaron varios individos á quienes había quitado dinero por el dicho procedimiento. Fué sentenciado á presidio.

Marzo 10, 1901. Fué secuestrado en "San Jerónimo", Pablo Gelí Companioni. El Comandate del Puesto activó las diligencias y capturó á Felipe Almanza, que, en unión de otro, resultó el autor del secuestro. Se le ocupó algún dinero, y fué puesto á disposición de la autoridad correspondiente y más tarde sentenciado.

Abril 13, 1901. El Juez de Primera Instancia é Instrucción de Morón, solicitó la busca y detención del secuestrador León Pérez, de nacionalidad española. Fué hallado y detenido en la finca "La Cabera", término municipal de Puerto Príncipe. Con armas, dinero y varias prendas, fué entregado á dicho juzgado. Más tarde fué condenado por la Audiencia de Puerto Príncipe.

PERIODO QUE COMPRENDE DE ENERO 1, 1899, á ABRIL 1901.

DETENCIONES Y DEMAS SERVICIOS.

Se acompañan hojas comprensivas de los servicios, detenciones, animales entregados, etc., etc., durante los años 1899, 1900 y

parte del 1901, hasta la unificación del Cuerpo. Los datos que en dichas hojas constan son adquiridos de los que obran en el archivo de esta Jefatura de provincia.

En esa información no se han comprendido las capturas y muertes de malhechores, por estar ya tratado este asunto.

Tampoco se hace mención de los servicios prestados por las fuerzas de la Guardia Rural en la Provincia de Puerto Príncipe, durante los trabajos de las elecciones que hasta la fecha se han realizado, porque ellos se concretaron á la conducción de pliegos y paquetes de material electoral. Estos servicios fueron numerosísimos, pues hubo día de distribuirse en toda la Provincia, esto es, en el territorio que abarcan los cinco Términos Municipales, mas de trescientos pliegos referentes á asuntos electorales. Estos servicios los requerían los Alcaldes por carecer de personal que hiciese la distribución, por una parte; y, por otra, por escaséz de vías de comunicación através del territorio, pues si bien es verdad que hay algunas líneas postales, éstas sólo se han venido recorriendo por los postillones cada seis ú ocho días, y los trabajos electorales, dada la premura conque han venido realizándose, no permitían esta espera.

A consecuencia de servicio tan rudo, en las distintas ocasiones que se ha realizado, quedaron los caballos en muy mal estado, y algunos murieron á causa del exceso de trabajo. Actualmente vá mejorando mucho el estado de los caballos por el gran cuidado que se ha tenido con ellos.

ESTADO DE TRANQUILIDAD EN LOS CAMPOS.

A principios del año 1899, con gran frecuencia se presentaban en esta Provincia partidas de indivíduos armados, cuyo número variaba entre diez y cuarenta. Estas partidas las componían vecinos de la Provincia Oriental, que se reunían y pasaban al territorio de Puerto Príncipe á realizar robos de ganado vacuno y caballar, que se llevaban en grandes lotes. Realizadas las fechorías, aquellos indivíduos volvían á su territorio, se dispersaban y reanudaban sus faenas agrícolas, como si nada hubiesen hecho, y se hacían pasar por honrados y laboriosos campesinos.

Visto la gravedad é importancia que iban tomando estos sucesos, se solicitó autorización del entónces Comandante General para operar y hacer recorridas en los territorios de Tunas y Manzanillo; obtenida, y comisionado el entonces Lugarteniente Angel Castillo para realizarlas con las fuerzas á sus órdenes, se logró detener varios lotes de ganado caballar y vacuno del robado en la provincia de Puerto Príncipe y sus conductores fueron entregados á las autoridades judiciales.

Por consecuencia de la presencia de estas fuerzas y sus frecuentes recorridas en el territorio ya mencionado, se consiguió que cesasen las fechorías y la tranquilidad y seguridad en los campos de la provincia de Puerto Príncipe fueron bien patentes.

Mas tarde se dieron casos de bandolerismo con secuestros; pero, como fueron reprimidos y castigados muy á tiempo y la acción de las fuerzas de la Guardia Rural no encontró obstáculos de nin-

gún género, y sí muchos plácemes de las autoridades y pueblo en general, no pudo adquirir arraigo, ni proporciones el bandolerismo que había intentado desarrollarse.

Eso sí las raterías, ó pequeños hurtos, siempre han existido, y aunque al principio aumentaron considerablemente, con detenciones y castigos impuestos oportuna y inexorablemente, pudo lograrse que disminuyeran notablemente.

Puede muy bien asegurarse, sin temor á error, que esas raterías se han cometido por individuos que se albergan en las ciudades y que salen á realizarlas al campo, más impulsados por la necesidad de recursos para sus familias que por instinto ó afán de robar y vivir á costa del pueblo trabajador.

DISCIPLINA É INSTRUCCIÓN MILITAR.

Las fuerzas de la Guardia Rural en esta Provincia durante todo el año 1899 y parte del 1900, carecieron de instrucción militar, pues los Comandantes Generales y Militares aducían para ello, que, aunque en principio, tenían viso militar, no lo eran en efecto y que, por lo tanto, sólo se instruyeran en el manejo de armas; pero, á pesar de esto que queda manifestado, siempre se recomendó á los oficiales y jefes de puestos la enseñanza de los movimientos más indispensables.

En Marzo de 1900, visto que la Institución ya realmente iba tomando forma militar, se solicitó y obtuvo autorización del Comandante Militar, Major Chas. A. P. Hatfield, del 8º de caballería del Ejército de los E. U., para que en los puestos se enseñase la táctica de caballería española, que continuó hasta Diciembre de 1900.

En Enero de 1901, el Comandante Militar ya citado, distribuyó á los Oficiales de la Guardia Rural manuales de táctica de caballería del Ejército de los E. U., para la instrucción de la fuerza; pero como quiera que están redactados en inglés, no pudieron ser de gran provecho, puesto que sólo algunos oficiales, muy contados, pudieron hacer buen uso de los manuales.

El espíritu de disciplina de la fuerza, ha sido excelente en todo tiempo; y si no se ha hecho notar más, ha sido debido á la gran diseminación de tan corto número de plazas de que ha constado, en un territorio tan extenso como el de la Provincia de Puerto Príncipe, que, por sus condiciones especiales, ha requerido siempre, exclusivamente para los campos, doble número.

ESTADO SANITARIO.

Durante los primeros meses del año 1899, existían muchos enfermos de paludismo, ésto, al igual que la generalidad de la población, era debido á las miserias y penalidades sufridas durante la guerra.

El Comandante General distribuía periódicamente cantidades de sulfato de quinina para los puestos; pero ésto solo se hizo necesario durante un corto tiempo.

Después, como es natural, hubo algunos enfermos; y durante el año 1900, puede calcularse un promedio de ocho hombres por mes.

La salud de la fuerza, hasta Abril del año 1901, fué excelente.

CONDICIONES DE LOS CUARTELES.

Al crearse las fuerzas de la Guardia Rural en la provincia de Puerto Príncipe, en Enero 1, 1899, el Comandante General, y más tarde los Comandantes Militares, no concedieron crédito alguno para cuarteles.

Al principio, las fuerzas tuvieron que construir ranchos y residir en lugares próximos á los caminos. Para hacer estos ranchos se compraron machetes de trabajo por cuenta del Estado.

La Guardia, pues, vino á ocupar casas á fines del año de 1900. en que, á la insistencia y gran suma de razones del Jefe de la Guardia en la Provincia, el Comandante Militar autorizó para que en los puntos donde los propietarios no se prestasen á ceder las casas gratuítamente, se pagase alquiler, pero, á condición de que en ningún caso llegase á seis dollars al mes, el alquiler de una casa; y, esto, mediante la aprobación de esta Autoridad.

Con este sistema y tan reducido precio de alquiler no pudo obtenerse que las casas ocupadas por puestos, reuniesen las condiciones exigidas por el servicio, ni mucho menos, que tuvieran el aspecto de verdaderos cuarteles.

Más tarde, al unificarse el Cuerpo, desaparecidas aquellas restricciones, y sin apartarse en nada de la mayor economía posible para el Estado, se fueron aumentando las consignaciones y considerablemente mejorando las condiciones de las casa-cuarteles para los puestos.

CONDICIONES DE LOS OFICIALES, CLASES Y GUARDIAS.

Respecto al asunto con que se encabeza este informe, debe decirse en honor á la más extricta justicia, que, tanto oficiales, como clases y guardias, siempre han demostrado excelentes condiciones; y á ello responde palpablemente, el estado de tranquilidad y grandes garántías que para el trabajo existen en la provincia de Puerto Príncipe, y que viene haciéndose sentir desde há tiempo.

Más elogio aun debe hacerse de ellos, si se tiene en cuenta que han venido luchando casi siempre con elementos hostiles á la Institución y que se rigieron, durante mucho tiempo, por un Reglamento tan deficiente é incompleto y tan poco adaptado á las necesidades del servicio y de la índole de esta Institución, que resultaba ilusoria la existencia de tal Reglamento.

Las más de las veces, hubo que dejar casos complicadísimos al criterio de los oficiales y clases, porque los Comandantes Militares aducían que la Institución debía pronto cambiar por completo, y mientras tanto, nada resolvían.

Si á esto se agrega la absoluta falta de elementos para el buen desempeño de sus respectivos cometidos, más de elogiar son, pues,

luchando con elementos que para otros habrían sido imposibles de vencer, nunca faltó el mejor deseo para el rendimiento del servicio y cumplimiento del deber, sin debilitarse en nada el espíritu de disciplina y unión, que tan indispensables son en Instituciones como la de la Guardia Rural.

ALTAS Y BAJAS.

Las ocurridas desde la creación de la Guardia Rural en la Provincia de Puerto Príncipe, son:

Altas:	
Para cubrir bajas	92
Por aumento de Fuerza	89
Por creación del cargo	1
Por ascenso	1
Total de Altas	183
Bajas:	
Por renuncia	57
Expulsado	12
Por ascenso	8
Por no contraer compromiso por 2 años	4
Por fallecimientos	2
Por insubordinación	1
Por ser inútil	1
Total de Bajas	95

RESUMEN TOTAL DE LOS GASTOS DE LA GUARDIA RURAL, PROVINCIA DE PUERTO PRÍNCIPE EN LOS AÑOS 1899, 1900 HASTA ABRIL 1901.

Año 1899.		
Sueldos	$ 863,79.32	
Raciones	228,70.80	
Vestuario	2,614.60	
Equipos	534.34	
Alquileres	153.00	
Material de Escritorio	600.00	
Alumbrado	39.00	
Conducción de presos	308.78	
Imprevistos	238.20	$ 113,738.04
Año 1900.		
Sueldos	125,058.00	
Raciones	4,283.00	
Alquileres	252.06	
Material de Escritorio	600.00	
Alumbrado	112.50	
Imprevistos	120.00	$ 130,425.96

Año 1901. (*Hasta Abril.*)

Sueldos....	431.60	
Alquileres	218.84	
Alumbrado	160.00	
Material de Escritorio	200.00	
Imprevistos	42.00	$ 437,80.84
Total general		$ 287,944.84

ORGANIZACION Y REORGANIZACION.

En Mayo 1, 1901, con sujección á la Orden General núm. 114, serie de 1901, del Cuartel General del Departamento de Cuba, quedaron disueltos los Escuadrones "A" y "B" y constitídos, con el total de plazas existentes, los Escuadrones "H", "I" y "K", para servir en la Provincia de Puerto Príncipe.

A cada uno de los nuevos Escuadrones se asignó la siguiente plantilla de personal: un Capitán; un Primer Teniente: un Segundo Teniente; un Primer Sargento, siete Sargentos; ocho Cabos; un trompeta y sesenta y tres Guardias. Se creó el grado de Teniente Coronel y el de Capitán Ayudante. Se suprimió el cargo de Chief Clerk y el que lo era antes, Adolfo Verjano, pasó á ser Auxiliar Civil, con un sueldo mensual de cien dollars.

Por dicha Orden General, se aumentaron los sueldos de todo el personal, á excepción de los Capitanes. La comparación entre los sueldos anteriores y presentes es como sigue:

	MENSUAL.	
	SUELDO ANTERIOR	SUELDO ACTUAL.
Teniente Coronel	$	$ 250.00
Comandante	175.00	20.00
Capitán Ayudante		150.00
Capitanes	125.00	125.00
1os. Tenientes	85.00	100.00
2os. Tenientes	75.00	85.00
1os. Sargentos	55.00	57.00
Sargentos	50.00	52.00
Cabos	45.00	47.00
Trompetas		47.00
Guardias	40.00	42.00
Auxiliar Civil, antes Chief Clerk	75.00	100.00

Por la Orden General que se deja ya mencionado quedó constituído el Cuerpo actual y promulgado el Reglamento que rige para toda la Isla.

La fuerza para la Provincia de Puerto Príncipe, quedó, pues, con las siguientes plazas, y modificada como se expresa, en relación con la anterior organización.

FUERZA ANTERIOR.		FUERZA ACTUAL.	
Comandante Jefe.....	1	Teniente Coronel Jefe.....	1
		Comandante Inspector.. ..	1
		Capitán Ayudante.....	1
Capitanes.....	2	Capitanes.....	3
1os. Tenientes.....	2	1os. Tenientes.....	3
2os. Tenientes.....	2	2os. Tenientes.....	3
Chief Clerk.....,.....	1		
1os. Sargentos.....	2	1ros. Sargentos.....	3
Sargentos	14	Sargentos	21
Cabos.....	16	Cabos.....	24
		Trompetas.....	3
Guardias.....	211	Guardias.....	189
		Auxiliares Civiles.....	1
Total.....	251	Total.....	253

ARMAMENTO.

Al reorganizarse el Cuerpo había en poder de las fuerzas de la Provincia de Puerto Príncipe, doscientas cincuenta carabinas, sistema "Remington-Mausser," calibre 7 mm., y diez mil cartuchos, calibre 7 mm., de los cuales había en depósito cinco mil, y el resto, distribuido á razón de veinte por plaza.

De dicho número de carabinas y municiones, se han dado de baja algunas, por distintas causas, y mediante las formalidades y requisitos exigidos por las disposiciones vigentes.

APREHENSIÓN Y MUERTE DE BANDIDOS.

Junio 3, 1901.—Fué secuestrado Anselmo Santayana, hijo, por Antonio Artiles Morales, Eduardo Monzón Nápoles, José Valdés y Francisco Betancourt Fabele. El Teniente Coronel Peña, auxiliado del Sargento Cruz García, del Escuadrón K, no sólo detuvo y entregó á la autoridad correspondiente la partida de bandidos, sino que recuperó todo el dinero dado por el rescate.

Julio 15, 1901.—Se levantó en Ciego de Avila una partida compuesta de José R. Rodríguez (a) El Choricero, que la mandaba, y de Juan M. Rodríguez, Ramón Puertas, Vidal González, Teófilo Salazar, Rafael Lapera, Lorenzo Hernández y Lorenzo Plá.

El 16 hizo fuego sobre el campamento de "The Cuba Company." El 19 se presentaron Juan Rodríguez y Ramón Puertas. El 21 al amanecer, la Guardia sostuvo fuego con la partida en "Sabana la Mar." Después de dispersarlos pidieron indulto. El mismo día se presentó toda la partida con armas, caballos y equipos, á excepción de José R. Rodríguez, que continuó alzado hasta el 25, en que hizo su presentación á las autoridades de Ciego de Avila. Los compañeros se presentaron al Teniente Coronel Peña.

Recientemente se ha visto la causa en juicio oral y los responsables condenados á presidio, al igual que los secuestradores de Santayana, donde se hayan.

Por ambos servicios felicitaron calurosamente, el Jefe del Cuerpo y el Gobernador Militar de Cuba.

ESTADO DE TRANQUILIDAD.

En esta fecha el estado de tranquilidad en los campos de la Provincia de Puerto Príncipe, es perfecto; y salvo algunas pequeñas y muy contadas raterías, las más de las veces realizadas por vagos de las poblaciones, nada hay de que hacer mención en la presente información. Y para esto, según se verá, de los datos que arroja esta memoria, es muy notable la disminución que ha habido.

DISCIPLINA É INSTRUCCIÓN MILITAR.

Entre estas fuerzas existe un fuerte y arraigado espíritu de disciplina; pero, en cuanto á instrucción militar, ésta es bastante deficiente y variada, debido á que hasta la fecha no se ha fijado plan ni sistema.

El día que eso se haga, las fuerzas de la provincia de Puerto Príncipe no sólo presentarán el mejor aspecto militar, sino que, con seguridad, no las aventajarán las de otras provincias.

ESTADO SANITARIO.

El estado sanitario, comparativamente, es bastante bueno al presente, apesar de las fatigas sufridas por estas fuerzas, siempre agobiadas por un fuerte servicio.

Casi no se registran esas enfermedades que, en instituciones militares, por lo general, suelen causar muchas bajas para el servicio.

Como quiera que hasta aquí no se ha determinado si los indiduos del Cuerpo deben, obligatoriamente, ingresar en los Hospitales del Estado, cuado se enfermen, se ha establecido la práctica de que, cuando carecen de recursos, son admitidos en el Hospital General Civil de la provincia, mediante información del Jefe, y los que cuentan con algún recurso se curan en sus domicilios.

CONDICIONES DE LOS CUARTELES.

Las condiciones de las casas ocupadas por Puestos de la Guardia Rural en la provincia de Puerto Príncipe, actualmente, y dado lo limitado de las cantidades que por su alquiler se abonan, son excelentes.

En toda la provincia solo se ocupa un edificio del Estado, por cierto bastante apropiado. Es el que ocupa el Puesto "El Porvorín", próximo á la ciudad de Puerto Príncipe.

En el resto de la Provincia, como no los hay adecuados, no los ocupa la Guardia, á excepción de los existentes en la ciudad de Puerto Príncipe, como el conocido por "Cuartel de Caballería", que es de condiciones inmejorables para cuartel y el que fué Comandancia de Ingenieros del Ejército español, que para la Jefatura de Provincia, sería excelente y adecuadísimo.

CONDICIONES DE LAS CLASES, GUARDIAS Y OFICIALES.

Las condiciones de los oficiales, clases y guardias, son muy buenas y todos se afanan y son celosos por el cumplimiento de sus deberes, apesar de tener que luchar con ciertos elementos que tratan á todo trance, de entorpecer la fructífera y buena marcha y gestión del Cuerpo.

Es muy de sentirse que en una provincia tan extensa como lo es la de Puerto Príncipe y en que se carece de vías de comunicación, exista tan poco personal.

MOVIMIENTO DE PERSONAL.

Altas:

Por ascensos	46
Para cubrir vacantes	23
Por transferencia	1
Total de Altas	70

Bajas:

Por ser inútil	9
Por ser expulsado	6
Por no saber leer	4
Por violar una orden general del Cuerpo	4
Por fallecimientos	3
Por transferencia	1
Total de Bajas	27

CANTIDADES PRESUPUESTADAS POR TODOS CONCEPTOS.

Sueldos:

Mayo y Junio	$ 24,200.00	
Julio y Agosto	24,200.00	
Septiembre y Octubre	24,200.00	
Noviembre y Diciembre	24,204.00	$ 96,804.00

Material de Escritorio:

Mayo y Junio	$ 230.00	
Julio y Agosto	230.00	
Septiembre y Octubre	230.00	
Noviembre y Diciembre	230.00	$ 920.00

Alumbrado:

Mayo y Junio	$ 138.00	
Julio y Agosto	144.00	
Septiembre y Octubre	167.50	
Noviembre y Diciembre	167.50	$ 617.00

Alquileres:

Mayo y Junio.....	$	320.00	
Julio y Agosto.....		368.54	
Septiembre y Octubre.....		484.00	
Noviembre y Diciembre.....		512.00	$ 1,684.54

Limpieza de Armamento:

Septiembre y Octubre..	$	14.40	
Noviembre y Diciembre.....		14.40	$ 28.80

Alquileres atrasados:

Mayo, Junio, Septiembre y Octubre.....	$	73.04	$ 73.04

Mobiliario:

Noviembre y Diciembre.....	$	97.45	$ 97.45

Imprevistos:

Mayo y Junio...	$	171.50	
Julio y Agosto.....		125.00	
Septiembre y Octubre.....		272.00	
Noviembre y Diciembre.....		154.00	$ 732.50
Total de Mayo á Diciembre, 1901			$ 100,956.79

Puerto Prínbipe, Diciembre 31, 1901.

B. Peña.

Ten. Cor., Guardia Rural, Jefe de la Provincia.

Puerto Príncipe.

Detenciones y otros servicios.

MESES. 1901.	DETENCIONES.												Total.	SERVICIOS.								
														AUXILIOS.					ANIMALES ENTREGADOS.			
	Robo.	Lesiones.	Desorden público.	Reyerta.	Rapto.	Violación.	Amenazas.	Requisitoriados.	Portar armas.	Orden Judicial.	Captura de bandidos.	Asesinato.		Citaciones Judiciales.	A las autoridades.	A particulares.	Al Ejército de los E.U.	Presos conducidos.	A las autoridades.	A sus dueños.	Total.	Total general.
Mayo	3	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	10	13	13	2	....	....	....	5	33	43
Junio	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	12	34	12	....	....	2	....	....	48	60
Julio	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	6	2	13	25	17	34	2	8	5	....	91	104
Agosto	1	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	10	35	1	1	....	5	2	....	44	54
Septiembre	2	....	....	3	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	9	35	4	5	....	16	3	1	64	73
Octubre	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	34	7	3	....	4	3	....	51	52
Noviembre	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	38	2	....	....	4	6	4	52	56
Diciembre	3	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	9	23	4	1	....	....	....	1	29	38
Totales	17	6	1	5	7	1	1	8	2	12	6	2	68	237	60	46	2	39	19	11	412	480

RESUMEN GENERAL, Detenciones y demás Servicios.

Años.	DETENCIONES.															SERVICIOS.									
																AUXILIOS.						ANIMALES ENTREGADOS.			
	Robo.	*Lesiones.*	*Desorden público.*	*Reyerta.*	*Daño á la propiedad.*	*Violación.*	*Rapto.*	*Atentado contra la autoridad.*	*Amenazas.*	*Requisitoriados.*	*Usurpación de funciones y uniforme.*	*Portar armas.*	*Orden judicial.*	*Captura de bandidos.*	*Asesinatos.*	*TOTAL.*	*Citaciones judiciales*	*A las autoridades.*	*A particulares.*	*En incendios.*	*Al Ejto. de los E. U.*	*Presos conducidos.*	*A autoridades.*	*A sus dueños.*	*TOTAL.*	*TOTAL GENERAL*
1899.....	75	2	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	30	.....	3	34	2	5	157	102	141	12	.....	51	21	145	30	502	659
1900.....	32	1	2	2	6	2	2	1	...	16	.....	8	5	...	...	77	131	179	19	1	36	20	121	4	511	588
1901.....	18	...	...	...	3	...	4	.....	...	5	.....	...	8	...	1	29	104	115	4	.....	6	2	20	.....	251	280
Total.....	125	3	2	6	9	2	7	2	...	51	.....	11	47	2	6	263	337	435	35	1	93	43	286	34	1,264	1,527

GUARDIA RURAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA

MEMORIA

QUE ELEVA AL JEFE DEL CUERPO

EL TENIENTE CORONEL JUAN VAILLANT,

JEFE DE LA GUARDIA RURAL DE LA PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA

DICIEMBRE

1901

GUARDIA RURAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

Al General Alejandro Rodriguez.
Brigadier de la Guardia Rural de la Isla de Cuba.

HONORABLE SR.:

Tengo el honor de elevar ante Vd. la *Memoria* que me fué encomendada con fecha 19 de Noviembre último. Hubiera deseado fuese tan completa como el interés del asunto que lo exije, pero dificultades diversas unidas á la premura de tiempo me lo han impedido; sin embargo, he tratado de que aparezcan en ella, aunque de modo somero, los datos más precisos para que por ella pueda venirse en conocimiento del estado actual de la Guardia Rural en esta Provincia.

Las deficiencias de ésta que he llamado *Memoria*, por más que en realidad merecería el nombre de *Apuntes*, obedecen principalmente á la imposibilidad en que se halla esta Jefatura, hoy por hoy, de aportar en un momento dado todas las noticias que se le pudieran exigir y que de buen grado quisiera poder dar: La principal razón de esta dificultad estriba en la falta de Registros debidamente llevados en toda la provincia, de modo que fuera fácil traer al Centro, de momento, cuantos datos fuesen menester en casos como el presente.

Bien se alcanzará á su ilustración que tal defecto nace, principalmente, de la escaséz de personal suficientemente apto para cuidar con todo el esmero, escrupulosidad é inteligencia necesarias de esta parte del servicio, cuya importancia se olvida con mucha frecuencia y se ignora por regla general.

Apuntada esta idea, no quisiera pasar en silencio la conveniencia de ir preparando este Cuerpo para una evolución que, á la vez que añadiera garantías de idoneidad con el personal, aumentára la respetabilidad de que, sin duda, hoy goza.

Proponer medidas á ese objeto está fuera de mi intento y de mis atribuciones; pero creería faltar á un deber, sino manifestára la necesidad que se siente de enaltecer la institución de la Guardia Rural favoreciéndola con una garantía que disipase la creencia vulgar de que en el ejercicio de sus funciones pueden ser juzgados por el mismo tenor que un ciudadano cualquiera sin misión especial, á veces dura y difícil.

Porque es triste que el guardia que en cumplimiento de su deber, arrostrando quizás peligros, llena su cometido, se vea después, no sólo sujeto á la acción de la justicia, ya que esto puede ser lógico, sino tratado como criminal vulgar á quien se encierra en una cárcel pública mientras espera la resolución de un Tribunal.

La consecuencia natural de lo expuesto es que la Guardia Rural debe gozar de fueros lo mismo que lo tuvieron siempre los institutos armados y sus similares, sin que pueda entenderse que esto constituya excepción, privilegio ó preeminencia injusta, pues no es novedad ninguna tal solicitud, sino repetición de una concesión justísima confirmada por diversas y estables leyes anteriores.

Los límites propios del trabajo que se me ha encomendado me impiden dar á ésta exposición dimensiones excesivas, por lo cual, aunque son muchas las observaciones que se me ocurren, las pasaré por alto por amor á la brevedad, repitiendo para concluir la misma idea que expuse al empezar; esto es, el sentimiento de no haber podido llenar cumplidamente mi comotido por razones que he tenido el honor de indicar á Vd.

De Vd. con la mayor consideración,

J. Vaillant.

Teniente Coronel, Jefe de la Provincia.

GUARDIA RURAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

ORGANIZACION.

1ª SECCIÓN.

La provincia de Santiago de Cuba, está sometida al cumplimiento extricto de lo prescripto por el Reglamento orgánico del Cuerpo, y los deberes por este señalados son los que me sirven de norma para el gobierno y dirección de las obligaciones que por esa Superioridad son encomendadas.

Me auxilian á compartir esta responsabilidad el Comandante Inspector, el Capitán Ayudante, los Capitanes de Distritos y demás Oficiales, sin los cuales no podría sostener la buena marcha de la organización.

Geográficamente, está la Provincia dividida en cuatro Distritos, á saber: Santiago de Cuba, Guantánamo, Manzanillo, y Holguín, con sus Oficiales en los mismos, dividiéndose éstos en tres Zonas (I), cada una de las cuales, se hallan al mando de un Oficial y descompuesta en Destacamentos, según su importancia, y estos mandados por una clase.

Para mejor comprensión de lo expuesto, acompaño el estado de los Distritos de la Proviucia con expresión de los Términos Municipales de que se compone cada Zona, significando sus habitantes, extensión territorial, barrios, caseríos, personal disponible de éstas, y superficie en millas cuadradas de cada Término Municipal. (Estado número I.)

DEL PERSONAL DE LA PROVINCIA.

2ª SECCIÓN.

Dije al tratar de la organización, que ésta se componía de los Escuadrones "L", "M", "N" y "O", ó sea de los Distritos de Santiago de Cuba, Guantánamo, Manzanillo y Holguín, reservando para esta Sección la demostración del componente y distribución de las fuerzas disponibles. (Estado número 1.)

El personal general de esta Provincia sólo consta de trescientas sesenta y tres plazas, de las cuales veintidós están ocupadas en las Oficinas, doce en ordenanzas para las mismas y trece que estimamos como promedio mensual de enfermos. De manera que tenomos trescientos diez y seis individuos para llenar las diversas atenciones encomendadas hoy á la Guardia Rural.

(I) Orden General Nº 3 de Julio de 1901.

El personal tiene que cubrir y vigilar una extención de once mil ochocienqas cincuenta y cinco millas cuadradas de territorio, cuya topografía en su casi totalidad es extremadamente montañosa y compuesta de seis Partidos judiciales, diez y ocho Términos municipales, doscientos cuarenta y dos Barrios y doscientos dos Caseríos, cuya población es de trescientos veintisiete mil setecientos diez y siete habitantes. (1)

Estas cifras son bastante elocuentes y demuestran por sí solas, el escasísimo personal de que dispongo para dar cumplimiento á las múltiples atenciones que hoy pesan sobre este Cuerpo; servicios que me propongo demostrar con la mayor precisión posible, para que no queden ignorados, y á este objeto trataré de ello en su oportunidad, según el orden que para ello he establecido.

En el año 1894, época de la dominación española, se contaba para el cumplimiento de los servicios que hoy se exije á la Guardia Rural, exceptuando de éstos las citaciones y conducción de correspondencia, con un personal de 827 plazas ó sea "Un tercio" que se componía de de dos Comandancias, la principal al mando de un Teniente Coronel Jefe, y un Comandante de Detall en Santiago de Cuba, y la otra en la ciudad de Holguín, con un Comandante Jefe y un Capitán para el Detall.

La primera Comandancia se componía de tres Compañías y un Escuadrón, que prestaban sus servicios en los Distritos de Santiago de Cuba, Guantánamo y Manzanillo.

La segunda Comandancia en la ciudad de Holguín, constaba de dos Compañías y un Escuadrón, teniendo á su cargo el distrito de Holguín.

Cada Compañía se componía de un Capitán, dos Primeros Tenientes y dos Segundos Tenientes con ciento veinte individuos de tropa. Los Escuadrones tenían un Capitán, dos Primeros Tenientes y uno Segundo con CIEN de tropa, que adicionándoles los VEINTICIETE que formaban la Plana Mayor y la Oficialidad, hacían un conjunto de OCHOCIENTOS VEINTISIETE, total de que antes hice mención.

Según éstas cifras, la Guardia Rural tiene QUINIENTAS ONCE plazas de menos, en tanto que la Guardia Civil Española no prestaba los servicios de correo Judicial, que con frecuencia practicamos, ni el servicio de citaciones, que hoy constituye uno de los que más ocupan y distraen á la Guardia Rural.

Al hacer estas observaciones, sólo me propongo demostrar con números la notable diferencia existente entre ambas instituciones: pues no es mi ánimo establecer comparaciones que resultarían en extremo enojosas, en atención á que no pueden ni deben establecerse, toda vez que tenemos que estimar el hecho de que nuestra agrupación ha venido á tener verdadera dirección desde el 22 de Abril del corriente año (2), fecha en que tomó el mando nuestro distinguido Brigadier, el General Alejandro Rodríguez,

(1) No se incluyen unos 8,000 jamaiquinos y 5,000 entre gallegos y puertorriqueños, emigraciones que han arribado después del último Censo de la Isla, efectuados con motivo de la construcción del F. C. Central "Cuba Company," que están distribuídos en el Distrito de Santiago de Cuba.

(2) Orden General Nº I. del 22 de Abril de 1901.

en tanto que la Guardia Civil, debidamente organizada, era una institución completa, cuya competencia es por todos conocida siendo émula de las mejores instituciones del mundo en su clase; Cuerpo que disfruta de las más altas consideraciones en España, donde ha merecido preferente atención desde su fundación, que tuvo lugar en 30 de Julio de 1820, baja la denominación de "Salvaguardias Nacionales."

No es, repito, establecer enojosas comparaciones; pero si demostrar, que la Guardia Rural Cubana que es la sustitución de la Guardia Civil Española porque viene á llenar el vacío de aquella institución, á la que suple en todas las funciones que á ella estaban reservadas, carece de personal suficiente para cumplir sus múltiples servicios, más difíciles hoy dadas las circumstancias por que la Isla atraviesa, á pesar de lo cual bien sabido es con cuanto celo ha procedido, venciendo dificultades inmensas, para ayudar á normalizar la situación en el campo, donde varias partidas de bandoleros amenazaban la Provincia con todo género de crímenes y depravaciones.

No es de este lugar tributar elogios á la Guardia Rural, pero cuando se ve que este Cuerpo con tan escaso número de plazas ha atendido á tantos servicios y coadyuvado con el mejor deseo á la tranquilidad y reposo de la Provincia, sería injusto no hacer siquiera mención de hechos que la honran.

MOVIMIENTO DEL PERSONAL.

3ª SECCIÓN.

Dificil, casi imposible, me será tratar ahora de los movimientos que realmente han practicado las fuerzas de esta Provincia durante el año que finaliza, especialmente las del Escuadrón "L," por ser estas fuerzas las que más atenciones tienen á su cargo.

En el estado que se exibe (Número UNO) figuran los Puestos y el personal que los componen—muchos destacamentos para tan poca fuerza—Son pocos y muy subdivididos; pero todos necesarios y colocados siempre por un motivo racional.

En peores condiciones están otros varios lugares de campo, verdaderos veguerios. Partidos, que por su vecindad é importancia, reclaman en justicia la presencia de la Guardia Rural, garantía á que tienen derecho y de que no disfrutan, por el hecho real de no poderse distraer de los puestos el personal que tienen asignado.

Dado el corto número de personal y los diversos y contínuos servicios que hoy presta éste, necesario se hace practicar movimientos de Guardias en todas direcciones, máxime cuando la práctica ha demostrado que la mayor parte de los hechos punibles, son cometidos en lugares donde no existe vigilancia; de donde se desprende que para el auxilio inmediato que estos hechos reclaman, se hace necesario recurrir á los Destacamentos más cercanos, que serán otros tantos lugares que se abandonan mientras dura la busca ó se averigua al paradero del que se persigue.

Estos son movimientos que se efectúan con marcada frecuén-

cia; y no será preciso probarlo, puesto que he demostrado (I) que existe entre Términos Municipales, barrios y caseríos el número de CUATROCIENTOS SESENTA Y DOS vecindarios en la Provincia, que divididos entre los trescientos sesenta y tres indivíduos que forman el personal total de la fuerza de este Cuerpo, resulta que aún nos faltarían NOVENTA Y NUEVE hombres para cubrir con sólo un indivíduo, los lugares que reclaman la vigilancia é intervención de la Guardia Rural.

MOVIMIENTO DEL PERSONAL. (BAJAS)

Daré fin á ésta con una ligera reseña de las BAJAS ocurridas en la Provincia durante el presente año que finaliza Ascienden á CIENTO VEINTINUEVE las verificadas en el curso indicado, de las cuales 99 tuvieron su orígen con motivo de la reorganización del Cuerpo, en el mes de Abril, y las 30 restantes ocasionadas las diversas causas que expongo en el Estado Nº 2.

Hubiera deseado cerrar esta sección con una información amplia; pero en esta Jefatura no existen los datos suficientes que requiere un trabajo de semejante naturaleza, y en cambio es grande la premura del trabajo.

Nada más natural que, al hablar de BAJAS, se hiciese expresión de las ALTAS que han tenido ocasión con motivo de aquellas, máxime, cuando no pueden existir unas sin las otras; pero esa falta solamente ha consistido en que no se han llevado á tiempo los Registros apropiados á ese objeto, error que la práctica me señala y que una vez prevista me propongo subsanar en lo futuro.

SERVICIOS.

4ª SECCIÓN.

Al tratar de los servicios de la Guardia Rural, hubiera sido preciso contar con datos seguros sacados de los Registros que han de llevar los Capitanes de los Escuadrones, porque de otro modo se corre el riesgo de dejar en olvido algunos, quizás muy principales; pero como tuve el honor de exponer en la carta de introducción, esos Registros no se han llevado con toda la exactitud debida, sin que pueda por ello culparse á los Capitanes de los Escuadrones, quienes no han podido siempre anotar servicios cumplimentados porque los guardias á quienes se les encomendaban, la mayor parte de las veces no daban cuenta de ellos: por eso nunca será bastante elogiada la medida que motivó la Orden Especial Nº 4, donde se mandan que los Comandantes de Puestos no despachen parejas de servicios sin que antes lleven consigo la Boleta correspondiente. En consonancia con esa disposición, se ha recomendado á los Capitanes muy eficazmente lo dispuesto en dicha Orden Especial; y como me prometo del celo de estos su cumplimiento, es de esperar que en lo sucesivo no quedarán ignorados los movimientos que en lo futuro ejecuten los indivíduos del Cuerpo proporcionándome por este medio la satisfacción de

(I) Véase el estado 3, números de Términos Municipales, barrios y caseríos.

informar á la Superioridad, con minuciosos detalles, todos cuantos movimientos tengan lugar en esta Provincia. Me limito, pues, á acompañar el estado general de los servicios que aparecen de los Registros.—(Estado Nº 3.)

CITACIONES.

5ª SECCIÓN.

Entre los servicios llevados á cabo por la Guardia Rural, conviene hacer especial mención de las citaciones que le han sido encomendadas por mandato judicial. Para darse cuenta de la carga abrumadora que tal servicio representa. Es preciso recordar que, según datos que á la ligera he podido recabar en la Audiencia del Territorio, durante el año 1901, se han incoado MIL SETECIENTAS VEINTISIETE causas, de las cuales sólo quedan en despacho CIENTO DIEZ, resultando por tanto, despachadas MIL SEISCIENTAS DIEZ Y SIETE.

Teniendo en cuenta la dificultad de las comunicaciones en toda la Provincia, especialmente desde que se sale de Santiago de Cuba, la indispensadle rapidez en las citaciones para que los procedimientos no sufran demora, y la carencia absoluta de una policía Judicial especial de que valerse los Tribunales para la práctica de estas diligencias; fácil es comprender hasta qué punto se utilizará á la Guardia Rural para esta clase de servicios; y como la cifra de las causas despachadas es de MIL SEISCIENTAS DIEZ Y SIETE, y haciendo un promedio nada exagerado pueden calcularse CINCO citaciones por cada causa, poco difícil es adivinar hasta qué punto ha sido la tarea y cuan grande el tiempo perdido por la Guardia Rural durante el año 1901, aún dando por supuesto que no haya hecho más que la mitad de las citaciones calculadas, sin contar con el personal empleado, pues los guardias tienen que salir en parejas, ni con las consecuencias para el ganado en un territorio montañoso, áspero y que no cuenta con caminos que merezcan tal nombre.

Demasiado se me alcanza que es un deber en la Guardia Rural prestar ayuda á los Tribunales de Justicia; pero ningún perjuicio reportaría, antes al contrario, la creación de una policía á la cual se encargasen las citaciones, á fin de que el Cuerpo de la Guardia Rural, libre de esos deberes, pudiese consagrar toda su atención y todos sus esfuerzos á otras exigencias más en consonancia con la índole del Instituto y de seguro más provechosas, por que coincidirían con el objeto de su creación.

INFORMACION GENERAL

TRANQUILIDAD DE LOS CAMPOS.

6ª SECCIÓN.

Desde la muerte del bandido Martín Rodríguez, (a) *Corralillo*, que tuvo lugar en primero de Septiembre. por fuerzas del Escuadrón "M," no se registran en los campos hechos que ameriten mención; y á excepción de alguno que otro robo de animales, por lo demás se nota relativa tranquilidad en la Provincia.

El uso de las Boletas de Servicios ha contribuído no poco, á infundir confianza entre nuestros campesinos, haciendo que vaya gradualmente perdiéndose el temor de facilitar á la Guardia Rural las confidencias, factor éste indispensable y necesario para el buen éxito de nuestras gestiones en la persecución y captura de los malhechores.

Estado Sanitarios. Merced á la benignidad del clima y al orden y regularidad que se hace observar á la Guardia Rural sometiéndola á la más rigurosa higiene, no hay que lamentar bajas por enfermedad ó accidente digno de mención, pues si es cierto que hubo una defunción al reorganizarse el cuerpo, ocurrió por consecuencia de una coz que recibió de un caballo un guardia que estaba de servicio.

Extracto de Caja: Multas. Debo hacer notar á la Superioridad que la irregularidad que se advierte en la remisión de los fondos, es simplemente originada por la forma establecida de pagos por checks, así como porque las nóminas de los Distritos (especialmente las del Escuadrón 0, de Holguín), llegan á este Centro siempre dentro de los primeros quince días del mes siguiente, en vista de las cuales y una vez revisadas y de conformidad, se remiten los cheks por el primer vapor, que sale el día 13 de dicho mes; de modo que estas multas no ingresan en la Provincia hasta después de los quince días del mes en que se ha efectuado el pago y han sido cobradas las multas.

A este asunto dedico atención preferente, y me esfuerzo en conseguir la mayor brevedad posible, dado los inconvenientes materiales de que hago mención.

Disciplina é Instrucción Militar. Como que la Guardia Rural siempre está en servicio, no ha sido posible darla toda la instrucción que el Cuerpo demanda, careciendo de este importante requisito la mayoría del personal de la Provincia.

Para lograr este objeto se ha empezado desde el presente mes (Diciembre) á sacar diez números del Escuadrón "L" que cangeados por otros de los del Arsenal, pasan á éste con el fin de que se les adiestre en el manejo de las armas de esta manera lograremos, aunque gradualmente, que adquieran la instrucción necesaria.

Respecto á disciplina, están en mejores condiciones, pues es estrictamente observada, y espero, mediante la cooperación y buen celo de los Oficiales, que ésta llegará á ser todo lo completa que se desea.

Condiciones de los Cuarteles. Por el Estado Nº 4, que acompaño se verá la situación de cada uno de los Cuarteles ó Puestos; mejor dicho, de los que contiene la Provincia, con expresión de los materiales de que han sido construídos.

El total de los Puestos asciende á CINCUENTA Y SEIS, de estos, SEIS son propiedad del Estado, y DOS, de los Municipios. Estos OCHO son los únicos que podríamos calificar de Cuarteles, dada la capacidad de cada uno de ellos; pero su mal estado hace que valgan mucho menos que los otros, que son casas particulares y pequeñas; pero que reunen mejores condiciones.

Todos estos Cuarteles están en completa ruina; exceptuando el

de Sta. Ursula en Santiago de Cuba, que es el único bueno en toda la Provincia.

Entre ese total de CINCUENTA Y SEIS se cuentan dos tiendas de campaña, que sirven de albergue á los guardias que prestan sus servicios en Dos Caminos y Palmaritos *hospedaje* que es facilitado á los primeros por la Compañía contratista de la carretera, y á los segundos, por la Cuba Company.

Merecen preferente atención los Cuarteles de Palma Soriano y Cobre. Su pésimo estado la reclama pronto. De no atenderlos con la urgencia que la necesidad demanda, tendremos cualquier día que lamentar serias consecuencias entre sus moradores.

Los demás puestos, con excepción de los del "Cristo" y "Caney," son chicos, y los cuarteles carecen de pesebres y condiciones de alojamiento.

Armas y Municiones. En el estado general de las armas y municiones distribuídas entre las fuerzas de la Provincia, hago mención de las útiles é inútiles, en uso y depositadas, haciendo lo propio con las municiones existentes en depósito. (Estado Nº 5.)

No me extiendo en consideraciones sobre otras pertenencias del Estado, porque lo dejo al cargo del Sr. Inspector de la Provincia, que sin duda lo efectuará con todo el cuidado y extensión que el asunto amerita, en su informe sobre "Dinero presupuestado y gastado."

Personal Adicionado. Lo es el que compone las cuarenta plazas del Destacamento del Arsenel, cuyo ingreso en la Guardia Rural fue ordenado en el mes de Agosto del corriente año.

Desde dicha fecha, se empezaron á utilizar los servicios de las mismas, como simples auxiliares, en las citaciones á corta distancia de Santiago de Cuba.

El referido personal lo constituye: Un Sargento Primero. Dos Segundos, Cuatro Cabos 1ros. y Cinco Segundos con veintiocho de Tropa. El servicio preferente de la Escolta, consiste en dar un Cuerpo de guardia compuesto de un Cabo y SEIS números diarios por la vigilancia del edificio del Arsenal.

También prestan servicios de escolta al Oficial Pagador del Departamento Civil, así como también á otros particulares; en una palabra, la Escolta viene satisfaciendo casi todos los servicios que se reclaman de las Autoridades Civiles y Judiciales en las cercanías de Santiago de Cuba.

ESTADO demostrativo de los Distritos, Zonas, Términos Municipales, número de habitantes, Barrios, Caseríos y millas cuadradas de que consta esta Provincia; así como también del número de Puestos en que está dividida y personal que los cubren.

DISTRITO DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Escuadrones.	Zonas.	Términos Municipales.	Habitantes.	Barrios.	Caseríos.	Superficie Millas. cuadradas.
"L".	1ª...	Santiago de Cuba	45478	8	3	7
		Cobre	10707	11	11	870
		Totales..	56185	19	14	877
	2ª...	San Luis	11681	3	2	68
		Palma Soriano	12305	10	10	244
		Totales	23986	13	12	312
	3ª...	Songo	12770	10	7	450
		Caney	10320	11	6	201
		Totales	23090	21	13	651
		Totales Generales.	103261	53	39	1840

Puestos.	Capitán.	1er. Teniente.	2º Teniente.	Sargento 1º	Sargentos.	Cabos.	Trompeta.	Guardias.	Totales.
Jefatura Provincia	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	10	13
Jefatura Escuadrón	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	7
Santiago de Cuba	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	8	13
Cayo Smith	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Cobre	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	7
Guamá	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	4
Dos Palmas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Total	1	1	....	1	4	4	1	36	48
San Luis	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	15	17
Dos Caminos	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Palmarito	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Palma Soriano	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	6	8
Total	....	....	1	....	2	1	1	26	30
Songo	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	7
Caney	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	4
Cristo	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	6
Daiquirí	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Total	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	17	20
En Manzanillo en operaciones	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	10	11
Total General	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	89	109

DISTRITO DE GUANTÁNAMO.

Escuadrones.	Zonas.	Términos Municipales.	Habitantes.	Barrios.	Caseríos.	Superficie Millas cuadradas.
"M"	1ª	Guantánamo	28,063	33	14	1,216
		Totales	28,063	33	14	1,216
	2ª	Baracoa	21,944	22	23	1,676
		Totales	21,944	22	23	1,676
	3ª	Sagua de Tánamo	5,798	6	6	628
		Totales	5,798	6	6	628
		Totales Generales.	55,805	61	43	3,520

Puestos.	Capitán.	1er. Teniente.	2º Teniente.	Sargento 1º	Sargentos.	Cabos.	Trompeta.	Guardias.	TOTALES.
Jefatura Escuadrón	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5
Guantánamo	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	18	22
Santa Cecilia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
Palmas	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	5
Esperanza	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
San Carlos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
San Antonio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Tiguabos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Guaso	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Romelie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Soledad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4
Santa Isabel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Los Caños	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total	1	.....	.....	1	5	6	1	46	60
Baracoa	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	5
Jamal	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	5
Sabana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
En el Arenal, de Stgo. de Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	10	14
Sagua de Tánamo	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5
Total	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5
Total General	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	59	79

DISTRITO DE MANZANILLO.

Escuadrones.	Zonas.	Términos Municipales.	Habitantes.	Barrios.	Caseríos.	Superficie Millas cuadradas.	Puestos.	Capitán.	1er. Teniente.	2º Teniente.	Sargento 1º	Sargentos.	Cabos.	Trompeta.	Guardias.	Totales.
'N'	1ª	Manzanilllo	32,288	13	11	491	Manzanillo	1	.....	.....	1	2	4	1	15	24
							Yara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4
							Tranquilidad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
		Totales	32,288	13	11	491	Total	1	.....	.....	1	2	5	1	20	30
	2ª	Campechuela	7,369	4	3	51	Ceiba Hueca	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	6
							Campechuela	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	6
							San Ramón	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
							Media Luna	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	5
		Niquero	2,718	2	2	145	Niquero	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
							Pilón	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
		Totales	10,087	6	5	196	Total	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	22	27
	3ª	Bayamo	21,193	9	10	1,034	Bayamo	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	5
							Veguita	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	5
							Cauto	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	5
		Jiguaní	10,495	5	1	495	Jiguaní	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5
							Baire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
		Totales	31,688	14	11	1,529	Total	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	17	22
		Totales Generales.	74,063	33	27	2,216	Total General	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	59	79

DISTRITO DE HOLGUIN.

Escuadrones.	Zonas.	Términos Municipales.	Habitantes.	Barrios.	Caseríos.	Superficie Millas cuadradas.	PUESTOS.	Capitán.	1er. Teniente.	2º Teniente.	Sargento 1º	Sargentos.	Cabos.	Trompeta.	Guardias.	TOTALES.
"O"	1ª	Holguín	33,420	38	36	1,589	Holguín	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	19	24
							Auras	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	9
							San Andrés	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6
							Alcalá	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	8
		Mayarí	8,504	7	20	1,009	Mayarí	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	5
		Totales	41,924	45	56	2,598	Total	1	.....	.....	1	3	4	1	42	52
	2ª	Gibara	31,594	28	25	466	Gibara	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	11	15
							Banes	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	7
		Totales	31,594	28	25	466	Total	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	17	22
	3ª	Puerto Padre	21,070	22	12	1,215	Puerto Padre	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	6
							San Manuel	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	8
							Tunas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
		Totales	21,070	22	12	1,215	Total	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	14	19
		Totales Generales.	94,588	95	93	4,279	Total General	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	73	93

RESUMEN.

ESCUADRONES.	Zonas.	Términos Municipales.	Habitantes.	Barrios.	Caseríos.	Superficie Millas cuadradas.	Puestos.	Teniente Coronel.	Comandante Inspector.	Capitán Ayudante.	Capitanes.	1ros. Tenientes.	2dos. Tenientes.	Sargentos 1ros.	Sargentos.	Cabos.	Trompetas.	Guardias.	TOTALES.
Plana Mayor.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
"L".....	3	6	103,261	53	39	1,840	15	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	89	109
"M".....	3	3	55,805	61	43	3,520	17	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	59	79
"N"	3	5	74,063	33	27	2,216	14	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	59	79
"O".....	3	4	94,588	95	93	4,279	10	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	73	93
Totales.	12	18	327,717	242	202	11,855	56	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	28	32	4	280	363

ESTADO demostrativo de los
rial y pertenencia

D

CUARTELES.	MATERIAL DE	
	Paredes.	Te
Caney.....	Tablas.	Te
Santiago	Piedra.	i
Cobre.....	id.	i
Guamá.....	Tabla.	Zi
San Luis.....	id.	Te
Songo	id.	Zi
Palma Soriano.	id.	Pa
Cristo	Piedra.	Te
Palmarito.....	Tabla y tier	
Dos Caminos ...	Tienda	

ESCUADRONES.	Zonas.	Términos Municipales.	Habitantes.
Plana Mayor.	.....	.....	.....
"L".....	3	6	103,261
"M".....	3	3	55,805
"N"	3	5	74,063
"O".....	3	4	94,588
Totales.	12	18	327,717

DI EL AÑO 1901

	SERVICIOS.					
	Ejército de los E. U.	Presos conducidos.	Animales entregados.		TOTAL.	TOTAL GENERAL.
			A las autoridades.	A sus dueños.		
"	12	76	33	35	1,035	1,167
"	2	67	8	.....	476	636
"	....	20	.....	.....	512	639
"	15	106	2	11	751	876
T.	29	269	43	46	2,774	3,318

ESTADO demostrativo de los C rial y pertenencia.

DI

CUARTELES.	MATERIAL DE SU	
	Paredes.	Techo
Caney.....	Tablas.	Teja
Santiago	Piedra.	id.
Cobre.....	id.	id.
Guamá	Tabla.	Zinc
San Luis.....	id.	Teja
Songo	id.	Zinc
Palma Soriano.	id.	Paja
Cristo	Piedra.	Teja
Palmarito.....	Tabla y tiend	
Dos Caminos ...	Tienda ca	

ESCUADRONES.	Zonas.	Términos Municipales.	Habitantes.
Plana Mayor.	.....	.....	.....
"L".....	3	6	103,261
"M".....	3	3	55,805
"N"	3	5	74,063
"O".....	3	4	94,588
Totales.	12	18	327,717

ESTADO demostrativo de los Cuarteles existentes en cada Escuadrón con expresión de su estado, material y pertenencia.

DISTRITO DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

CUARTELES.	MATERIAL DE SU CONSTRUCCIÓN.			PROPIEDAD.			Condiciones.
	Paredes.	Techo.	Piso.	Estado.	Municipio.	Particular.	
Caney.....	Tablas.	Tejas.	Ladrillo.	.....	.....	Particular.	Buena.
Santiago	Piedra.	id.	id.	Estado.	.....	.....	Muy buena.
Cobre.....	id.	id.	id.	.....	Municipio.	.....	Ruina.
Guamá	Tabla.	Zinc.	Tabla.	.....	.....	Empresa.	Buena.
San Luis.....	id.	Tejas.	Ladrillo.	.....	.....	Particular.	Id.
Songo	id.	Zinc.	Tierra.	.....	Municipio.	.....	Regular.
Palma Soriano.	id.	Paja.	id.	Estado.	....	.....	Ruina.
Cristo..	Piedra.	Teja.	Ladrillo.	.....	.....	Particular.	Buena. (Reedificada).
Palmarito.....	Tabla y tienda campaña.			.....	.....	Empresa.	Malas.
Dos Caminos ...	Tienda campaña.			.....	.....	id.	Id.

DISTRITO DE MANZANILLO.

CUARTELES.	Material de su construcción.			Propiedad.			Condiciones.
	Paredes.	Techo.	Piso.	Estado.	Municipio.	Particular.	
Manzanillo	Tabla.	Tejas.	Tabla.			Particular.	Buenas.
Bayamo	Piedra.	id.	Ladrillo.			id.	Muy buenas.
Veguita	Tabla.	Zinc.	Tabla.			id.	Buenas.
Jiguaní	Piedra.	Tejat.	Ladrillo.			id.	Id.
Baire	Yagua.	Guano.	Tierra.			id.	Malas.
Cauto	id.	id.	id.			id.	Id.
Media Luna	Tabla.	id.	Tabla.			id.	Buenas.
Niquero	id.	id.	id.			id.	Id.
Yara	id.	id.	id.			id.	Id.
Campechuela	id.	Teja.	id.			id.	Id.
Ceiba Hueca	id.	id.	id.			id.	Id.
San Ramón	id.	id.	id.			id.	Id.
Tranquilidad	id.	Guano.	id.			id.	Mala.
Guisa	id.	id.	id.			id.	Regular.

DISTRITO DE GUANTANAMO.

CUARTELES.	Material de su construcción.			Propiedad.			Condiciones.
	Paredes.	Techo.	Piso.	Estado.	Municipio.	Particular.	
Guantánamo	Piedra.	Teja.	Tabla.	Estado.	.....	.....	Buenas.
Baracoa	id.	id.	Ladrillo.	id.	.....	.....	Muy buenas.
Sagua.	id.	Zinc.	Tabla.	id.	.....	.....	Malas.
Tiguabo	Tabla.	Guano.	Tierra.	.....	.....	Particular.	Malas.
Palmar	id.	Guano.	id.	.....	.....	id.	Malas.
Las Cañas	Pequeñas habitaciones que facilitan los dueños de ingenios y no reunen condiciones.						
Santa Cecilia							
San Carlos							
San Antonio							
Romelí							
Isabel							
Esperanza							
San Miguel							
Soledad							

DISTRITO DE HOLGUIN.

CUARTELES.	MATERIAL DE SU CONSTRUCCIÓN.			PROPIEDAD.			Condiciones.
	Paredes.	Techo.	Piso.	Estado.	Municipio.	Particular.	
Holguín	Piedra.	Teja.	Ladrillo.			Particular.	Regular.
Auras	id.	id.	id.			id.	Buenas.
San Andrés	Madera.	id.	Madera.			id.	Id.
Alcalá	Yagua.	Guano.	Tierra.			id.	Mala.
Mejías	id.	id.	id.			id.	Id.
Mayarí	Madera.	Zinc.	Madera.	Estado.		id.	Buenas.
Gibara	Madera.	Teja.	id.		Municipio.	id.	Malas.
Banes	Madera.	id.	id.			id.	Buenas.
Puerto Padre	Madera.	id.	id.			id.	Id.
San Manuel	Madera.	id.	id.			id.	Id.
Tunas	Madera.	id.	Ladrillo.			id.	Regular.
Uñas	Piedra.	id.	Madera.			id.	Buena.
Velazco	Madera.	Guano.	Tierra.			id.	Mala.
Maniabón	id.	Zinc.	Madera.			id.	Buena.
Chaparra	id.	Zinc.	Tabla.			id.	Regular.
Fray Benito	Tabla.	Guano.	Tierra.			id.	Mala.
Cantimplora	id.	id.	Madera.			id.	Regular.
Bocas	Madera.	Teja.	id.			id.	Buena.

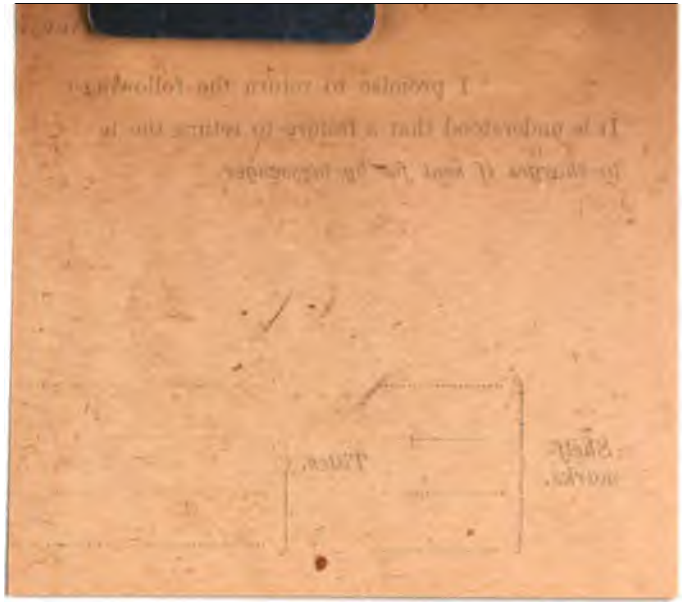
RESUMEN.

Escuadrones.	Cuarteles.	ESTADO.					AYUNTAMIENTO.					PARTICULARES.					Total General.
		Piedra.	Tabla.	Yagua.	Lona.	Total.	Piedra.	Tabla.	Yagua.	Lona.	Total.	Piedra.	Tabla.	Yagua.	Lona.	Total.	
"L"	10	2	.....	.....	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	4	10
"M"	14	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11	14
"N"	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	2	.....	14	14
"O"	18	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	11	2	.....	16	18
	56	5	1	.....	2	8	1	2	.....	.....	3	5	36	4	.....	45	56

·vincia co

BA.

ADO.

MINGTON.

Cápsulas.	Cananas.	Porta carabina.
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